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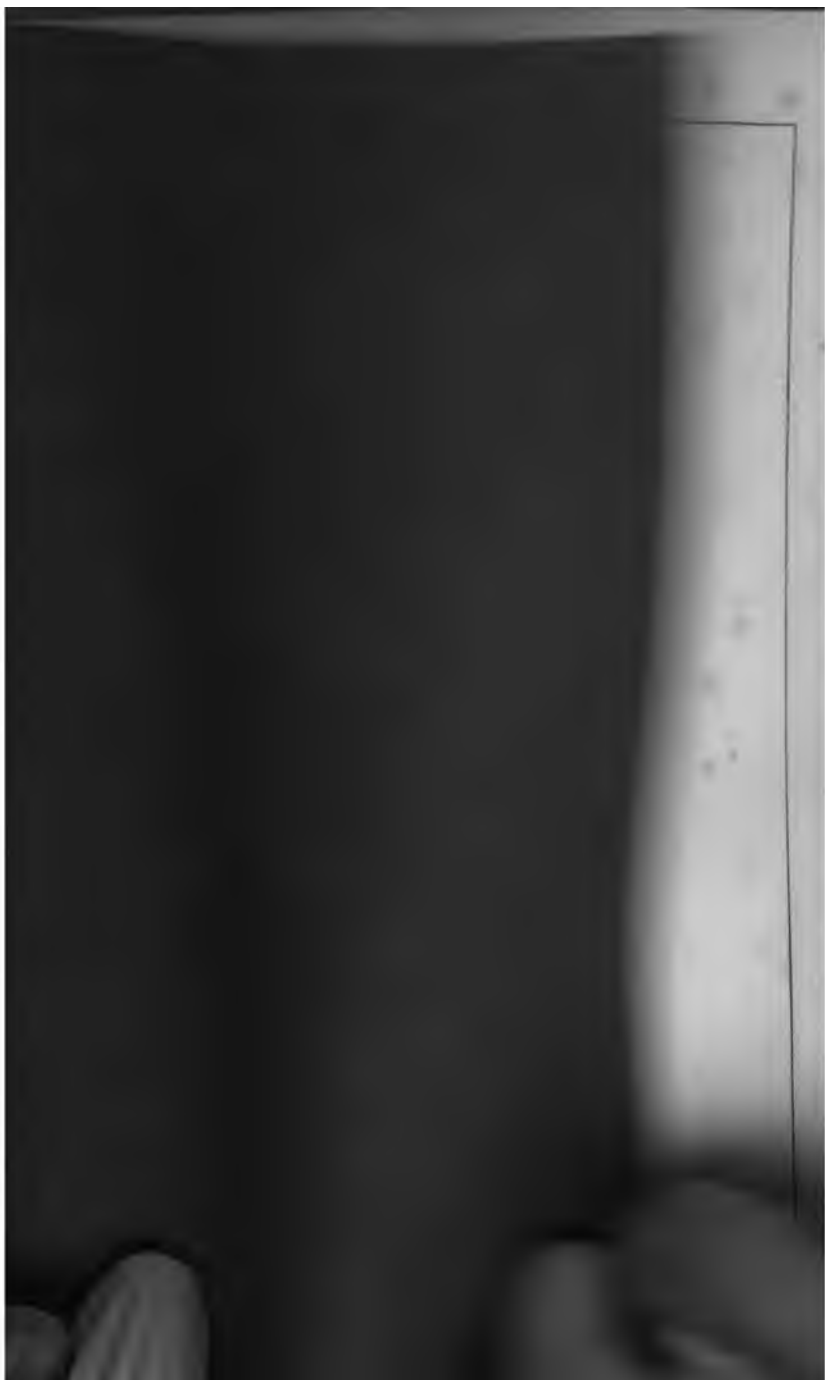
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**DOMESTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.**

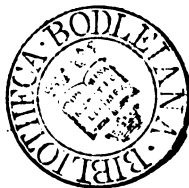
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A  
M A N U A L  
OF THE  
DOMESTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

BY

W. B. KESTEVEN,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,  
ETC. ETC. ETC.



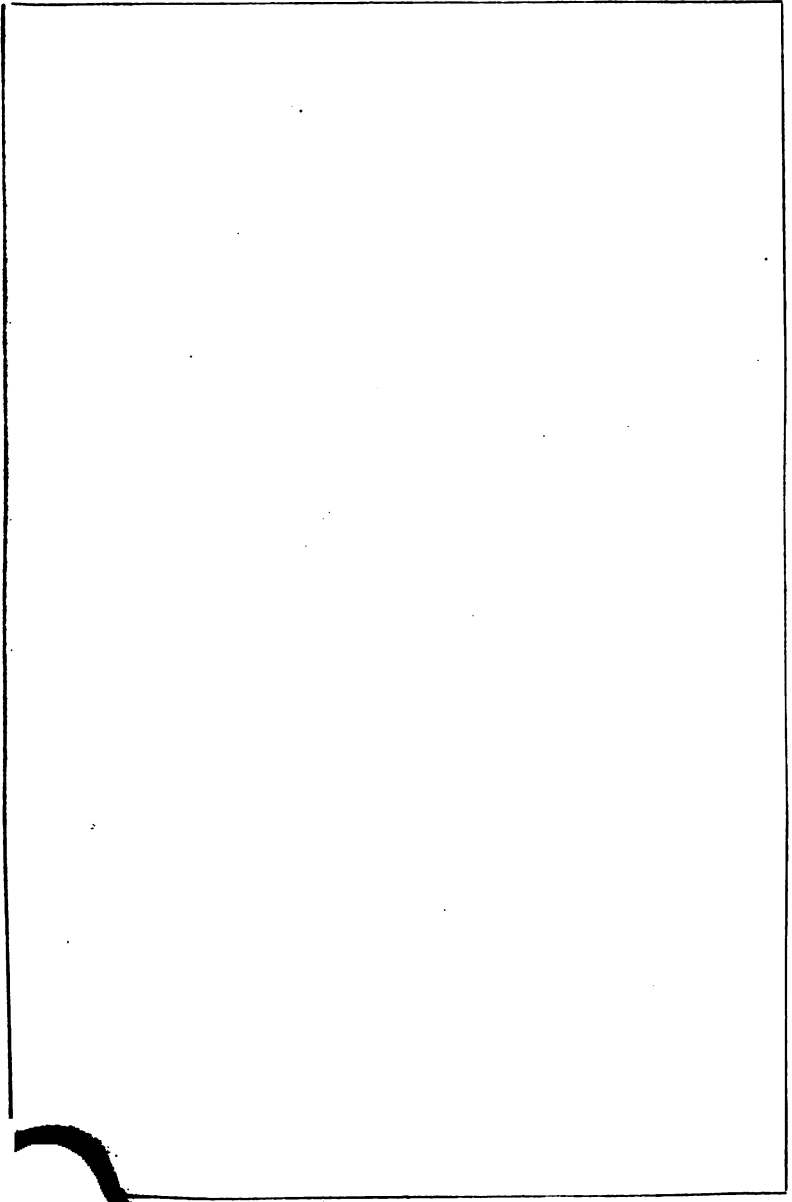
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1856.

137. b. 72.





**PREFACE.**





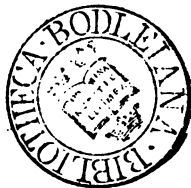


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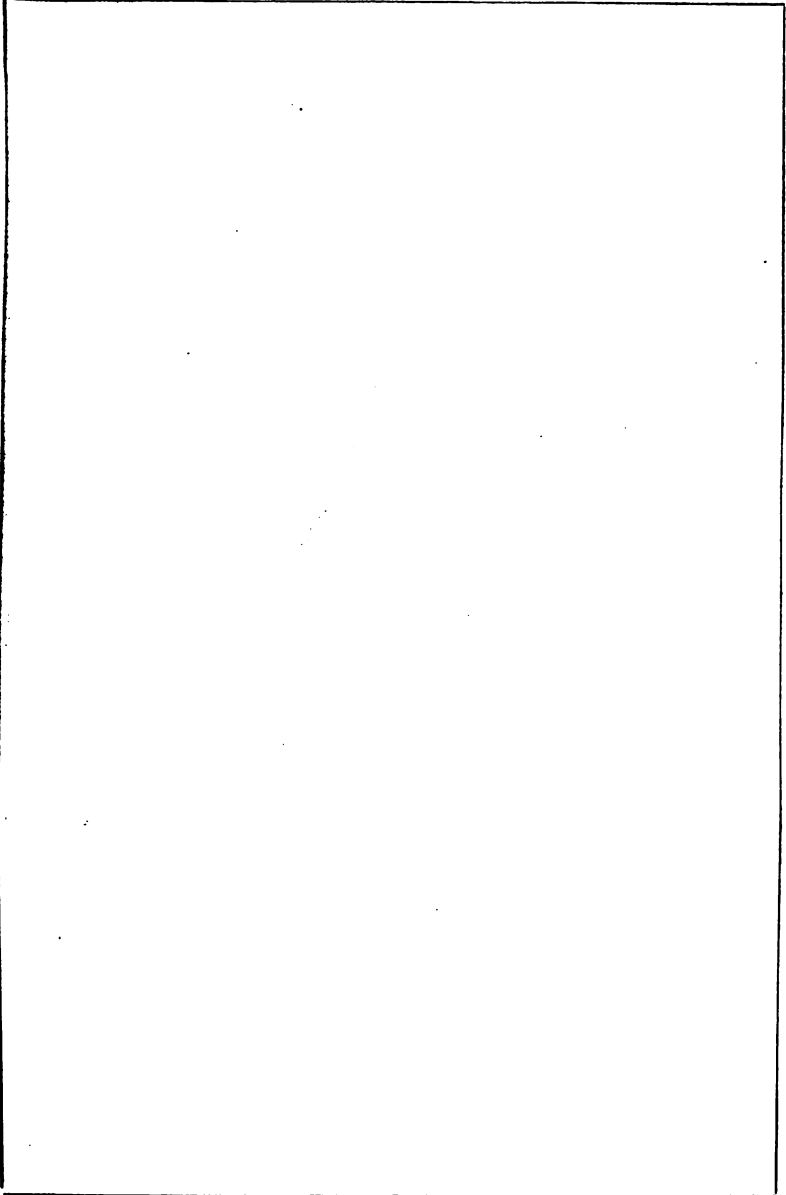
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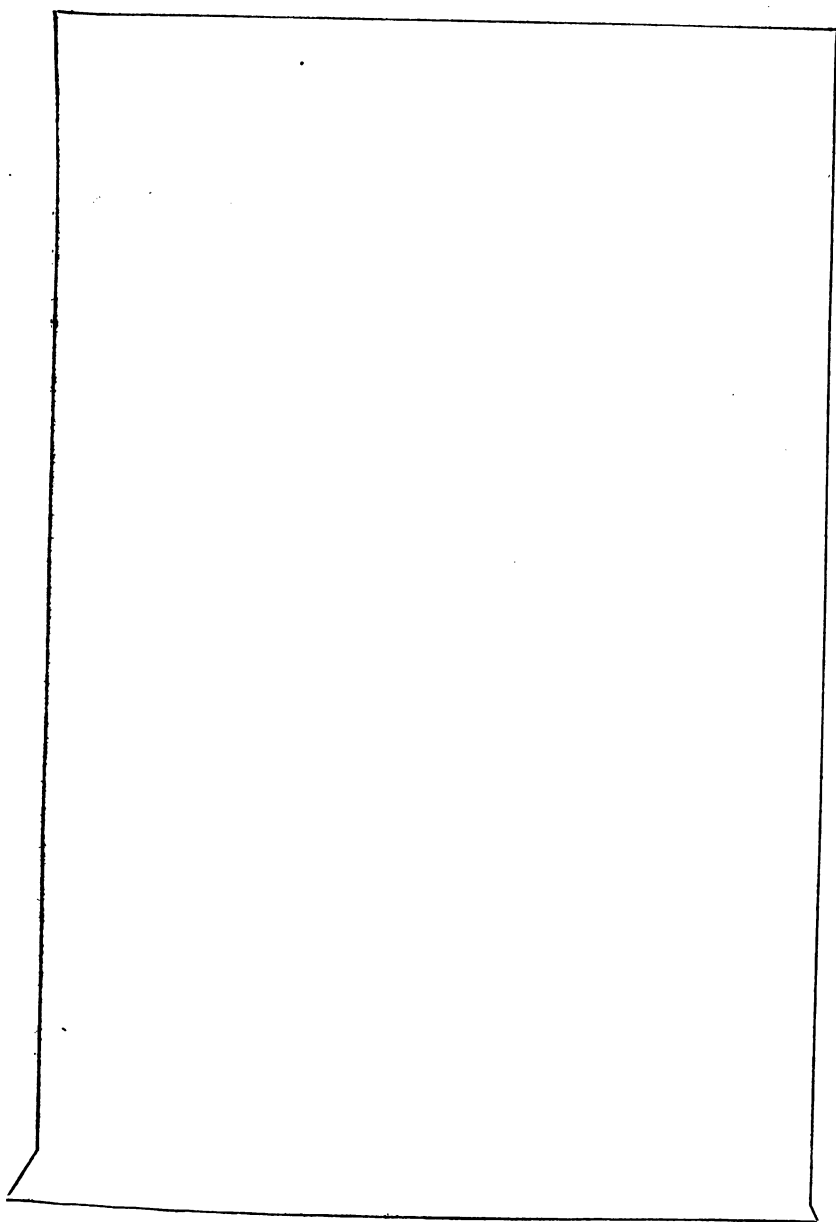
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**PREFACE.**



## PREFACE.

SOME explanation may seem called for from the author of a new treatise upon Domestic Medicine, so many having already been brought under the notice of the public. Without presuming to offer any opinion upon the productions of his predecessors, the author considers that this work has features of its own sufficiently peculiar to justify its publication.

The present locomotive age finds civilised and educated man rapidly spreading over regions hitherto occupied by uncivilised races. In the migrations of families and people—in this running to and fro on the face of the earth, which stamps the present age as the birthday of new empires and states—individuals are daily carried beyond the reach of scientific professors of medicine, but not beyond the reach of the ills that flesh is heir to. On the ocean, in the desert, on the mountain, in the valley, disease will follow, and will pursue its course, often leading to the grave. The sick will call for aid; accidents and physical emergencies will occur. The pastor, the missionary, the captain of a ship, the head of a family, may each find himself appealed to for that help which he would only too readily render could he do so with reasonable prospect of success.

Even in places where medical assistance may be obtainable within moderate time, accidents or emergencies will arise, not permitting, without jeopardy of life, the lapse of even a few moments of time,—cases in which non-interference may be culpable, and in which prompt and judicious action may prepare the way for, and go far to further, the measures *to be adopted* by the professional attendant.

The science of Medicine can, it is fully admitted, be comprehended by those alone with whom it forms the primary—the almost exclusive—object of study. Even to these a long life is insufficient for the apprehension of all its phenomena and laws. So numerous and so varied are the features of disease, so changing and so obscure are many among its causes, that what may be true of the nature and treatment of a malady to-day, may be to a great extent untrue a few years hence. The most accurate observation, and an undivided attention, therefore, are demanded of those who would acquire a knowledge of the *science* of medicine.

It is with a desire to afford simple practical guidance, under any of the preceding circumstances, that the present work has been drawn up. The author does not pretend to teach the science of medicine to those who have neither the opportunity nor the aptitude for its study: he professes only to supply his readers with a succinct and clear summary of the symptoms, causes, and treatment of all those diseases, accidents, and other occasions for medical assistance, which may be encountered under any of the conditions above mentioned. He has designedly avoided entering upon theoretical explanations of the nature of diseases, or of the modes of action of remedies, under the conviction that such topics more frequently perplex than enlighten the non-professional reader.

When, as has been assumed with regard to the readers of the present work, the treatment of disease must be undertaken by those who have not been prepared for so responsible a task by appropriate education, the *safety* of the instruction given is the point of paramount importance therein. Under this impression, the employment of those medicines only has been recommended which can be safely entrusted to the hands of any intelligent or discreet person. An abundant armoury of powerful weapons for combating disease remains after the exclusion of those partaking of the characters of deadly poisons. In order, moreover, to afford security in the administration of medicines, the author has stated the doses of these, under six periods of age, in extended tables, which have at least the character of novelty and facility of reference. The

exercise of judgment and attention will enable the reader to select the medicines, or combinations thereof, that shall be suitable to individual cases.

Guided by the same principle, the recommendation of bloodletting has been avoided, being an operation which is less frequently called for by disease in the present day than formerly, and which consequently is the less safe in non-professional hands, even were they skilful enough to perform the operation without risk of injury, which is rarely the case.

As large classes of disease present many features in common, each individual malady preserving at the same time its appropriate symptoms, the author has, wherever it has appeared to be requisite, pointed out these as their *distinctive* symptoms. This part of the study of diseases forms what is technically denominated their *diagnosis*. The detection of points of difference, and their separation from those merely of resemblance, presents one of the greatest difficulties in the practice of medicine. It is, moreover, to the forgetfulness of this important feature that is owing much of the erroneous reasoning that has found its way into the practice of medicine.

The importance of collateral aid, in the treatment of disease, to be derived from diet, regimen, &c. has not been overlooked. These subjects have received consideration both generally, as hygienic measures, and particularly, as curative means for the removal of special diseases.

It may not be deemed superfluous to state explicitly, that it is not the intention of this manual to supersede the office of the professional attendant; this could only be a self-evident and useless imposition. Common sense and the instinct of self-preservation will urge the sufferer to seek for aid where skill and science inspire confidence, and afford the only rational ground of hope for a speedy and permanent restoration to health. Skill and science, however, are not at the command of all with whom the *practice* of medicine may become an unavoidable and urgent obligation. Based as it must be upon the

science of medicine, medical or surgical practice must nevertheless often be entrusted to unscientific hands.

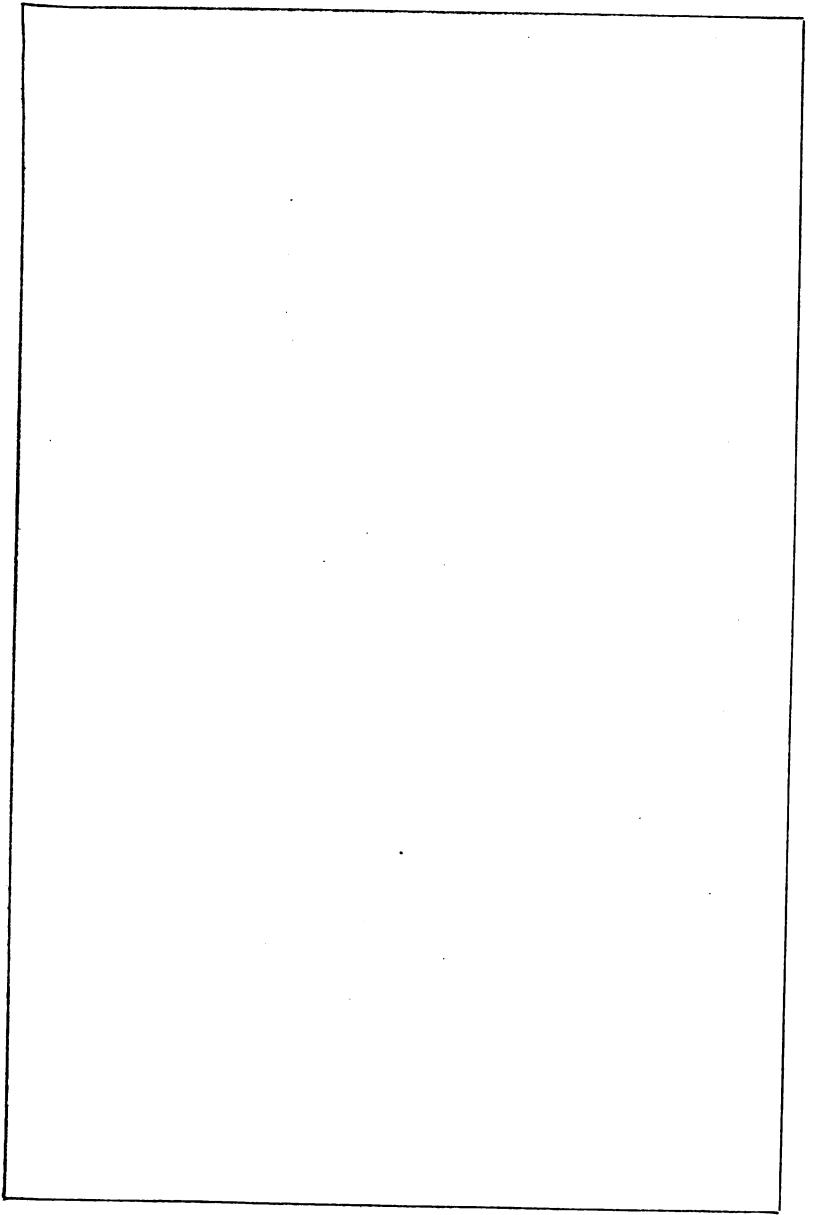
The scope and intentions, then, of this manual, as they have been now stated, obviously preclude any claim to originality further than that of the careful comparison of the author's experience with the recorded observations and opinions of the best medical writers. No higher character is assumed, with regard to the present work, than that of judicious compilation, or selection of materials from the rich stores of medical science and literature. The author takes this occasion to acknowledge that he has not failed to avail himself of every source of information within his reach. He has not, however, felt called upon to make exact quotations, lest, whilst addressing himself to non-professional readers, he should, by an array of foot-notes and references, have incurred the charge of a parade of erudition. It may suffice that he here make known his obligations to the works of Copland, Latham, Abercrombie, Pereira, Taylor, Rees, Thomson, West, Druitt, South, Wilson, Fuller, and others. Having, he may be allowed to state, brought to his task many years' experience, a not inconsiderable acquaintance with medical literature, some industry, and an earnest desire to make this manual a *safe* and *useful* guide, he would indulge the hope that it may prove, in both these senses, practically valuable to those to whom it is addressed, and, consequently, no unnecessary addition to the catalogue of books already published upon similar subjects.

The author feels bound to make honourable mention of Mr. W. F. Dunne, on the plan of whose elaborate manuscript the typographical arrangement has been founded. This manuscript was purchased by the publishers, and placed in the hands of the author, who, having entirely rewritten the work, takes on himself the entire responsibility of its contents.

UPPER HOLLOWAY: November 1855.

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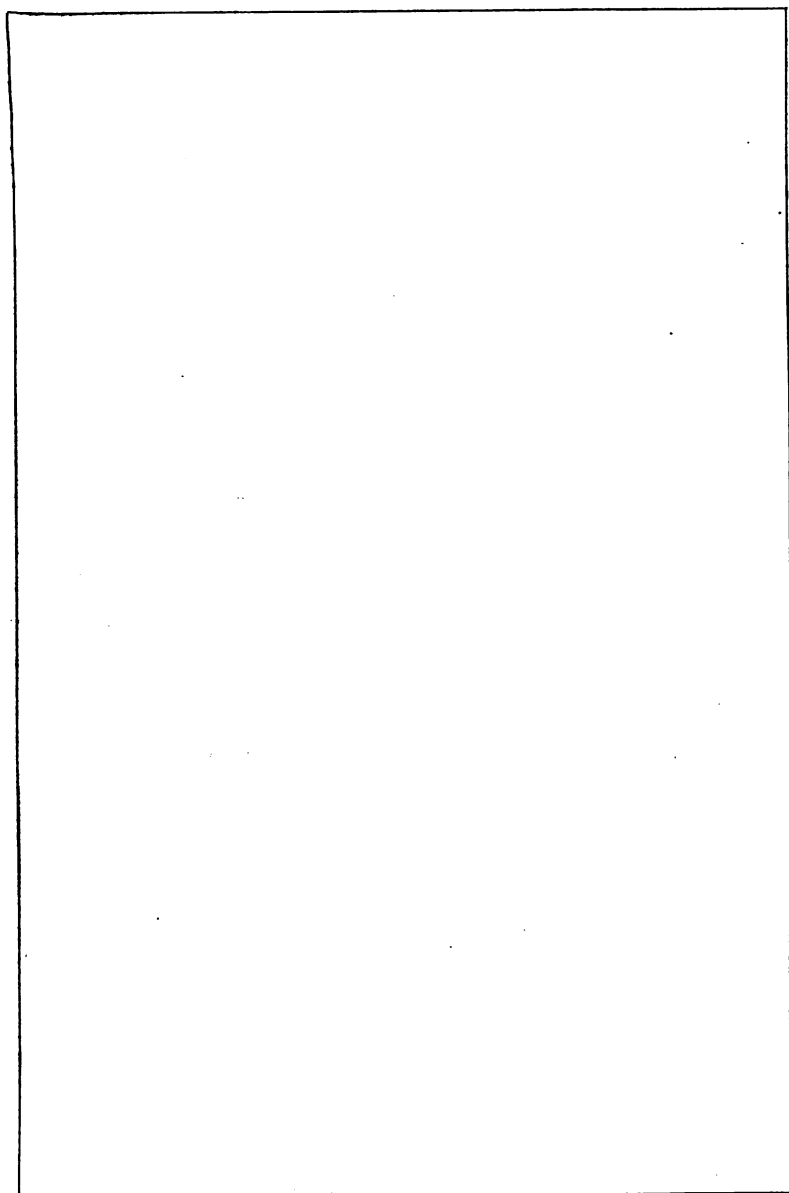
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**SECTION I.**

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**ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT  
OF  
DISEASES;  
THEIR  
SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT.**



## INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

UPON

## SYMPTOMS.

contents of the following pages perhaps be rendered somewhat more available by a few observations upon the meaning or use of the most prominent symptoms of disease in general.

When called upon to ascertain the nature of an illness, the first thing that will occur, will be to observe all those appearances which may learn by our own eyes. The countenance will tell of changes in the diognomy;—whether the countenance be pale, or flushed, or livid—whether the whole frame or part thereof be wasted or enlarged—whether any eruption be apparent on the surface—whether the free use of the limbs be retained, or be impaired.

Having observed the existence of a change under either one or more of these points, we have something to start from, and, as one leads to another, we are soon brought to the seat of disease.

Thus, if the position of the body be prostrate, with little or no power in moving the limbs, or of changing the posture, a state of extremity is inferred. If there be also a dusky hue of the countenance,

and a dark fur on the lips and teeth, the attention is called to the possible existence of some low or typhoid fever. Reference to the section on these fevers will assist the reader to form his conclusion.

If it be impossible for the patient to retain the recumbent posture, or, if without impairment of muscular power, a position to one side is observed, some disease of the respiratory organs may be inferred. The rapidity of breathing, the presence of cough, the state of the pulse, and duskiness of the countenance, will further point in the direction in which the disease is to be found.

Impairment of the powers of locomotion should direct attention to the state of the brain or spinal cord. If there be headache, giddiness, intolerance of sound or light, we may suspect some affection of the brain. Or these may be but part of the symptoms of that general constitutional disturbance which is known as fever.

In children the countenance is an important index of the nature of a malady. The pain or uneasiness, which they have not words



to express, may often be suspected by watching their faces, either sleeping or waking. Knitting of the brows, or frowning, should not be disregarded, as its continuance sometimes indicates a morbid condition of the brain or nervous centres.

Prominence of the eyeballs, and puffiness of the eyelids, frequently attend disease of the heart, and dropsy. A dark ring around the eyelids is often an accompaniment of constipation, or of menstrual irregularity.

In serious or acute disease the expression of anxiety, or difficulty of breathing, is often very strongly marked, and attended by duski-ness or flushing, redness or dis-coloration of the countenance.

In feverish complaints the sur-face of the body is hot and dry. In jaundice it is of a yellow colour. In purpura, and in eruptive fever, the characters of the spots should be carefully noted.

Pain is the symptom generally regarded and looked for as the most important indication of dis-ease. In investigating its existence and character some caution is re-quired. Under the head of *Hysteria* it is stated that this symptom is more than any other liable to mis-interpretation. It is often found to be excited by pressure anywhere or everywhere on the persons of hysterical females. It must there-fore be borne in mind that the pre-sence of an acute disease in such cases is not to be inferred unless other characteristic signs be present.

Pain is generally most acute in the inflammation of certain parts;

as in pleurisy, or peritonitis. It is of a heavy dull aching character in rheumatic affections, and in in-flammation of some internal organs. It is cutting and stabbing in cancer.

Pain from acute disease of the bowels or organs in the abdomen, depresses the nervous or vital power more rapidly than when arising from disease of other organs.

A distinction generally holds between pain caused by spasms or cramp, and that resulting from inflammation. Spasm, or cramp, is usually relieved by pressure—while in inflammation the pain is augmented by pressure.

The existence of cough, or diffi-culty of breathing, should be care-fully noted. The character of expectoration, if any, should also be observed, with reference to the state of the chest.

The condition of the circulation requires especial attention. The pulse at the wrist is the usual point at which we judge of its force, frequency, and regularity. Practice alone can give perfect acquaintance with variations in the force of the pulse; no merely verbal description can teach these. There will, however, be little diffi-culty in distinguishing between a strong, full pulse, and a feeble beat of the artery under the finger. Seventy-two beats in a minute are about the average for healthy adults; but this may vary within the range of eighty and sixty, without involving the presence of disease. A frequency, near or over a hundred beats in a minute, or less than fifty, is not often met with in health, and may, therefore, safely

be regarded as an indication of disease. Irregularity of the pulsations is very commonly met with in nervous or debilitated individuals; therefore its occurrence alone need not excite alarm or anxiety.

However rapid, and strong, or sharp, may be the beats of the pulse, in an acute and serious disease, if the number be steadily maintained, although for several days, it may be looked upon as a favourable sign. Slight fluctuations need not produce much misgiving; but a pulse now beating many times above a hundred in a minute, then a few hours afterwards several beats below that number, shows a feebleness or

flagging of the nervous energies—an unfavourable indication of the restorative powers of the constitution.

Not further to anticipate the detail of symptoms given in the body of this work, we may here tabulate a few of the most prominent symptoms of disease; so that by reference to a symptom the reader may, if at a loss, be guided to the disease in which the symptom occurs. By means of a comparison of the symptoms mentioned under each head in the body of the work with those placed in this table, the reader will be enabled to discover the disease in question.

TABLE  
OF  
SYMPTOMS AND DISEASES.

Symptoms.	Diseases.
<p>HEADACHE . . . . .</p>	<p>Bilious disorders                      Indigestion.                      Hysteria.                      Debility.                      Rheumatism.                      Congestion of brain.                      Epilepsy.                      Apoplexy.                      Paralysis.                      Hydrocephalus.                      Disease of the ear.                      Fevers.                      Catarrh.                      Influenza.                      Measles.                      Small-pox.                      Scarlatina.</p>

## TABLE OF SYMPTOMS AND DISEASES.

Symptoms.	Diseases.
DROWSINESS AND GIDDINESS . .	Congestion of brain. Lethargy. Epilepsy. Paralysis. Bilious disorders. Indigestion. Fevers. Debility.
DELIRIUM OR INCOHERENCE . . .	Fevers. Inflammation of brain. Erysipelas. Delirium tremens. Inflammation of internal ear. Small-pox.
SLEEPLESSNESS . . . . .	Indigestion. Delirium tremens. Fevers. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Gout. Rheumatism. Asthma. Inflammation of lungs.
EYES, bloodshot and watery . . .  — intolerant of light . . . .  — squinting . . . . .  — smarting . . . . .	Catarrh. Fevers. Inflammation of brain. Measles. Ophthalmia.  Strumous ophthalmia. Inflammation of brain. Fevers.  Congestion of brain. Irritation of brain. Inflammation of brain. Apoplexy. Paralysis.  Ophthalmia.

**TABLE OF SYMPTOMS AND DISEASES.**

**7**

<b>Symptoms.</b>	<b>Diseases.</b>
- contracted pupil } - dilated pupil } . . . .	Congestion of brain. Apoplexy. Water on brain. Amaurosis.
- sallowness . . . . .	Bilious disorders. Fever.
- yellow . . . . .	Jaundice.
- prominent . . . . .	Disease of heart. Dropsy.
- noises in . . . . .	Accumulation of wax in the ears. Fever. Brain, inflammation of. Hypochondriasis. Nervousness. Congestion of brain.
- TONGUE, furred . . . . .	Disorders of stomach. Disorders of liver. Indigestion. Eruptive fevers. Catarrh. Influenza. Fevers.
- black . . . . .	Typhus fever. Yellow fever.
- scarlet . . . . .	Scarlet fever.
- flabby and notched at edges	Debility.
- sores on . . . . .	Thrush. Small-pox.
- THROAT, sore . . . . .	Quinsy. Relaxed throat. Scarlatina.
- swollen externally . . .	Mumps. Goitre. Quinsy.

**TABLE OF SYMPTOMS AND DISEASES.**

<b>Symptoms.</b>	<b>Diseases.</b>
Ess . . . . .	Croupy cough. Croup. Catarrh. Hysteria.
. . . . .	Catarrh. Apoplexy. Congestion of brain.
ANCE, anxious . . . . .	Hypochondriasis. Palpitation. Angina pectoris. Acute inflammations. Fevers. Dropsy of chest.
excited . . . . .	Fevers. Delirium. Inflammation of brain.
distorted . . . . .	Apoplexy. Paralysis. Epilepsy. Hysteria.
bloated and purple . . . . .	Apoplexy. Inflammation of lungs. Diseases of heart. Epileptic fits.
flushed . . . . .	Fever. Delirium tremens. Inflammation.
pale . . . . .	Faintness. Hysterical fit. Paralysis. Hæmorrhage. Angina pectoris. Apoplexy in feeble constitution.
foaming at . . . . .	Epilepsy.
bleeding from . . . . .	Scurvy. Purpura.
clenched . . . . .	Tetanus.

**TABLE OF SYMPTOMS AND DISEASES.**

<b>Symptoms.</b>	<b>Diseases.</b>
<p><b>BREATHING, painful or hurried . . .</b></p>	<p><b>Inflammation of lungs.</b>  <b>Pleurisy.</b>  <b>Angina.</b>  <b>Consumption.</b>  <b>Asthma.</b>  <b>Dropsies.</b>  <b>Hooping-cough.</b>  <b>Child-crowing.</b>  <b>Croup.</b>  <b>Fevers.</b></p>
<p><b>COUGH AND EXPECTORATION, bloody.</b>    <b>— — frothy, &amp;c.</b></p>	<p><b>Inflammation of lungs.</b>  <b>Consumption.</b>    <b>Influenza.</b>  <b>Catarrh.</b>  <b>Asthma.</b>  <b>Bronchitis.</b>  <b>Fevers.</b>  <b>Croup.</b>  <b>Measles.</b></p>
<p><b>IRRITATION OF THE HEART . . .</b></p>	<p><b>Indigestion.</b>  <b>Nervousness.</b>  <b>Hysteria.</b>  <b>Disease of heart.</b></p>
<p><b>FEVERS . . . . .</b></p>	<p><b>Fevers.</b>  <b>Inflammation.</b></p>
<p><b>APPETITE, loss of . . . . .</b>    <b>— depraved . . . . .</b></p>	<p><b>Fevers.</b>  <b>Bilious disorder.</b>  <b>Debility.</b>  <b>Indigestion.</b>    <b>Chlorosis.</b>  <b>Pregnancy.</b>  <b>Worms.</b></p>
<p><b>INDIGESTION . . . . .</b></p>	<p><b>Indigestion.</b>  <b>Hysteria.</b>  <b>Debility.</b></p>

## TABLE OF SYMPTOMS AND DISEASES.

Symptoms.	Diseases.
NAUSEA AND VOMITING . . . . .	Fevers. Womb, diseases of. Indigestion. Hysteria. Hernia. Colic. Inflammation. Diarrhoea. Cholera. Gravel. Eruptive fevers.
STOMACH, pain in . . . . .	Indigestion. Spasms. Small-pox. Inflammation. Colic. Diarrhoea.
FLATULENCE AND GRIPING . . . . .	Dyspepsia. Costiveness. Hysteria. Colic. Dysentery. Spasms.
ABDOMEN, distension of . . . . .  — tenderness on pressure .	Dropsy. Flatulence. Constipation. Bowels, inflammation of. Liver, inflammation of. Kidneys, inflammation of. Womb, inflammation of. Bladder, inflammation of. Urine, retention of.
BOWELS, confined . . . . .	Bilious disorders. Gout. Colic. Piles. Inflammation of bowels. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Chlorosis.

Symptoms.	Diseases.
<p>URINE, abundant and pale . . .</p> <p>— abundant and high-coloured.</p> <p>— high-coloured, with sediment, and scanty . . .</p> <p>— bloody . . . . .</p>	<p>Hysteria.</p> <p>Nervousness.</p> <p>Diabetes.</p> <p>Dyspepsia.</p> <p>Bilious disorders.</p> <p>Jaundice.</p> <p>Fevers.</p> <p>Inflammations.</p> <p>Rheumatism.</p> <p>Gout.</p> <p>Scarlatina.</p> <p>Dropsies.</p> <p>Disorders of kidneys.</p> <p>Gravel, &amp;c.</p> <p>Kidneys, inflammation of.</p> <p>Scarlatina.</p> <p>Dropsy.</p>
<p>SKIN, sweating . . . . .</p> <p>— chilliness of . . . . .</p> <p>— hot and dry . . . . .</p>	<p>Angina pectoris.</p> <p>Hectic fever.</p> <p>Debility.</p> <p>Consumption.</p> <p>Rheumatism.</p> <p>Eruptive fevers.</p> <p>Purpura.</p> <p>Fever.</p> <p>Catarrh.</p> <p>Debility.</p> <p>Fevers and inflammation.</p>
<p>PULSE, rapid, full, and sharp . .</p> <p>— rapid and small . . . . .</p>	<p>Inflammations.</p> <p>Fevers.</p> <p>Rheumatism.</p> <p>Gout.</p> <p>Debility.</p> <p>Typhus.</p> <p>Collapse.</p> <p>Hysteria.</p> <p>Debility.</p> <p>Nervousness.</p>



## TABLE OF SYMPTOMS AND DISEASES.

Symptoms.	Diseases.
SHIVERING . . . . .	Catarrh. Influenza. Fevers. Inflammations.
LIMBS, pains in . . . . .  — cramps in . . . . .  — loss of power in . . . . .  — swelling of . . . . .  — twitching of . . . . .	Influenza. Rheumatism. Gout. Fever. White leg. Testicle, inflammation of. Gravel.  Diarrhœa. Cholera. Convulsions. Hysteria. Teething.  Debility. Typhus. Apoplexy. Paralysis. Lead poisoning. Fits. Fainting. Catalepsy. Tetanus.  Dropsy. White leg. Rheumatism. Gout.  Fever. Delirium tremens. Saint Vitus's dance. Hysteria.

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT  
OF  
DISEASES.

ABSCESS.

**ABSCESS.**

**Symptoms.**

Abscesses are of two kinds—acute and chronic.

1. *Acute*.—Heat, redness, throbbing pain, circumscribed swelling, feverishness. As the matter or *pus* forms, it comes towards the surface, where the skin becoming thin, the abscess is said to point. At this spot, if gentle pressure be made, fluctuation, or the sensation of a fluid beneath the finger, will be felt.

2. *Chronic*.—The same symptoms as in the acute form, but less in severity, and slower in progress; the swelling generally more diffused; the fever hectic.

In either case, when matter, or pus, is formed, or, as it is technically termed, when “suppuration takes place,” a shivering fit often occurs.

**Causes.**

Inflammation; local injuries; scrofulous, or debilitated habit of body.

**Treatment.**

1. *Acute*.—The constant application of cloths dipped in cold

water, or gin and water, will sometimes disperse an abscess. If this do not occur, a poultice of bread-crumbs or linseed meal—or folds of lint dipped in warm water, and covered with oil-silk—should be applied.

These warm applications may be continued till the abscess bursts; or, if the skin be very thin where it points yet does not give way, so that the abscess spreads, or if the constitutional symptoms be severe, a puncture must be made into it, at its thinnest point, by a sharp, clean lancet, so as to let out the matter.

In the scrofulous abscesses that form in children's necks it is frequently preferable that they be left to burst, as the scar is thereby generally smaller than when they are opened by a puncture.

After an abscess is open, it must be left to discharge itself; pressure should not be used in order to evacuate its contents.

The feverish symptoms attending acute abscess require mild saline medicines (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 2, or 3) and a light diet. After it has burst, or been opened, a fuller diet should be allowed.

2. *Chronic abscess* may sometimes be dispersed by the application of tincture of iodine over the surface. If this do not succeed, poultices, or wet lint and oil-silk, should be applied. Tonic medicines (see Prescriptions Nos. 30 and 31), and a full or stimulating diet, are required; including meat, wine, beer, &c.

**ACNE.** *Rosy-drop; Carbuncle Face; Stone Pock; Whelk.*

**Symptoms.**

There are two common forms of this disease; the one more frequently seen in youth, the other after forty years of age.

1. The former consists in an eruption of pimples on the face, forehead, shoulders, and chest. At first these are dark specks of the size of pin points, and hard; they gradually enlarge and become more inflamed; matter forms; they burst; a thin scab then forms, and falls off by the end of seven or eight days.

2. In the latter form, that of more advanced life, the pimples are seen upon the nose, which they enlarge, and render of a fiery red colour. The duration of this eruption is often for years.

**Causes.**

The immediate are, derangement of the stomach and bowels; indiscretion in diet; irritating cosmetics. The remote causes are, hereditary predisposition; sanguine temperament; age; disorder of the female system; irregular habits.

**Treatment.**

There is little to be done by local applications in this disease. The attention is to be directed to the removal of the disorders of the digestive or other organs to which it may be supposed referable.

For local applications, see Prescriptions Nos. 49, 50, 51, 86, 88, 63.

For internal medicines, see Prescriptions Nos. 8, 11, 14, 25, 35, 40, 42, 69.

In the first form of this disease the progress of the eruption may frequently be stayed by squeezing the pimples when they first appear. By pressure, the secretion of the pore of the skin will be forced out in the shape of a maggot or worm, for which this secretion has often been mistaken.

**AGUE.** *Intermittent Fever.*

**Symptoms.**

Slight feverishness, thirst, lassitude, &c., occurring for an uncertain period. These are followed by the fully developed paroxysm, which consists of three stages—the cold, the hot, and the sweating.

1. The *cold stage* begins with chilliness, paleness of countenance, feeling of debility, headache, pain in the back and limbs, roughness of the skin, known as “goose-skin,” sickness, loss of appetite, smallness and weakness of pulse, cold shivering, with chattering of teeth.

2. *Hot stage.*—After a variable period, from half an hour to three or four hours, the coldness and

shivering are succeeded by heat and flushing of the countenance, a severe headache, a full, strong pulse, high-coloured scanty urine, intense thirst, &c.

3. *Sweating stage.* — After from two to eight hours, perspiration breaks out upon the forehead and face, extending over the whole body till it becomes profuse. The symptoms then subside, and leave only a sense of exhaustion. The patient is comparatively well until another paroxysm occurs.

The period at which this return takes place divides agues into several forms or types, viz.—

*Quotidian*, the fever returning every twenty-four hours.

*Tertian*, the fever returning every forty-eight hours.

*Quartan*, the fever returning every seventy-two hours.

The first is the commonest type. Irregularity, or intermingling of these types, is occasionally met with, in which the duration, character, and times of the several stages are modified and obscured.

Either of these periodical types may also be modified or complicated by a predominantly morbid condition of particular organs, or by the condition of the whole constitution of the patient. These varieties can only be detected by an experienced observer.

The period between the paroxysms is termed the *intermission*.

*Distinctive characters.* — Ague is distinguished from *remittent* fever by the complete intermission between the attacks, and by its distinct cold and sweating stages.

Hectic fever is distinguished from ague by its being attended with a permanently accelerated pulse, and by the clearness and flushing of the complexion; whereas in ague the skin is usually muddy or discoloured, and the countenance sallow.

*Consequences and terminations of ague.*—These are often serious as regards the general health and vigour, which are not unfrequently seriously impaired. The degree of injury will depend upon the intensity and duration of the causes, the continuance of the disease, and the treatment.

One general consequence of ague is a tendency to congestion of various internal organs. The organ which is most commonly found to suffer is the spleen, which, becoming enlarged, is popularly known as the "*Ague Cake*." This may be felt below the ribs on the left side.

The effects of these internal congestions are inflammation of, and structural changes in, the several organs; dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.

Ague has a special tendency to return.

#### Causes.

1. *Exciting.* — Local conditions of climate, marsh poison, marsh miasm, or malaria, arising from vegetable decomposition with moisture and a suitable degree of temperature.

2. *Remote or predisposing.* — Whatever depresses the mental and physical powers.

**Treatment.**

1. *During the paroxysm.*—During the cold stage apply external warmth, such as hot blankets, vapour-bath, bags of hot salt, bran, &c. At the same time warm beverages are supplied. A mustard emetic will often cut short the fit. These means will promote the sweating stage, and so accelerate the intermission.

If bilious or stomachic derangement exist, a warm purgative draught (see Prescription No. 28) should be administered after the action of the emetic has subsided.

2. The alleviation, however, of the symptoms during the paroxysm does not cure the disease. This is to be done by means employed *during the remission.* Of these none is so important as removal to a pure air. This will greatly assist the operation of medicine.

Two or three grains of sulphate of quinine in solution (see Prescription No. 34), taken every six hours for several days, will usually be found sufficient. It may be found requisite to persevere with its use for a few weeks.

An occasional purge of castor oil, or senna and Epsom salts, is to be given to obviate costiveness.

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**ANASARCA.** (See *Dropsy.*)

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**ANGINA PECTORIS.** *Suffocative Breast-Pang; Spasms of the Heart.*

**Symptoms.**

Sudden, agonizing pain, darting

from the left side of the chest up the left shoulder, and down the arm, most frequently to the fingers' ends, but often not beyond the middle of the arm, or elbow. It is accompanied with intense palpitation of the heart, anxiety, difficulty of breathing, faintness, and a feeling of approaching dissolution.

The attack may occur either while making some unusual mental or bodily exertion, or taking exercise—as walking, riding, &c.—but it as frequently comes on during sleep, soon after midnight.

The duration of the attack varies from a few minutes to one or more hours.

Palpitation of the heart, or irregularity of the pulse, is often connected with this.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—The attack might be mistaken for one of asthma; but the cough, wheezing, &c., of the latter, are absent from the former affection.

**Causes.**

1. *Predisposing.*—It occurs most frequently in men beyond fifty years of age, with a gouty or rheumatic condition of body or indolent and sedentary habits. Anxiety, and depressing passions.

2. *Exciting.*—Over exertion, sudden change of posture, change of temperature.

**Treatment.**

Instant relief is required during the paroxysm: the first stimulant that comes to hand may be administered. A dose of strong spirits and water; or, what is preferable, a teaspoonful of sal volatile, or ether

in water, and repeated at intervals if the fainting continue. Friction and mustard plasters applied to the chest, soles of the feet, and calves of the legs. The horizontal posture if there be faintness.

Forty, fifty, or sixty drops of laudanum may also be given if the pain be very severe.

When this affection has once occurred, it would be well that the patient should always be provided with medicine for a paroxysm; *e. g.*

Sulphuric Ether;  
Spirits of Ammonia;  
Sal Volatile: of each half an ounce.  
Tincture of Opium..... 2 drachms.

Of which a teaspoonful should be taken in water, and repeated at the end of an hour if relief be not experienced.

The extent of the dose, and its repetition, must depend upon the intensity of the pain.

In the intervals the treatment consists in the avoidance of exciting causes, the correction of disorders of the digestive organs, and the administration of mineral tonics; *e. g.* sulphate of zinc; carbonate of iron; tincture of muriate of iron, or steel wine. (See also Prescriptions Nos. 8, 11, 14, 30, 32, 37, 39, 40, 41, 46.)

### APHONIA. *Loss of Voice.*

#### Symptoms.

Without loss of power in the organs of speech, the articulation becomes so feeble and difficult as to be inaudible, or only in a whisper. Sometimes with, sometimes without pain, about the organs of voice.

#### Causes.

Common cold, or catarrh, inflammation of the larynx, long-continued talking, paralysis, hysteria.

#### Treatment.

When from catarrh, inhalation of the vapour of ammonia; *e. g.* a teaspoonful of spirits of sal volatile in a pint of boiling water. The vapour being breathed, warm moist cloths, or bran poultices, may be applied round the throat. At the same time other remedies for catarrh are employed.

For treatment of inflammation of larynx—see *Larynx*.

When it proceeds from paralytic debility, or from hysteria, it must be treated as for those affections.

### APHTHÆ. (See *Thrush*.)

### APOPLEXY.

#### Symptoms.

1. *Premonitory.* — Drowsiness, disturbed sleep, heavy breathing, headache, fulness of the veins of head and face, bleeding from the nose, unusual irritability of temper, giddiness, sense of weight and fulness in the head, loss of recollection, incoherent talking, indistinct articulation, impairment of vision, numbness and tingling of the extremities, slight or partial paralytic attacks.

2. *Of the attack.*—There are three principal forms of apoplexy:—

1st form.—The patient suddenly falls deprived of sense or motion,

as if in a deep sleep; the face is flushed, breathing stertorous or snoring, pulse full and slow. In some cases convulsions are seen; in others, contractions of the muscles of one side, with relaxation of those of the other.

This condition may continue from a few minutes to several days. Recovery may be complete, or paralysis may be left behind.

*2nd form.*—Sudden pain in the head, sickness and faintness, vomiting, paleness of face, coldness of surface, feebleness of pulse. Sometimes slight convulsions.

The patient, in some cases, does not fall, but the attack of pain in the head is accompanied with transient loss of memory. In either case the first effects of the attack may pass off, and the patient will complain only of headache. After an interval, varying from a few minutes to several days, the brain again becomes oppressed; the patient sinks into a state of coma, from which he never rallies. Paralysis may occur, but in the greater number of cases is absent.

*3rd form.*—The patient is suddenly deprived of speech, and of the power of one side of the body, without stupor; or if a slight degree of stupor occur with the first attack it soon disappears. He is sensible of his situation, and endeavours to express his feelings by signs.

There is great variation in the farther progress of this form. In some it gradually passes into more complete and fatal apoplexy; in others, recovery is speedy and entire; or it may be gradual, during

several weeks or months; or paralysis, more or less in extent, may endure for life, ending in apoplexy or exhaustion.

The most marked forms of apoplexy are thus fully described; but it must not be supposed that it is intended hereby that all cases may be clearly separated one from another, in the manner described. The several forms may run into one another. Nevertheless, it is practically useful to recognise these varieties.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—Apoplexy may be mistaken for a state of dead-drunkness, for poisoning by narcotics, for asphyxia or suspended animation by hanging, or inhalation of noxious gases, for concussion of the brain, and for the deep sleep which follows epileptic convulsions.

The state of apoplexy differs but little essentially from either of these conditions, either of which may, indeed, pass into apoplexy. The history of the patient, if any can be obtained, will help to the formation of a correct opinion. The presence of paralysis, as ascertained by the movement and attitude of the patient, pinching, tickling the soles of the feet, &c., will decide whether the case is one of apoplexy. This will be further confirmed if stertor, or deep snoring, be present.

If the case be one of drunkenness, there will usually be some smell of the liquor either in the vomited matters, or in the breath.

In concussion of the brain the appearance is that of more extreme depression and nervous shock.

**Causes.**

1. *Predisposing*.—Neither age, sex, temperament, nor habit of body, can be said to be specially prone to, or exempt from apoplexy.

Habitual indulgence of the appetites, and gratification of the passions; luxurious habits; sedentary and laborious employments; insufficient diet; intemperate and luxurious living; the suppression of accustomed discharges; sudden changes, or extremes of temperature; the habit of sleeping after a full meal; lying too long in bed; diseases of the heart, liver, and kidneys:—all these give a predisposition to apoplexy.

2. The *exciting* causes are—sudden mental emotion; excesses in diet; violent muscular efforts; the sun's rays (*coup de soleil*); too hot baths; extreme cold; sudden suppression of gout, or rheumatism; in short, anything that may inordinately increase the heart's action, and augment the force of circulation in the brain of a person predisposed to the disease; or, that may interrupt the flow of blood from the brain and produce congestion or over-fulness of its vessels.

**Treatment.**

From the description above given of the various forms which apoplexy may present, and from the fact that it may occur in very opposite conditions and habits of body, it is evident that one uniform rule cannot be given for its treatment,—and that the indiscriminate employment of blood-letting must be attended with very injurious consequences.

A non-professional person had much better never attempt blood-letting from the arm.

The patient should be placed in a reclining or sitting posture, the head and shoulders slightly raised. Cold water should be poured over the head. Mustard plasters should be applied to the soles of the feet and calves of the legs. If the patient be of a full habit, a dozen leeches may be applied behind the ears and on the temples. *One* drop of croton oil should be placed on the tongue and allowed to be swallowed, and repeated every two or three hours, until the bowels are freely purged. If this be not at hand, a clyster, composed of a pint of warm gruel, with two ounces of castor oil—or of warm soap and water, and an ounce of spirits of turpentine—should be speedily thrown up.

In persons of pale face, and spare habit, a small quantity of stimulant, such as wine or brandy, or a teaspoonful of sal volatile in water, may be given every twenty minutes or half an hour.

The feebleness or strength of the pulse, together with the general symptoms above mentioned, must determine the extent to which the purgation, or stimulation, is to be carried. A strong, full, and slow pulse permits leeching, purging, &c. A feeble, intermittent, or irregular pulse indicates that stimulants are required.

Equally important, or more so, with knowing how to treat an attack of apoplexy, is to know how to ward it off. For this purpose refer to the predisposing or exciting



causes, and, as far as may be, avoid these. If threatening of apoplexy be felt, shun excessive indulgence of the appetites, passions, and emotions of all kinds. Live upon the plainest nutritious food. Use moderate exercise. Abstain from immoderate bodily or mental efforts. Endeavour to practise a regular action of the bowels and an uniform warmth of the surface of the body.

*Treatment of the results of an apoplectic attack.*—After some hours have elapsed, if the means above indicated have been attended with success, consciousness will have gradually returned. The power of swallowing and of speaking will have been restored. The greatest care is required to avoid exciting the circulation.

In the full, or plethoric patient, the action of purgatives may be slightly kept up for several days. A blister plaster may be applied on the nape of the neck. The diet must be light, consisting of weak broths, arrow-root, sago, &c.

In the patient of feeble and spare habit, purgatives are to be withheld, and small quantities of ammonia, or ether, given occasionally (or see Prescription No. 52 or 53).

In either case there is a fear of inflammatory action being set up in the brain after the attack. This will probably commence in from eight-and-forty hours, to four or five days. It will be indicated by increased heat of the head and surface of the body, headache, disturbed sleep, starting of the muscles of the face, or limbs, increased frequency of pulse, sickness, thirst, &c.

It is to be combated by the

application, to the head, of cloths wetted with cold water, and the administration of calomel in doses of two or three grains every six or eight hours.

For other remote consequences of apoplexy, see *Paralysis*.

## ASTHMA.

### Symptoms.

Difficulty of breathing, occurring in paroxysms, most frequently in the evening or about midnight, attended with a wheezing noise, great anxiety, and spasmodic impediment to the free admission of air into the lungs.

The countenance, at first pale, becomes flushed; the eyes prominent; the pulse weak, irregular, and frequent. There is often a feeling of impending suffocation.

The attack may pass off entirely after some hours; or the difficulty of breathing may continue in a less degree for several days, attended with a distressing dry cough.

The paroxysm is prone to return, at uncertain intervals. Each paroxysm generally subsides with cough and expectoration of tough mucus; the cough becoming freer as the paroxysm subsides.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—Spasmodic affections of the larynx, acute bronchitis, angina pectoris, and dropsy of the chest, may give rise to symptoms which might be mistaken for those of asthma, more especially in those attacks which have a spasmodic character.

Spasmodic affections of the larynx are attended with a peculiarly harsh noise, very different from the wheezing of asthma. The dread of suffocation is also more urgent than in asthma.

In acute bronchitis there is inflammatory fever, with fuller pulse; expectoration from the commencement of the attack; and the difficulty of breathing is less urgent and more constant.

In angina pectoris the character of the pain, and its seat in the region of the heart, with the general circumstances of the attack, distinguish it from asthma.

Dropsy of the chest may generally be distinguished by its being the consequence of long-standing disease, and by its being accompanied by dropsy of other parts.

**Causes.**

The *predisposing* causes are, malformation of the chest; long-continued disease of the heart or lungs; gout, dyspepsia, or whatever lowers the nervous energies.

The *exciting* are, violent mental emotions; sudden exposure to cold; over-exertion of the organ of voice; the inhalation of irritating or dusty particles, as in various arts.

**Treatment.**

The indications of treatment are, 1, to shorten or relieve the fit; 2, to prevent its return.

1. *During the paroxysm.*—Apply warm and stimulating substances to the surface of the chest; *e. g.* mustard plasters, or turpentine stupes, *i. e.* flannels wrung out of boiling water, and then sprinkled

over with spirits of turpentine. At the same time the feet should be placed in hot water with mustard.

An emetic of ipecacuan should be given; *e. g.* from 20 to 30 grains of the powder in warm water, and vomiting promoted by draughts of warm water. When its action has subsided, the following mixture should be taken at regular intervals of three or four hours:—

Tincture of Opium .....	1 dr.
Sulphuric Ether .....	2 drs.
Spirits of Camphor .....	½ dr.
Tincture of Asafetida ...	2 drs.
Water .....	6 oz.

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

Or the pills (see Prescription No. 54). One to be taken every three hours. Or, in cases where the catarrhal symptoms are prominent, and where, with severe spasm, there is considerable expectoration of phlegm (see Prescription No. 55).

The age, strength, &c. of the patient must be particularly borne in mind in the selection of remedies for asthma. In the aged, or feeble, ammonia, ether, &c. should be administered. Although in the younger and fuller-habited patients stimulants and antispasmodics are to be given, they should be used more sparingly.

For other remedies of these classes from which to select according to the indications of each case, see *List of Medicines, their Uses, &c.*

Much benefit is often derived from inhaling the vapours of camphor, ether, balsam of tolu, with the vapour of water, during the paroxysm.

The smoking of Stramonium (thorn-apple) either alone, or with tobacco, or of tobacco itself, often affords great relief. In slight attacks this will often cut them short.

2. *Treatment during the interval.*—The indications after the paroxysm has subsided, are to remove or control those morbid states which have given a predisposition, and to avoid all exciting causes.

The condition of the digestive organs demands close attention, to obviate costiveness, flatulency, &c.

The action of sudden cold upon the respiratory surfaces should be guarded against by the use of respirators.

Expectorant medicines (see *Table of Medicines*) should be taken to relieve the mucous membrane of the air-passages. For the same purpose some irritating liniment, or a blistering plaster, should be laid on the chest.

Tonic medicines are of great service in diminishing the liability to returns of the attack.

Strict attention to diet and regimen is required. Cold bathing, or sponging, and actively rubbing the surface of the body. Regular exercise in a climate that shall suit the patient's susceptibility to atmospheric changes.

### ATROPHY. *Wasting.*

#### Symptoms.

Rapid or gradual reduction of the size of the whole body, or of parts thereof, with loss of colour, and other physical characteristics.

#### Causes.

Deficient nutrition; paralysis; insufficient or unwholesome food; a perversion of the processes of growth, marked by a deposition of fat instead of the healthy tissues.

#### Treatment.

Close observation often shows that serious disorders of some principal organ exists; it is therefore requisite to direct our treatment to these. It also often occurs, more particularly so in children, that wasting takes place without derangement of any other process than that of nutrition. In these cases a teaspoonful of cod liver oil, two or three times a day, will often be followed by very decided and permanent benefit.

### BALDNESS. *Alopecia.*

#### Causes.

Age; debility after fever and other illnesses; diseases of the skin; mercurial affection; syphilis; late hours, and other excesses.

#### Treatment.

Stimulate circulation in scalp by washing with cold water, and friction with rough towel, or brushing with hard hair-brush. Apply either of the following stimulants:—

Powdered Cantharides ... 1 dr.  
Purified Lard, or Scented  
Pomatum ..... 1½ oz.

To be rubbed on twice a day.

Or, the following liniment:—

Oil of Almonds ;  
 Solution of Ammonia, of each 1 oz.  
 Spirits of Rosemary ;  
 Honey Water, of each..... 3 oz.

Or,

Tincture of Cantharides... 1 oz.  
 Spirit of Rosemary..... 6 oz.

Mix for a lotion.

Periodically shaving the head is often serviceable.

Tonic medicines and a generous diet will be advisable if the baldness be traceable to a feeble state of health.

## BARBIERS.

### Symptoms.

Trembling of the limbs; a pricking tingling pain and numbness of the lower extremities, followed by paralysis, both of sensation and movement of the extremities; inarticulation; exhaustion; sinking of the vital powers.

### Causes.

This is a form of paralysis peculiar to Ceylon and India. Its remote causes are exposure to cold and damp; intoxication; suddenly suppressed perspiration; long fasting; and other depressing influences.

### Treatment.

Change of climate; tonics, &c.

## BERIBERI.

### Symptoms.

Oppressed breathing, paralytic weakness, numbness and stiffness

of the lower extremities, general dropsy. The disease often comes on suddenly. Its progress is slow and protracted.

### Causes.

This disease is peculiar to India. It prevails most in Ceylon, the Malabar coast, and Madras.

The more immediate causes are, impure and moist air; insufficient food; prolonged excessive exertions, in malarious atmosphere.

### Treatment.

Aperients, diuretics, tonics, and stimulants, combined with full and nutritious diet.

## BILIARY DERANGEMENTS.

*Bilious Disorders; Bilious Attacks; Sick Headache; Bowel Complaint; Bilious Diarrhœa; Functional Derangements of the Liver.* (See also *Jaundice and Diarrhœa.*)

### Symptoms.

1. *Those of diminished secretion of bile.*—Irregular or costive state of the bowels, the evacuations being insufficiently coloured with bile; flatulency; and various dyspeptic symptoms; furred tongue; nausea; pain under right shoulder-blade; headache, &c.; dark specks floating before the eyes; sallow or muddy complexion; lowness of spirits; piles.

2. *Of excessive secretion.*—Copious fluid evacuations, highly coloured with bile, often preceded by griping and by nausea, sometimes attended with vomiting; pulse accelerated.

**Causes.**

Residence in hot climates; exposure to extremes or vicissitudes of weather; the use of full rich diet; spirituous and fermented liquors in excess; misuse of mercurial medicines; neglect of the intestinal evacuations; neglect of the cutaneous functions; indolence and sedentary occupations; mental emotions; depressing passions; disease of other organs, as long-continued dyspepsia, diarrhœa, or dysentery.

**Treatment.**

In the first of the two forms above named, a moderate dose of a mercurial medicine, *e. g.* five grains of blue pill, followed by a warm aperient (see Prescription No. 28) will probably suffice to relieve the present symptoms. The treatment subsequently will consist in such diet, regimen, &c. as shall prevent the operation of the causes.

Extract or decoction of Taraxacum, or Dandelion, which is a valuable remedy for disorders of the liver.

Infants and young children are liable to indisposition from diminished secretion of bile. The stomach becomes disordered, sickness occurs, the bowels sluggish or irregular, and the evacuations pale or white. The child is fretful and weak. Sometimes profuse action of the bowels attends this condition of the liver.

Two or three grains of grey powder, or mercury with chalk, followed, after a few hours, by rhubarb or castor oil, will generally suffice to remedy this disorder (or see Prescriptions Nos. 16, 17).

It may, however, be requisite to

repeat the grey powder every second or third night for a few turns. It is not advisable to continue the purgative after each dose.

The diet at the same time should be nutritious, but plain, *e. g.* beef-tea, or for elder children meat, with light farinaceous puddings, milk, &c.

For the treatment of the second sort of biliary disorder, see *Diarrhœa*.

It may be well here to warn our readers against the common error of attributing all disorder of the bowels, and many other general ailments, to derangement of the liver; as well as against the consequent too frequent use of mercurial purgatives, which often lays the foundation for serious disease.

**BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF.****Symptoms.**

1. *Acute*.—Burning pain and tenderness at the lower part of the stomach and body, in the loins and down the thighs; frequent occasion to void urine, which is passed with difficulty and great pain, in small quantities; confined bowels; restlessness; hot skin; rapid pulse; fever. The urine high-coloured, and thick with mucus.

2. *Chronic*.—The above symptoms continuing in slighter degrees, and with less severity. The urine becomes thicker, until it is sufficiently viscid to adhere to the sides of the utensil, and exhales a strongly ammoniacal odour.

*Distinguished* from spasmodic at-

tack of gravel by the presence of fever in inflammation, and the more sudden character of the seizure in paroxysms of gravel.

**Causes.**

Injuries from bruises; violent exertion; exposure to cold; prolonged retention of urine; diseases of the urinary passage; gout; suppressed discharges and eruptions.

**Treatment.**

1. *Of acute inflammation.*—Leeching and warm fomentations to the lower part of the abdomen; hot hip-baths; calomel and opium (see Prescriptions Nos. 18 and 19); alkaline saline aperients (see Prescription No. 56); warm clysters; warm unirritating beverages. Diet light.

2. *For chronic inflammation of the bladder.*—The mixture (Prescription No. 56) twice or three times a day. Dover's powder at bed-time to allay pain. Tonic medicines (see Prescriptions Nos. 32, 37, 39, 41). If the disease have continued for a long time, the urine becomes thick, ropy, and has an ammoniacal odour. In this state the decoctions of Buchu, or Uva-ursi, or Pareira brava, are serviceable (see *List of Medicines*); change of air, sea-bathing, &c., with a nutritious unstimulating diet.

**BLEBS.** *Blains.*

**Symptoms.**

An eruption of large vesicles, or bladders, on the skin, containing

either a watery, or a matter-like fluid. Being very thin, these vesicles break, leaving numerous tender raw surfaces, which become covered with yellowish, or brownish scabs, or form ulcers.

**Causes.**

Disorders of the digestive organs, general constitutional debility.

**Treatment.**

*Locally.*—Rags dipped in cold water; starch powder; magnesia; spermaceti or zinc ointment. The vesicles should be punctured, and the fluid let out; the skin of the vesicle gently pressed down on the surface beneath. This will prevent excoriation from the discharge of the acrid fluid.

Treat the constitutional disorder with its appropriate means.

**BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.**

**Treatment.**

Cold water to the face and head, If the bleeding be very profuse, and not checked by the application of cold, and if it occur in a strong person of full habit, a few doses of ipecacuanha powder, half a grain each, at intervals of a quarter of an hour, will generally check the flow of blood.

If it occur in a person of debilitated or feeble frame, and is not checked by cold applications, give from ten to twenty drops of muriated tincture of steel, in a wine-glass of water, every hour, for three or four doses, unless it have checked the bleeding sooner.

In patients of this class, a glass of port wine will often stop the discharge.

Tonics (*e. g.* Prescriptions Nos. 37, 39, 40, 45) should be taken afterwards by the latter class of patients; purgatives, and low diet, by the former.

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**BLEEDING FROM WOUNDED ARTERIES.** (See Section on *Accidents*.)

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**BLEEDING FROM VEINS.** (See *Ditto*.)

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**BLEEDING FROM UTERUS.** (See *Menstruation and Hemorrhage*, under the head of *Midwifery*.)

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**BLEEDING FROM URINARY ORGANS.**

**Symptoms.**

Voiding of urine containing blood, either liquid and diffused in the fluid, or thick and semi-fluid, or floating therein in the form of small clots, varying in colour from light brown to black. Shivering, pain in the loins or region of the bladder, lassitude, &c. If the blood be equally diffused in the urine, and contain small worm-like shreds, its source is probably the kidneys. If the blood come away towards the end

of the urinary discharge, the first portion having come away clear, the bladder may be regarded as the source of the hæmorrhage. If the blood pass drop by drop without the urine, it comes from the urethra, the passage in front of the bladder.

**Causes.**

External injuries, as blows on the loins; falls; prolonged violent horse exercise; gravel in the kidneys; inflammation or congestion of the kidneys, as in ague, typhus, and other fevers; congestions produced by violent poisons, as cantharides; debility of the bladder.

**Treatment.**

1. If the bleeding proceed from inflammation or congestion of the kidneys, resulting either from disease or violence, leeches should be applied to the loins, hot baths, opiates (see Prescriptions Nos. 18 or 20); and purgatives (Prescription No. 3). If the bleeding be believed to proceed from gravel in the kidneys, the same treatment, with the addition of alkalies (see Prescriptions Nos. 27, 28), will be serviceable. If from debility, mineral acids, tincture of steel, or turpentine, may be given (see Prescriptions Nos. 10, 40, 41, 42, 45).

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**BLINDNESS.** *Amaurosis; Gutta Serena; Suffusion; Drop Serene of Milton.*

**Symptoms.**

In ascertaining these, it is necessary that each eye be examined

separately, and that whilst one is being examined the other should be carefully excluded from the light.

The pupil is dilated, giving a staring look; the eye-ball either oscillates, or has unusual fixity and prominence. The action of the pupil, when tried by a light brought to bear upon it, is sluggish, or unequal, so it will have an irregular form. The irregularity in the shape of the pupil is most frequently seen towards the inner and upper side of the eye.

Impairment of vision; black specks before the sight; flashes of light; pain in the forehead and eyebrows. The failure of sight may, for some time, be partial, so that only portions of objects are seen. It may, at first, be noticed only at certain times of the day, or in the evening. These varieties are known as night-blindness, or day-blindness.

As the disease progresses, the impairment of vision becomes constant, and total blindness ensues.

The *distinguishing* symptoms are those that separate amaurosis from cataract, and other diseases of the fluids of the eye.

In cataract the dimness of vision is slower in its course, and has more the character of a mist, or veil, than has that of amaurosis.

In amaurosis depending upon insensibility of the retina, the patient sees best at noon-day; the reverse takes place in cataract, which consists of opaqueness of the structures placed before the retina.

The fact of the existence of

amaurosis, should be left to the determination of a medical man.

#### Causes.

Disease, or disorder of the brain, optic nerve, or retina. These may be permanent, depending upon change in the structure of the parts; or it may be connected with a merely temporary morbid condition; *e. g.* congestion, or poisonous substances circulating in the blood.

Blows or other injuries of the globe of the eye, protracted over-use of the organ with a strong light, upon minute objects, or during the hours that should be given to sleep, are among the *exciting* causes.

#### Treatment.

Attention to those conditions which may have given rise to it. If believed to be of a temporary character, active purgatives must be given, combined with mustard cataplasms to the nape of the neck, hot mustard baths to the feet and legs, &c. Where the affection comes on suddenly, if medical advice cannot be speedily obtained, these means should be employed without loss of time, pending the arrival of the medical attendant.

## BLOOD, VOMITING AND PURGING. *Melena; Black Malady.*

#### Symptoms.

*Vomiting of.*—Sickness, and vomiting of dark coloured or black blood, sometimes pure, and sometimes mixed with a watery or



ropy fluid, or other contents of the stomach. The vomiting of blood is usually preceded by nausea, and a feeling of oppression or tightness, or heat, at the pit of the stomach. Sometimes it is attended by faintness. There is no cough, and the blood differs from the florid frothy blood of expectoration; the tongue furred; the pulse quickened.

*Purging of.*—Most frequently when blood is vomited, it is also voided by the bowels in the form of dark, thick, or pitchy fluid. The discharge of blood is frequently preceded by severe griping pain in the intestines, at a variable time before.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—Blood is frequently passed at stool of a florid red colour, proceeding from piles; this is to be distinguished from that which is poured out in the course of the intestines higher up, and which is of a black colour. The existence of piles is to be known by their own symptoms. (See *Piles*).

Sometimes, when bile is thick, and of a dark colour, it discolours the motions, and might be mistaken for altered blood, but the difference will be detected by close examination.

#### **Causes.**

Obstruction of the circulation through the liver, or other organs in the abdomen; an inflammatory condition of the stomach; suppression of natural discharges, especially in females; blows, or other injuries of the abdomen; intemperance; mental emotions; fevers; scurvy.

#### **Treatment.**

When the bleeding does not originate in a blow, or other injury, purgatives should be freely administered, in order to relieve the fulness of the organs, upon which the hæmorrhage may depend.

Five grains of calomel should be given, and followed every two or three hours by senna draughts (see Prescription No. 26). At the same time, clysters of senna mixture will increase the action of the bowels, and remove the blood that may have been effused.

If the bleeding continue, it will be in a slighter degree, and may then be treated with astringents, as dilute sulphuric acid with Epsom salts, or acetate of lead (see Prescription No. 21).

The diet should be simple and nutritious, and taken cold. Cold fluids will assist to check the hæmorrhage.

If the bleeding proceed from the bowels alone, aperients should also be given, but of a milder character (see Prescriptions Nos. 13, 28, 39).

If the bleeding continue, the astringents (see Prescriptions Nos. 10, 21, 32, 37, 40, 41, 45, and 46,) may any of them be used.

If the loss of blood have caused debility, wine may be required. Strict rest, and quiet both of body and mind, should be observed.

The after-treatment should be directed to the prevention or removal of those conditions which cause the discharge.

The proper remedies for the suppression of periodical discharges

must be employed (see *Menstruation, suppressed*).

If there be reason to believe the discharge to have been caused by disorder or congestion of the liver, a mild mercurial and aperient should be taken frequently.

## BLOOD, EXPECTORATION OF.

*Spitting of Blood; Coughing of Blood; Hæmoptysis; Pulmonary Hæmorrhage.*

### Symptoms.

A short, dry cough, attended with sensation of tickling in the throat, more or less of shortness of breath, pain or oppression at the chest; chilliness, flushing; blood hawked or coughed up, either in considerable quantity, or in the expectorated mucus, which it streaks, or entirely discolours. If in a considerable quantity, a sense of suffocation may be experienced, or vomiting may be excited. The appearance of blood in this manner excites alarm, and produces acceleration of the pulse. The colour of the blood is generally florid; or, from admixture with air, it may be frothy.

These symptoms may recur. The intervals are uncertain. Sometimes the first attack is so profuse as to prove fatal.

### Causes.

Consumptive disease in the lungs; inflammation of the lungs; deformities of the chest; disease of the heart; certain trades; external injury to the bones of the chest;

over-exertion in lifting weights, &c.; tight lacing; suppression of accustomed discharges; violent mental emotions; sudden surprise; severe fits of coughing or sneezing.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—It may be difficult to say with certainty whether blood have come from the lungs, stomach, or the nose. In the latter case the fluid is ejected from the nostrils as well as from the throat: it has not a frothy character. If ejected from the stomach, it is usually dark coloured, not frothy, and is attended by sickness and vomiting.

### Treatment.

The strictest rest, silence, and freedom from mental agitation, are of the first importance. The patient should be placed in a half-sitting posture. Cool air must be freely admitted; all superfluous bed-hangings, or overcrowding of the apartment, must be avoided. From six to twenty-four leeches should be applied on the chest below the collar bone. After their removal, cloths dipped in cold water, or spirit and water, should be applied to the chest. Every fluid that is taken should be swallowed quite cold.

Give acetate of lead, twelve grains, made into a small mass with bread crumb, and divided into six pills, of which one may be taken every three, four, or six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

A useful beverage for these cases may be made from alum, sugar, gum, and rose-water (see Prescription).

Saline aperients (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 3, 4, 37, 39, 40, 42), and

diuretics, should be used in the after-treatment, with a view to the prevention of a return of the hæmorrhage.

The removal of what blood may be left in the air-tubes is to be effected by tonics, such as sulphate of zinc, or iron; and by counter-irritation, such as stimulating liniments (see Prescriptions), or repeated mustard plasters.

It will be important to avoid stimulants while the bleeding continues, and for some time afterwards. If, however, there be faintness or great weakness induced, wine may be given to meet this emergency.

## BOILS.

### Symptoms.

Circumscribed inflammation of the true skin, forming small abscesses. When these break, a *core*, or portion of dead tissue, is discharged, after an uncertain interval, depending upon the size of the boil, and the constitutional strength of the patient.

Boils are prone to occur several at a time, or in succession.

### Causes.

These are not very obvious, as boils occur in all kinds of habits. They more frequently, however, attend a debilitated state of the system.

### Treatment.

Warm fomentation; poultices; alterative aperients; full, nutritious diet.

**BONES, BROKEN.** (See *Accidents.*)

**BONES, DISLOCATED.** (See *Accidents.*)

**BOWELS, CONSTIPATION OF.**  
*Costiveness.*

### Symptoms.

The contents of the bowels are retained much longer, without injury to the health, by some persons, than by the generality of people. The bowels should, ordinarily, be evacuated once in twenty-four hours. A more prolonged retention of their contents, their slow, imperfect, or difficult evacuation, constitutes costiveness. The symptoms (or rather the consequences) of costiveness, are flatulency, griping, furred tongue, headache, &c., and many disorders of the digestive organs.

### Causes.

Peculiarity of constitution; indigestible food; stimulating beverages; too long indulgence in sleep in warm, soft beds; sedentary occupations; profuse perspiration; advanced age; pregnancy; want of secretions of the mucous membrane of the bowels, loss of power in the muscular fibres of the intestines; inflammation of the bowels; neglect of the calls of nature.

### Treatment.

Aperients; clysters; diet; and regimen to avoid the causes. (See Prescriptions Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14.)

**BOWELS, RELAXED.** (See *Diar-  
rhœa*; *Dysentery*.)

**BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF,**  
*and Inflammation of the Peritoneum.*

**Symptoms.**

Pain; extreme tenderness on pressure of the abdomen and in the course of the intestines; distension and sense of heat in the abdomen; the knees drawn up, and bent on the body; vomiting of bilious matter; skin harsh and dry; pulse quick and hard; urine scanty and high coloured, thirst, loss of appetite; tongue white and clammy, or dark brown and furred in its centre, but red at its point and edges; general debility and prostration of strength. At first the bowels may be obstinately costive; they afterwards become relaxed, the evacuations being pale, yeasty, slimy, bloody, or offensive, dark and lumpy. There is frequent straining at stool without free action of the bowels.

*Distinctive characters.* — From colic, by the presence of fever, state of the pulse, and the pain of the abdomen being increased by pressure: whereas pressure relieves the pain of colic.

**Causes.**

*Predisposing.*—Sudden changes of weather; damp and unhealthy situations; marshy districts in hot climates; debility.

*Exciting.*—Errors of diet as to quality and quantity; suppression of perspiration by exposure to cold or damp; intemperance; inattention

to the condition of the bowels; the injudicious use of strong purgative medicines. Many poisons act fatally by producing inflammation of the bowels; as do also extensive burns and scalds.

**Treatment.**

From eight to twenty leeches, according to the age of the patient and the severity of the attack, should be applied over the painful part. The bleeding may be encouraged by warm fomentations, or large warm bread-and-water, or bran-poultice.

Calomel and opium (see Prescription No. 18) to be given every two, four, or six hours. If the attack be not very severe, or if the patient be young or delicate, Dover's powder and grey powder will be preferable. If the symptoms do not yield to this treatment, a hot bath should be taken, turpentine fomentations employed, or a blister plaster be applied. At the same time, the action of the medicines may be assisted by castor-oil, or clysters. The costiveness, in the early state, is owing to a spasm of the bowels. When the calomel and opium cause this to be relaxed, the bowels will act freely of themselves. Sickness may be relieved by effervescent draughts (see Prescription No. 2). The tenderness and pain which remain after the severity and danger have subsided, may be removed by repeated blistering; dressing with mercurial ointment, and the internal use of small doses of opium.

In children under ten years of age, small doses of grey powder,

and Dover's powders, with warm bath, hot fomentations, mustard plasters. Leeches must be sparingly applied to children, and great care is to be taken that they do not bleed too much.

N.B.—Dover's powder, or other opiates, must be cautiously given to young children. They should not be given at all to infants by non-professional persons.

When the symptoms have existed for more than two or three weeks, and do not then subside, the disease passes into a *chronic* state. The same remedies are applicable, but must be given in smaller doses and at longer intervals, and combined with mild tonics, as infusions of gentian or columbo; blisters being frequently repeated.

The diet in either the acute or chronic form should be of the most unirritating character. In the chronic state, a more nourishing diet than in the acute is required.

Chronic inflammation of the bowels is sometimes attended with ulceration, which generally proves fatal by perforating the intestines and permitting the escape of their contents into the cavity of the abdomen. Ulceration is scarcely distinguishable from chronic inflammation. The same treatment will be advisable.

## BRAIN, CONCUSSION OF.

### Symptoms.

Unconsciousness, either transient and momentary, or persistent, with loss of power of motion; impair-

ment of the breathing; the pupils contracted or dilated, but insensible to light; the pulse small and feeble; face pale; vomiting.

In children convulsions usually occur.

The duration of the symptoms varies with the intensity or severity of the cause.

### Cause.

Blows, or falls upon the head. The same effects have been known to follow a fall upon the buttocks, or lower end of the spinal column; the brain being shaken by *contrecoup* or recoil.

### Treatment.

In slight cases it will suffice to apply warmth to the surface, and to administer some moderate stimulus, as warm wine and water, or a few drops of ether, or salvolatile in water, at intervals, until the paleness of the face, feebleness of pulse, and coldness of surface, passes off. Reaction will then be set up, and will be attended with re-established health; or, may be followed by inflammation of the brain. For this last reason it is most desirable to be careful not to give stimulants too freely.

As the case is, however, at first one of extreme depression, all measures of depletion are to be carefully abstained from. It is possible to do more ultimate injury to a serious case by such measures, than by the administration of a little more stimulant than absolutely required. As recovery takes place, aperients may be given to relieve any tendency to congestion of the brain.

The diet must be very light and simple.

If the injury should lead to inflammation of the brain, active treatment will be required (see *Brain, Inflammation of*).

### BRAIN, CONGESTION OF.

#### Symptoms.

Headache; giddiness; noises in the ears; drowsiness; brilliancy or wateriness of the eyes; redness of the countenance; beating of the vessels about the head and neck; loss of recollection; cramps, twitching of the limbs. The pulse full and strong. These may pass on to loss of sense and motion, often of an apoplectic character; or, it may become inflammation of the brain.

#### Causes.

The same as in apoplexy and inflammation of the brain. Extreme heat, intemperance, &c.

#### Treatment.

Apply leeches to the temples or behind the ears. From one or two (in the cases of children) up to twenty or thirty for grown-up persons, according to the severity of the symptoms. Cold water should be poured on the head. The position of the patient should be sitting or semi-erect.

Active purgatives should be quickly administered. Calomel (five or ten grains for an adult) followed by senna, castor oil, &c. Purgative and stimulant clysters should at the same time be used. (See *Clysters*.)

### BRAIN, DROPSY OF. (See *Brain, Inflammation of*.)

### BRAIN, INFLAMMATION OF.

*Acute Water on the Brain; Acute Hydrocephalus.*

#### Symptoms.

Intense pain in the head, heat of scalp; intolerance of light and sound; hot skin; furred tongue; thirst; sickness; vomiting; watchfulness; and delirium; flushed countenance; bloodshot or dull eyes; bowels costive; urine scanty; quick sharp pulse; spasmodic twitchings of the limbs, or convulsions, passing into deep comatose sleep, with loss of muscular power.

*In Children.*—The child has probably been fretful for a few days before. It may have complained of sudden pain in the head, or, if not able to speak, may frequently put its hands to its head; the eyebrows are knitted; it may be giddy; there may be lameness or feebleness in walking. The appetite uncertain. The stomach begins to reject food, and vomiting soon forms one of the most obstinate symptoms. The bowels are disordered. The child is drowsy, but sleeps ill, grinds its teeth in sleep, sleeps with its eyes open, starts, or wakes up in alarm.

These premonitory signs may continue for four or five days, when the indications of fully-developed inflammation, as described above, will be observed. There is, moreover, in children suffering under

the affection of the brain, a sharp short peculiar plaintive cry. The symptoms will usually be observed to be worse at night. The duration of the disease may be several weeks. If, as the disease progresses, the inflammation extends from the brain down the spinal cord, the body of the child becomes stiffly bowed backwards. It usually terminates by convulsions, perhaps of one side only of the body, and coma caused by effusion of serum on the surface of the brain: hence its name, acute "*Water on the Brain.*"

It is to be distinguished from *Irritation of the Brain* (which see).

#### Causes.

Teething; scrofulous constitution; over-exertion of the mind; passions; excessive sensual indulgence; intemperance; suppression of habitual discharges; blows; falls; other injuries of the head; rudely rocking, or whirling, or tossing children; the action of the sun's rays; disease of the bones of the skull, or of the internal ear.

#### Treatment.

As soon as it is clearly ascertained that the case is one of inflammation of the brain, active measures must be adopted. For the case of an adult, from one to two dozen leeches must be applied behind the ears, or upon the temples. For a child under two years of age two or three, for above two years from three to ten, leeches. If the scalp be hot, cold water or pounded ice in a bladder must be laid upon the head, which must be somewhat raised. When the temperature of the sur-

face falls, the cold applications must be discontinued, lest they cause too great a degree of depression.

Ten grains of calomel should be given, and followed in two or three hours by a senna purge. After the action of the bowels, calomel in doses of two grains should be given every four or six hours. The rapidity of the pulse and heat of skin may be met by a saline mixture; *e. g.* (see Prescription No. 4).

The calomel must be stopped as soon as the gums become inflamed, or the breath acquires the peculiar odour of salivation.

If these means do not suffice to check the progress of the malady, a blister plaster may be applied on the back of the neck, and left for from eight to twelve hours in the case of an adult, and two or three hours in the case of a child. If coma, or a state of insensibility, should supervene, clysters of turpentine should be administered (see Prescriptions).

When this disease occurs in *infants* or *children* the same line of treatment must be adopted, but the doses very much reduced (see *Table of Medicines*). If the attack be connected with the process of teething, the gums must be freely lanced. (For directions, see *Teething*).

In children calomel frequently produces profuse irritable purging of green stools. These must not be allowed to continue more than two or three days. The calomel should then be changed for Grey powder alone, or with James's powder in small doses.

The diet and regimen during the

activity of this disease must be rigidly low : as the symptoms subside it must be very cautiously and carefully augmented.

Inflammation of the brain cannot be suffered, even under the most favourable result, without the functions of the nervous system being in various ways impaired. The effects thus left behind are to be got rid of only by the most careful avoidance of all predisposing causes, by the use of tonic alteratives, by change of air and scene, &c.

N.B.—We have in inflammation of the brain one of the most dangerous maladies to which man is liable ; one in which the shades of severity or intensity are endless ; one, therefore, which requires varied adaptation of treatment. Consequently it is impossible to give to non-professional readers more than the above general outline of the disease and its treatment.

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**BRAIN, CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF.** *Chronic Hydrocephalus ; Water on the Brain ; Dropsy of the Brain.*

**Symptoms.**

This disease is usually congenital, *i. e.* dates from birth. The infant has convulsions which may occur daily, or may be slight, amounting only to squinting or rolling about the eyes. The size and disproportion of the head soon attract notice. The forehead is prominent, the eyes sunken, owing to the distension and separation of the bones of the head, from the accumulation of fluid.

The head droops or rolls on one side. While the size of the head continues to increase, the growth of the body is imperfect, its general nutrition impaired. The functions of the liver are torpid ; the bowels are disordered. The child has a peculiar plaintive cry. Its temper is irritable. The intellect may either be dull or unusually active.

The malady usually terminates by convulsions if the patient does not fall a victim to other diseases, to which its feeble and unhealthy condition renders it especially liable.

**Causes.**

Scrofulous constitution ; the consequences of acute inflammation.

**Treatment.**

The case is almost always hopeless. The only means that can be recommended are the strictest attention to diet and general health. The administration of iodide of iron, or iodide of potass ; or mild mercurials. Pressure and tapping have been successfully used in some rare cases, but these are not means available to non-professional persons.

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**BRAIN, IRRITATION OF.**

**Symptoms.**

Morbidly increased sensitiveness ; irritability ; fretfulness ; wakefulness ; an absence of sleep often for days and nights together, beyond snatches of a few minutes ; grinding the teeth ; there is shrieking and crying very much like what is met with in inflammation of the brain ;



but the head is not hot, and there is an absence of fever; the child will throw himself backward, bowing his back by jerks; or the body will become rigid for a time; the thumb will be bent on the palm of the hand, and the toes and foot curved downwards.

#### **Causes.**

Dentition; over-feeding; indigestible substances in the stomach and bowels. The same predispositions that give rise to inflammation of the brain.

#### **Treatment.**

The gums should be lanced. Aperients of rhubarb and soda, or magnesia (see Prescription No. 16 or 17); mild mercurial alteratives, *e. g.* Grey powder. Simple but nutritious diet, such as beef-tea, milk, arrow-root, tapioca, &c.

Where there is little room to doubt that the malady has been excited by over-feeding, or indigestible food, an emetic given at the onset will often greatly help to cut short the attack.

This affection may pass into inflammation of the brain.

## **BREAST, INFLAMMATION OF.**

### *Milk Abscess.*

#### **Symptoms.**

Sharp, shooting pain, and hardness of the breast, with redness of the skin as the inflammation extends and approaches the surface. Feverishness. When matter has formed and comes to the surface

the pain is less acute, but still severe and throbbing; shivering takes place, the skin becomes discoloured at one or more points, then gives way, and the matter is discharged often in great quantities.

Such are the symptoms in the commonest form of inflamed breast, occurring to women who are suckling or weaning. Inflammation of the breast does, however, sometimes occur in young girls, especially about the period of puberty. The pain is considerable, but it seldom proceeds to the formation of abscess. Even the breasts of newly-born infants are apt to become inflamed; but this inflammation rapidly subsides.

#### **Causes.**

Cold; bruises; weaning; irregularity or want of care in nursing, by which the breasts are permitted to become loaded and over-distended with milk.

#### **Treatment.**

Rags wetted with cold water may be laid on the breast, which should be supported by a handkerchief passed under it. The fulness of the breast is relieved by suckling, or the breast-pump or drawing-glass. A large wide-mouthed bottle first filled with warm water, then emptied, and its mouth applied to the nipple and breast, will, as it cools, exert a suction power which will relieve the breast by drawing the milk. In addition to this, the rubbing the surface of the breast gently with camphor liniment three or four times a day will often disperse the hardness.

If the preceding means fail to

check the inflammation, ten or twelve leeches should be applied, and warmth and moisture, by means of lint covered with oil-silk, or by poultices, and further treatment adopted as recommended in *Abscess*.

For the milder cases of inflammation of the breast in infants and young girls, the mere application of warmth and moisture, with some mild aperients, will suffice.

### BREAST, INDURATION OR HARDENING OF. *Irritable Breast.*

#### Symptoms.

A portion of the substance of the breast become hard and tender to the touch; sometimes attended with redness of the skin over the tumour or lump it forms. Often met with in young girls about the period of puberty.

#### Causes.

Weaning; sympathetic irritation of the breast from the derangement of the uterine functions; blows.

#### Treatment.

Warm fomentations; mild stimulating liniments; mercurial ointment. Internal medicines for the general health.

### BREAST-PANG. (See *Angina Pectoris*.)

### BRONCHITIS. *Inflammation of the Chest; Catarrhal Cough.*

#### Symptoms.

Usually commences with the symptoms of a common cold, such as running at the nose and eyes, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, soreness or pain of the chest, oppression in breathing, and pains in the limbs and body. The cough is accompanied by expectoration of watery, transparent, and pale phlegm. At first the expectoration is scanty; it becomes more abundant, thick, and opaque, varying as the disease advances or continues long. There are more or less fever and constitutional disturbance, heat of skin, quickness of pulse, loss of appetite, furred tongue, costiveness of the bowels, scantiness of urine.

#### Causes.

Atmospheric changes; or irritating substances taken into the lungs in breathing.

#### Treatment.

Bronchitis presents different degrees of severity, and its treatment must be modified accordingly.

1. *Slight or catarrhal*.—The symptoms being little more than those of common cold, and the cough but trifling, will call for only simple diaphoretics (medicines to promote perspiration), followed by mild aperients if the bowels be costive. (See *Catarrh*.)

2. *Acute bronchitis*.—The symptoms are severe from the first, and rapid in their course. Mustard poultices, or turpentine stupes, should be freely applied over dif-

ferent parts of the chest. An emetic of ipecacuanha should be given (see Prescription No. 7). The emetic may be repeated at the end of twenty-four hours if the symptoms have not decreased in severity. When the action of the emetic has subsided, the mixture should be given according to Prescription No. 4; or,

Calomel,  
James's Powder. Of each two grains every six hours.

In persons of full habit, leeches should be applied on the front of the chest:—from one dozen to three dozen, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Purgatives are of great service in this form of the disease.

The patient should be kept in bed, and the temperature of his chamber be carefully equalised. The diet should be of the lightest character.

3. *Subacute*.—The symptoms are milder than in the acute form, and slower in their progress, but more severe than in the catarrhal form. For the remedies applicable to this variety, see Prescriptions Nos. 4, 55, 27. Mustard plasters to the chest.

4. *Chronic*.—The symptoms mild, but slow in their progress, often lasting several months. This form is known as the common "winter cough."

In this form, stimulant, expectorant (see Prescriptions Nos. 5, 30, 36, 54, 57), and tonic medicines are required. Turpentine stupes and mustard plasters. Diet liberal; *e. g.* meat, wine, malt liquors, &c.

The use of a respirator, or residence in a mild climate during the winter months, is a valuable means of warding off attacks of the disease.

The symptoms of bronchitis in children are not so active or so rapid as in adults. They are at first those of common "cold," which, instead of subsiding, become more marked and severe. Feverishness increases, as do also the violence of the cough and frequency of breathing.

Sometimes, however, the course of the symptoms is very rapid in children, and in the course of a few hours the child will be in danger of suffocation from the quantity of phlegm, which the cough, however violent, does not remove as fast as it is accumulated.

In this last form leeches must be applied to the chest. Under one year of age, two; if above one year, three or four to as many as six, up to the age of ten years. An emetic of ipecacuanha, two to four grains every ten minutes until vomiting takes place (see Prescription No. 58). A blistering plaster should be applied for two hours, and then poultice of bread and water.

In the milder form of bronchitis in children, leeching will not be called for. Mustard plasters, turpentine stupes, or large bran poultices, may be applied over the chest. Warm bath morning and evening. Repeated small doses of ipecacuanha, nitre, and calomel should be given every three or four hours (see Prescriptions Nos. 58, 59).

**BRONCHOCELE.** *Gottre; Derbyshire Neck.***Symptoms.**

Enlargement of a gland in the front of the neck, progressing very slowly, often for years.

**Causes.**

Constitutional tendency, depending upon local physical conditions, as in the Alps and other mountainous districts; or irregularity of menstruation in females.

**Treatment.**

Tincture of iodine ten drops, in a wine-glass of cold water, two or three times a day. The dose may be increased gradually.

Tincture of iodine to be painted on the neck, or iodide of potassium and iodine ointment to be applied night and morning (see Prescription No. 60).

The constitutional derangement must be attended to at the same time.

**BROW AGUE.** (See *Neuralgia.*)**BRUISES.** (See *Accidents.*)**BUNIONS.****Symptoms.**

Chronic enlargement of the joint of the great toe, occasionally attended with pain, heat, and swelling of the skin.

**Causes.**

Pressure of shoes, causing inflammation of a small sac containing fluid, placed on the surface of the ball of the toe. Displacement of the bones of the joint is often a cause of bunion.

**Treatment.**

If begun early, two or three leeches; warm fomentations; poultices. Have boots made so as to remove pressure. Apply soft perforated plaster made of thick buck-leather, or German tinder, spread with adhesive plaster.

**BURNS AND SCALDS.** (See *Accidents.*)**CANCER.****Symptoms.**

A hard, pale tumour. In its *first stage* attended with little or no pain, insensible to the touch, unequal or irregular on its surface. In its *second stage* it ulcerates and becomes the open cancerous sore, discharging a thin acrid fluid, attended with severe pain, of an acute, cutting, or stabbing character. The ulceration spreads to the surrounding skin, and the adjoining glands are irritated: the blood becomes vitiated: the powers of life sink.

The most frequent external seat of cancer is the breasts of females, on the skin generally; internally, the womb or the stomach. Other parts may be its seat. Cancer

seldom occurs under thirty years of age.

*Distinctive characters.* — Other tumours, not of a malignant or fatal kind, may be mistaken for cancer. Thus it very often occurs that a portion of the female breast becomes hardened after nursing, or in young girls (see *Breast, Hardening of*). This tumour is not so hard or insensible to the touch as cancer in its first stage. It will remain in its form of tumour many months, but never proceeds to ulceration, and generally disappears if pregnancy occur. Simple hardening of any part or organ is usually preceded by inflammation, and disappears on amendment of the general health.

#### **Causes.**

Hereditary tendency; anxiety and distress of mind; depressing passions; bad and insufficient food; external injury, as blows, &c.

#### **Treatment.**

In its earliest stages much good may be done by medicines selected for the debilitated state of health. All means of cheering the spirits. External application of opiates and other sedatives will be serviceable. Avoid everything that may irritate or accelerate ulceration. Narcotics and sedatives to be taken, also, to relieve pain. Poultices of hemlock (see *List of Medicines*); lotions of chlorine (see *Prescriptions Nos. 61, 62*).

The existence of internal cancer (of the womb, stomach, &c.) not being ordinarily determinable by non-professional persons, it will not be useful to speak of its treat-

ment beyond recommending narcotics and sedatives for the alleviation of pain.

N.B. It is of the highest importance to have recourse early to medical opinion in cases of cancer or suspected cancer; and, moreover, to be especially cautious against the employment of quack remedies, which often aggravate the disease, or afford a little temporary relief, often at the cost of shortening life. Far less risk is incurred by doing nothing at all.

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**CANKER.** *Eating Tetter; Noli-metangere; Lupus.*

#### **Symptoms.**

An eruption most commonly seen on the face or forehead, consisting of raised inflamed spots, either singly or in clusters, smooth, red, and shining, from which the skin exfoliates or falls off. In this state they may remain for months, spreading over the entire face. In one form of the disease a brown scab forms, which, on being scratched off, allows the discharge of a thin acrid fluid, which is seen to proceed from ulceration of the skin. This ulceration often spreads and destroys the skin, eating away perhaps a great portion of the nose or lips; and when it heals leaving white scars.

#### **Causes.**

Scrofulous, syphilitic, or other disorders of the constitution.

#### **Treatment.**

The internal administration of

alterative doses of mercury, *e. g.* blue pill three grains once or twice a week; iodine, or mineral acids (see Prescriptions Nos. 31, 45, 68), or cod-liver oil. The external application of creosote or iodine, or of nitric acid diluted with eight parts of water (see Prescription No. 63). The ulcerating or eating form requires the application of caustic potash or nitrate of silver.

## CARBUNCLE.

### Symptoms.

Carbuncle is a very large painful boil. The swelling gives way after a few days at several small points of ulceration; as these spread they form one large irregular opening, through which the core, or setfast, or slough, is discharged, as it gradually becomes cast off from below. It is usually situated on the back, arms, or thighs.

### Causes.

In the majority of cases, debility.

### Treatment.

Warm fomentation, and poultices. When open, apply warm yeast; when the core is discharged, simple water dressing. The core should be set free as early as possible by a cross-like incision (+) extending entirely across the swelling in each direction, and going right down to the core.

In debilitated states, bark and ammonia (see Prescription No. 30) must be freely given; with a free allowance of meat, wine, porter, &c.

## CATALEPSY. *Trance; Ecstasy.*

### Symptoms.

Sudden deprivation of sense, intelligence, and voluntary motion, the patient remaining in the same position, during the paroxysm, as at the moment of attack, or as placed in during its continuance; the pulse and respiration little affected, or so feeble as scarcely to be detectable. The eyes fixed, open or shut; pupils contracting on the application of a strong light. The evacuations are either suspended during the fit, or passed involuntarily. Restoration generally occurs suddenly; with headache, sense of fatigue, &c. No recollection of what has occurred in the fit. The suspended train of ideas resumed at the moment of recovery. Terminates in health; sometimes, however, in insanity. Preceded by mental excitement of a religious or other character, it constitutes *ecstasy*.

### Causes.

1. *Exciting.*—Depressing passions; prolonged or violent mental impression; anxiety; unrequited affection; religious contemplation.
2. *Predisposing.*—Hysterical or melancholic temperament; female sex; age—the attacks being rarely met with before puberty.

### Treatment.

Sprinkling or dashing with cold water; stimulants, such as ether or sal-volatile; friction and counter-irritation to spine or extremities; stimulating clysters (see Prescription No. 65). After the fit, tonics should be taken for some time (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 34, 37, 43).

**CATARACT.****Symptoms.**

Vision obscured as by a mist or veil, when the disease is in its early stages; at last sight is quite lost. As the disease advances, a dead-white, bluish-white, or amber-coloured opaque body is seen behind the pupil.

For its distinctive characters, see *Amaurosis*.

**Cause.**

The transparent lens situated behind the pupil of the eye becomes opaque, and intercepts the rays of light which should pass to the back of the eye. Thus it is that in twilight, or by a faint light, vision is somewhat improved, the rays being permitted to pass by the sides of the lens. The conditions that give rise to cataract are not very clearly made out. It sometimes follows on wounds or other injuries. Cataract is seldom met with until after forty years of age; except where it has existed from birth, *i. e.* "*congenital cataract.*"

**Treatment.**

No medical means are of any use. An operation must be performed by a surgeon *well skilled in performing operations upon the eye.*

**CATARRH.** *Cold in the Head or Chest, &c.***Symptoms.**

Feverishness, chilliness, pain and heaviness about the forehead, eyes, &c. Sneezing; running at the eyes;

dryness and soreness, or sense of heat, in the lining of the nostrils and throat; tightness of the chest; cough; pains in the limbs. The heat and dryness of the nostrils and throat passing off, a profuse secretion takes place, causing "running at the nose" and copious thin expectoration with the cough.

**Causes.**

Transitions of atmospheric temperature; checked perspiration.

**Treatment.**

Promote free perspiration by hot water to the feet; warm bed; warm beverages, as white-wine whey, tea, gruel, &c. (Prescription No. 55), followed by purgative draught No. 28; or Dover's powder 10 grains; or James's powder 5 grains. Mustard plaster to the chest; confinement to house, or to the room.

**CHAPPED HANDS.****Treatment.**

Thoroughly dry the hands after washing. Protect from cold. Apply fresh cold cream, or 1 oz. honey with 1 dr. of borax: or, the following lotion:—

Borax .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Glycerine .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

**CHEST, INFLAMMATION OF.**

(See *Pleurisy* and *Bronchitis*, or *Lungs, Inflammation of.*)

**CHICKEN-POCK.** *Varicella*; *Water-pock*; *Swine-pock*; *Hives*.

**Symptoms.**

Eruption of small reddish pimples on the back, chest, shoulders, neck, and face. These pimples on the second day become vesicles, *i. e.* on the top of each a minute bladder forms, containing a faintly yellowish, clear fluid. On the third day, or it may be the fourth, the fluid has become opaque, and the vesicles are then considered mature, or at their height. After this a thin crust or scab forms, and falls off by the fifth or sixth day without leaving any mark. There is no fever in the greater number of cases. Sometimes the pimples are very numerous, longer in their course, attended with some feverishness; and when they have died away, leave a few scars behind.

*Distinguished* from small-pox by the rapidity of its course, the globular form of its vesicles, and the absence of fever. The vesicles of small-pox have a depression on the middle of their surface, and they take eight days to reach their height. It is difficult, however, in some cases to distinguish between severe chicken-pock and mild small-pox as modified by vaccination.

**Cause.**

The disease is sometimes epidemic. It is also infectious.

**Treatment.**

This disease is entirely free from danger. It requires no further treatment than a light diet, and sometimes a mild aperient.

**CHILD-CROWING.** *Crowing Inspiration*; *Laryngismus*; *Pseudo-Croup*; *Thymic Asthma*; *Millar's Asthma*.

**Symptoms.**

A crowing noise with inspiration, attended often with a sudden paroxysm of difficulty of breathing, amounting sometimes to absolute suffocation. The attack often comes on in crying, ceases suddenly, and is liable to recur at uncertain intervals. The attack may prove fatal.

It is generally attended with more or less convulsive movements of the muscles of the extremities, the thumb being bent upon the palms of the hands, and the toes bent down.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—This disease is of a convulsive character, and not attended with cough and other catarrhal symptoms, as in croup. Croup is not excited by anger or mental irritation, as is the crowing inspiration. The latter also entirely and suddenly subsides until the next attack,—croup does not go off suddenly in this manner. The noise made in breathing of croup is a hoarse, rough, whistling, rather than crowing sound, and occurs both in inspiration and expiration; in child-crowing it occurs only during inspiration.

**Causes.**

In children of delicate constitution, teething predisposes to attacks of child-crowing, as do also insufficient or improper food, impure air, and all other debilitating agents. A fit may be excited by anger, or crying; or by disorder of the stomach or bowels.



**Treatment.**

If connected with teething, the gums should be freely lanced (see *Teething*). Cold water should be sprinkled or dashed in the face. If the feet and hands be much convulsed, the child should be placed in a hot bath. During the recurrence of the paroxysms, one or two drops of chloric ether may be given every four hours. At the same time the mixture (see Prescription No. 16) should be given, with or without the rhubarb, according to the state of the bowels; or, if costive, the powder ordered in Prescription No. 79. In the intervals, tonics (Prescriptions No. 80 or 81), with pure bracing air, out-door exercise, careful feeding, &c.

**CHILBLAINS.****Cause.**

Extreme cold, too quickly followed by warmth. Thus they are produced by holding the feet near the fire when cold. They are also more frequently met with when a thaw sets in after a hard frost.

**Treatment.**

If not broken, friction with spirits of turpentine, or a stimulating liniment (see Prescription No. 61). Soaking the feet in hot water with mustard mixed in it. If "broken," an open sore is formed, which is to be treated by bread poultice or water dressing for a day or two, and then apply Turner's cerate, or oxide of zinc ointment, spread upon lint or linen.

**CHLOROSIS.** *Green Sickness in Females.***Symptoms.**

Languor, debility, disinclination to bodily or mental exercise; loss of appetite, or craving for unwholesome articles of food; costiveness; the monthly functions irregular; tongue white and pasty, breath offensive; sleep disturbed; headache; pain in the side; shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart on making any exertion. The pulse quick and small. The countenance at first pale, becoming of yellowish-green tint. If the disease continues, this complexion of the countenance extends to the whole body. The eyelids become puffy; the feet cold, and the ankles swollen. The spirits become sad and depressed. The general health gives way, and various hysterical symptoms appear.

**Causes.**

*Predisposing.*—Impure air; unwholesome diet; sedentary occupations; over-work at an early age; inattention to the condition of the bowels; abuse of spirituous liquors in early life; indolence; indulgence in warm beds.

*Exciting.*—Depressing passions; vicious habits; solitary vices; ungratified desires; unrequited love; grief; &c.

**Treatment.**

The condition of the evacuations from the bowels should be attentively regarded. If the motions be costive and dark-coloured, active purgatives should be given (see

Prescriptions Nos. 13 and 14, or 26). If the light colour of the stools indicate an absence of bile, the pills (Prescription No. 11 or 12) may be given. After this point has been attended to, the general health and irregularity of menstruation will be improved by either of the tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 8, 32, 39, 41, 44). The operation of these medicines will be aided by the shower-bath, hip-bath, or cold sponging, followed by friction of the surface of the body by means of a rough towel.

A diet of meat, beer, wine, &c., with change of scene, and exercise in the open air, will greatly contribute to the restoration of health.

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### CHOKING. (See *Accidents*.)

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### CHOLERA, ENGLISH—BILIOUS.

#### *Bowel Complaint.*

#### **Symptoms.**

Pain and griping in the bowels; copious and frequent purging of bilious motions. Vomiting of bile. Cramps of the legs and thighs. Headache, thirst, furred tongue. Urine scanty and high-coloured. The pulse, at first full and frequent, becomes smaller and weaker as the disease advances; the skin also becomes cold and clammy, and even bluish in extreme cases.

#### **Causes.**

Disorder of the liver; exposure to great heat of sun; changes of temperature; cold and moisture to

the feet; cold drinks, or ices taken when the body is heated; unripe and indigestible fruits; intemperance. Climate (bilious cholera) prevails extensively in southern climates, in situations subject to emanations from putrid or decaying vegetable matters. It also occurs epidemically in colder countries during the autumn months after rainy springs or summers).

#### **Treatment.**

In a mild or slight attack, take weak broths, &c.: abstain from usual full diet. Rest, and allow the action of the bowels to carry off the disordered bile that is the cause of the attack.

In the severer form of attack, which is attended with much pain, cramps, &c., warm fomentations should be applied to the surface of the abdomen, or a mustard plaster on the pit of the stomach, to allay sickness. Friction or hot bottles to the extremities. Opium, to relieve the pain and cramps, is best given in the form of a pill, as less likely to be rejected by the stomach than laudanum; a grain taken at once, followed by a half-grain pill, to be repeated every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, or according as they give way or not. (It is to be borne in mind that these doses of opium are prescribed for adults—not for children: for these, see *Diarrhoea in Children*, and *Table of Medicines*.)

The purging may be checked at the same time that the spasms are allayed by the mixture (Prescription No. 82, or No. 70 with or without the addition of a few drops of laudanum).

## CHOLERA, SPASMODIC, ASIATIC, OR MALIGNANT.

### Symptoms.

*1st stage.*—Premonitory looseness of the bowels, lasting for several days, or a few hours, generally with little or no pain.

*2nd stage.*—Suddenly the patient has a sinking feeling, or faintness, sickness, and a profuse watery purge. This is rapidly followed by vomiting, and purging of thin motions resembling rice-water, or thin gruel; often with a peculiarly offensive odour. Severe cramps attack the muscles of the abdomen, thighs, legs, hands and arms. The tongue is cold; there is great thirst. The urine is suppressed. The surface of the body is cold, and bathed in clammy sweat, and acquires a bluish tint. The pulse small, rapid, and soon imperceptible. The voice has a peculiar whispering character.

### Causes.

The immediate cause of cholera—the material poison, or *something*, whatever it may be, that gives rise to these formidable symptoms—has not yet been discovered. The means by which it is spread are, however, better understood than they were.

The latest observations resolve these into atmospheric influence, or the epidemic constitution of the atmosphere; and a material substance undergoing increase or development within the human body, propagated by contagion, under certain favourable conditions of

warmth, foul air, dampness, want of cleanliness, &c.

Dr. Snow's theory, which is supported by a vast array of facts, accounts for the spread of cholera through the agency of water which has by various means become contaminated. The poison having been in this way swallowed, acts directly upon the internal surface of the intestines, becomes there multiplied and reproduced, passes out by the matters vomited or purged, further to contaminate drinking water or to be conveyed to others through want of care and cleanliness, and so propagate the disease. This theory explains most of the facts connected with the spread of cholera which are left unexplained by other theories.

Cholera, however, is known to spread from town to town in a disproportionate rate as regards sex, and under certain atmospheric conditions which Dr. Snow's theory has not at present explained.

Among the predisposing causes of Asiatic cholera are to be enumerated:—Impure air, indiscretion in diet, bad food, intemperance, want of cleanliness, insufficient clothing, purgative medicines, excessive fatigue, fear, previous disease, pregnancy.

### Treatment.

*1st stage.*—For the diarrhoea which generally precedes cholera, give the chalk or creosote mixture (see Prescriptions Nos. 70 and 82); or if the purging be watery, like thin gruel or rice-water, the following draught, recommended and tried with success by Dr. Fuller, of St. George's Hospital:—

Dilute Sulphuric Acid... ½ dr.  
Tincture of Opium.....20 drops.  
Water, a wine-glassful.

This dose may be repeated every two hours (omitting the opium) until six or eight doses are given.

Perfect stillness in a reclining posture must be observed, and heat applied to the surface of the body and limbs, by means of hot bottles, heated bricks, bags of hot salt or sand, &c. Mustard plaster may be applied to the pit of the stomach, or the abdomen may be covered with hot flannels sprinkled with spirits of turpentine. Cold water may be freely given to drink.

If the above-named medicines do not give relief, or the case passes into collapse, give—

Calomel ..... 1 gr.  
Opium ..... ½ gr.  
Every twenty minutes.

The severe pain of the cramps may be relieved by doses of twenty or thirty drops of ether, or from three to five drops of chloric ether every half-hour.

During the state of collapse, the same treatment should be persevered with, except that stimulants should be given more frequently, diminishing the opium.

The *consecutive fever* which often follows the subsidence of the cholera symptoms, is of the typhoid character, and should be treated according to the directions for typhoid fever (see *Typhus*). It must be borne in mind, however, that the object here is to restore the urinary secretion: diuretics must therefore not be forgotten (see Prescription No. 72).

**CHOREA.** *St. Vitus's Dance.*

**Symptoms.**

After some time of indefinite ill health, such as derangements of the stomach and bowels, diminished activity, fretfulness, &c., irregular movements of the voluntary muscles are observed. Twitchings, &c. of the muscles of the face are probably first noticed. The ordinary movements of the arms and legs become interfered with by involuntary jerking of the muscles, so that the patient has a jumping, starting, or palsied walk. Speech and articulation become difficult, the mouth distorted, the eyes roll about, and as the disease becomes confirmed the movements of the limbs are convulsive and grotesque. The bowels are generally costive.

**Causes.**

*Predisposing.*—It is much more frequently seen in girls than boys. Its most common period of life from seven to fifteen years; but it may occur later. Nervous temperament. Hereditary predisposition. Anything that causes general debility or depression of the vital powers, as excessive or premature exertion of the intellect, affections, or passions. Derangements of the digestive organs; insufficient diet; impure air.

*Exciting.*—Fright; irritation of worms; irritation of cutting the permanent teeth; rheumatic fever; the influence of imagination; concealed mental emotions; vicious habits; costiveness; irregular or retarded menstruation.

**Treatment.**

Purgatives (see Prescriptions Nos. 15, 16, 23, 26), to be selected according to the age and condition of the health which may be regarded as the predisposing causes. Tonics are useful in all cases, as the disease is essentially one of debility or diminished nervous energy (see Prescriptions Nos. 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 80, 81, 82).

Cold bathing; shower-bath; nutritious diet; change of air.

**CLERGYMAN'S SORE-THROAT.****Symptoms.**

The earliest indications are not different from those of ordinary sore-throat, with some little irritation about the organs of voice. Then follow hoarseness, gradually increasing, and constant; difficulty in speaking or reading aloud; pain and soreness about the larynx. The voice may even be totally extinguished; or if by great effort the patient essays to speak aloud, the vocal resonance is uneven, harsh, and discordant. A thick tenacious phlegm is hawked up, but there is no cough. On looking into the throat, the back part has a raw granular look, or is studded with reddish raised specks. The surface will be seen streaked or coated with thick yellowish mucus or phlegm.

**Causes.**

Long-continued employment of the voice, as required by the profession of clergymen, barristers, members of parliament, &c. De-

bility; strumous constitution; abuse of tobacco-smoking.

**Treatment.**

Application of a solution of nitrate of silver, in the strength of a drachm to an ounce of water. Tonics, &c., change of air, cessation from use of the voice.

**COLD.** (See *Catarrh.*)**COLD IN THE HEAD.** *Coryza.*  
(See *Catarrh.*)**COLIC.** *Flatulent Colic; Painters' Colic; Devonshire Colic; Iliac Passion, or Ileus.***Symptoms.**

These several varieties of colic have much the same symptoms; but the variety depends upon the cause, and therefore influences the treatment. Severe griping and twisting pains in the bowels; flatulency; vomiting; costiveness. The pains are intermittent, sometimes going off entirely, and are relieved by steady firm pressure.

The tongue may or may not be furred. The pulse is not usually accelerated at first, or unless the attack be severe.

In some severe cases the action of the bowels becomes reversed, vomiting of fæces takes place. This form is called *Ileus*, or *Iliac Passion*.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—Colic may be mistaken for inflammation, and

*vice versâ*. In inflammation of the bowels, pressure aggravates pain rather than relieves it; the pain comes on gradually, and is more constant; the pulse is sharp and frequent; there is more or less fever. Costiveness from spasm of the bowels is often one of the first signs of inflammation of the bowel—and colic may also lead to inflammation. Nevertheless, the treatment for colic may safely be adopted when the symptoms indicate it. Hernia, or rupture in a state of “strangulation,” may be overlooked, and taken to be colic (see *Rupture*).

#### Causes.

Severe spasm of the muscular fibres of the bowels, induced by exposure to cold; costiveness; indigestible food; acid and imperfectly fermented beverages,—as wines, spirits, cyder, &c.; injudicious use of purgative medicines; poisonous fungi, fish, &c.; metallic poisons, as lead; irritation of teething, in children. In the *Iliac Passion*, or the stercoraceous colic, the movements of the intestines being reversed, a lower portion thereof sometimes slips into that above it, and causes what is called “strangulation,” a physical obstruction to the passage of the contents of the bowel. In children, however, this not infrequently happens, and rights itself, or exists without producing symptoms.

#### Treatment.

1. *In common colic from cold or costiveness*.—Fomentations of hot water, with turpentine; or mustard plasters to the abdomen. If these and the

medicines do not quickly give relief, a hot bath at 90° raised gradually to 110° should be used. For an adult, take of castor oil one ounce, laudanum twenty to forty drops, according to the age and severity of the pain. If need be, repeat every two hours, for three times. Assist the action of these by clysters of turpentine and castor oil (see *Clysters*, Prescription 65), adding, if the pain continue severe, thirty or forty drops of laudanum to each.

2. If the colic be traceable to sour beverages, unripe fruit, poisonous fish or fungi, or other indigestible food, let an emetic of mustard or ipecacuanha (see Prescription No. 7) be taken immediately; at the same time fomentations or hot bath; then follow up by castor oil, as above ordered.

3. In *painters’* colic, or that from lead poisoning, give at once thirty or forty drops of laudanum, hot bath, &c., then a mixture of Epsom salts and alum, and opium (see Prescription No. 83).

4. In the colic of infants and children, give warm cordial magnesian or antacid mixtures (see Prescriptions Nos. 16 and 17).

N.B. Be very careful in giving opium to young children.

Alteratives and tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 8, 30, 39, and *List of Medicines*) are required after the attack, in order to prevent a relapse.

A more important means of prevention is the avoidance of the causes. Painters, or persons using white lead or other metallic preparations, cannot be too particular

in washing their hands before eating, and in observing personal cleanliness.

### COMA. *Lethargy.*

#### Symptoms.

Unnatural and irresistible sleep, with general torpidity of the muscles, and suspension of mental powers. Full, slow, often irregular pulse; the breathing slow; the pupils sluggish to the action of light; the countenance heavy, and without expression.

These symptoms may pass off entirely, or terminate in death, apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, or inflammation of the brain.

#### Causes.

This affection is in the majority of cases but one of the symptoms occurring in the course of diseases of the brain. It may, however, be caused primarily by intense cold (as travellers in the arctic regions have sometimes found to their peril), by narcotic poisons, intemperance, excessive fatigue, depressing passions, injuries to the brain.

#### Treatment.

1. When lethargy comes on independently of other diseases, a few leeches to the temple, or behind the back, a blister plaster to the nape of the neck; a purgative (see Prescription No. 12); clysters of turpentine (see Prescription No. 65).
2. When it occurs in the course of other diseases it is to be treated with respect to those.

**CONCUSSION.** (See *Accidents*, or *Brain, Concussion of*.)

### CONGESTION.

The state of excessive fulness of the blood-vessels of an organ. The symptoms to which it gives rise may be found under the name of each organ: *e. g.* see *Brain, Congestion of; Liver, Congestion of, &c.*

**CONSTIPATION.** (See *Bowels, Constipation of*.)

### CONSUMPTION.

#### Symptoms.

1. *Those indicating the approach of the disease.*—General debility, languor, susceptibility to colds, indigestion, irregularity of the bowels, loss of flesh, short dry cough. In females, menstruation becomes irregular.

2. *Of the disease established.*—The preceding symptoms fluctuating for a longer or shorter time, sometimes almost entirely disappearing under favourable weather or great care; sometimes aggravated by exposure to cold, changes of temperature, extra exertion or fatigue. The loss of flesh becomes more evident; cough more troublesome, and is attended with expectoration of thick phlegm, sometimes with blood. The tone of the voice

alters, respiration is quickened, profuse night sweats, diarrhœa. Under all these symptoms the patient gradually sinks, or may be carried off by sudden hæmorrhage from the lungs.

#### Causes.

The deposit of a substance called "tubercle" in the lungs. The conditions which induce this are hereditary tendency, the age of puberty, and all those circumstances which produce general debility. Among these are matrimonial alliance between consumptive individuals, mismanagement during infancy, excessive fatigue, dissipation and irregular living, prolonged mental efforts, anxiety; deficient food, clothing, and light; impure air; inhalation of irritating particles, as in various trades; any drain on the constitution, such as excessive menstruation or too long nursing.

#### Treatment.

If possible, avoid all the above-mentioned depressing agencies. Seek a genial climate; wear a respirator, such as will permit of following healthy out-door occupation; take regular and moderate exercise; protect against exposure to extreme changes of temperature, as from heated rooms to cold, damp air, with insufficient clothing, thin shoes, &c. Shun tight-lacing, which will prevent the free expansion of the lungs.

Although consumption is not proved to be contagious, it is desirable that where a suspicion of constitutional tendency to the disease exists, the person should avoid

breathing the impure air expired by a consumptive patient, as it is unwholesome under any circumstances.

When the disease is established, the diet must be nutritious, consisting chiefly of milk and farinaceous substances, and meat. Where the loss of flesh and the debility are great and rapid, a fuller quantity of meat must be taken, with porter, wine, &c. The medicinal measures will be confined to relieving symptoms as they occur. Tonics, such as citrate of iron and quinine, together with cod-liver oil; or mineral acids, the muriatic, sulphuric, nitric. The cough may be quieted by any simple mixture (see Prescriptions Nos. 57, 58, 55). Diarrhœa must also be checked by its appropriate remedies (see Prescription No. 70). Profuse sweating is often arrested by oxide of zinc (see Prescription No. 84).

Change of climate, to be of any service, must be adopted in the outset of the disease.

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**CONTUSION.** *Bruise.* (See *Accidents.*)

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**CONVULSIONS.** *Fits.*

#### Symptoms.

Sudden paroxysms of violent involuntary contractions of the muscles of a part of, or of the whole body and limbs. The contraction may last for some time without relaxation, or it may alter-



nate with relaxations at irregular intervals.

#### Causes.

Convulsions are, in fact, but symptoms of other diseases; *e. g.* epilepsy, apoplexy, congestion, and other affections of the brain; violent mental emotion; hysteria; over-feeding, and the irritation of teething, in children; falls on the head; cold; intoxication; exhaustion from child-birth (puerperal convulsions).

#### Treatment.

1. *During the fit.*—Throw cold water on the face. Give stimulants, if swallowing be possible. Apply mustard poultices to the soles of the feet and calves of the legs.

In hysterical convulsions, and those from intoxication, the dash with cold water should be employed *very freely*.

In infantile convulsions the child should be placed in hot water up to the waist or arm-pits, at the same time that cold water is sprinkled on the face, or poured over the head, or applied with a sponge. The gums should be lanced if teething be a cause (see *Teething*).

If the countenance be full and bloated, indicating great degree of congestion of the brain, a few leeches may be applied to the head in addition to the preceding measures.

In *puerperal* convulsions, large bleedings have been much practised, but it is found that the majority of such cases are more speedily cured by an opposite, or stimulating plan of treatment (see *Labour*).

2. *After the fit* the object is to prevent the recurrence. This is to be done by carefully investigating the cause, and treating accordingly (see *Child-birth, Teething, Hysteria, &c. &c.*)

If over-feeding or indigestible food be the exciting cause in the case of an infant or child, an emetic should be given, and afterwards an aperient.

### CORNS.

A corn is a thickening of the skin caused by pressure or friction. They are of two kinds—hard and soft. Soft corns are those which form between the toes, and are kept soft by perspiration.

#### Treatment.

Soak the feet in warm water, carefully picking off the thickened skin, or paring it with a knife, taking care not to wound the tender skin beneath, then apply nitrate of silver. The root or core may be carefully dug out with a pointed instrument. After this, a thick plaster, with a hole in the centre, will relieve the pressure of the boot or shoe.

For soft corns, daily washing. Pare lightly, and gently touch with nitrate of silver.

### COUGH

Is generally a symptom of catarrh, or some disease of the chest (see *Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup,*

&c.) Besides these, there are forms of cough which are frequently regarded and treated as distinct maladies.

**Causes.**

Nervousness; hysteria; derangement of the stomach and liver; the irritation of worms; relaxation of the uvula.

**Treatment.**

For cough from common cold (see Prescriptions Nos. 55, 57, 73). Cough proceeding from nervousness or hysteria (see Prescriptions Nos. 54, 52, 36, 30). Coughs arising from derangement of stomach, liver, and worms (see Prescriptions Nos. 24, 16, 15, 14).

For relaxation of the uvula, apply solution of nitrate of silver on a camel-hair brush or sponge to the uvula, or use an astringent gargle (see Prescriptions Nos. 77 and 78).

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**COUGH, CROUPY.** (See *Croup*; also *Larynx and Trachea, Inflammation of.*)

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**COW-POX.** (See *Vaccination*, in Section on *Hygiène.*)

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**CRAMP.** (See *Spasm.*)

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**CROUP.**

**Symptoms.**

This disease generally commences with catarrh and hoarseness. Or

perhaps without any such premonitory symptoms the patient is attacked (most frequently in the night) with difficulty of breathing, each respiration being attended with a peculiar shrill sound, somewhat resembling the passage of wind through a horn or metallic tube. There is a short dry cough, which has a peculiar barking sound, and is sometimes attended with expectoration of tube-like fragments of membrane. The voice is hoarse and grating; the patient is feverish and restless; the countenance distressed; the pulse rapid. If not arrested, suffocation ensues.

*Distinctive symptoms.* — From *Child-crowing* (see that word).

**Causes.**

Constitutional predisposition, and the age of infancy; exposure to cold, or to a keen easterly wind. Croupy cough neglected may terminate in croup.

**Treatment.**

Put the patient in a hot bath. Give an emetic; *e. g.* fifteen or twenty drops of ipecacuanha wine in a little warm water every five minutes, until vomiting is produced.

While the patient is in the bath, apply a mustard plaster to the front of the neck and upper part of chest.

These means, if promptly employed, will generally arrest the most dangerous symptoms; but if time has been lost, or the disease does not yield, two or three leeches must be applied, care being taken that they bite over the bone of the upper part of the chest, as pressure to stop their bleeding cannot be used

on the neck. A blister plaster should afterwards be applied on this part for not more than two or three hours if the patient be a child.

The next danger is to be apprehended from the spread of inflammation to the air-tubes in the lungs; therefore small doses of calomel (or see Prescription No. 85), must be administered. The aperient (see Prescription No. 16) must be given if the bowels do not act freely.

It is of great importance to keep the temperature of the patient's room uniformly warm (viz. from 60° to 70°). If it can be managed that the steam of boiling water shall be constantly supplied to the atmosphere of the room, it will greatly assist the treatment. A common kettle, with a long pipe fixed to the spout, will answer for this purpose.

A light farinaceous diet must be enjoined.

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**CUTS.** (See *Table of Accidents*, in *Appendix*.)

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**DANDRUFF.** *Scurf.*

**Symptoms.**

The production of numerous white scales on the skin, which accumulate and cause heat and irritation; most frequently met with on the scalp.

**Causes.**

Delicacy of skin; constitutional debility.

**Treatment.**

Frequent washing; rubbing with white of egg, or with pomatum at bed-time, and carefully washing with some mild soap the next morning.

Medicine is not required unless there be any disorder of the stomach or bowels.

Attention to diet is necessary.

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**DEAFNESS.** (See also *Ear, Inflammation of, &c.*)

**Causes.**

Obstruction of the outer passage of the ear by hardened wax; inflammation of the passage, "gatherings;" disorder of the nerve of the ear; diseases of the internal structure of the ear; affections of the brain; debility following fevers.

**Treatment.**

If from cold and hardened wax, syringing once or twice a day with warm soap and water.

If from gatherings or inflammation, a warm bread-and-water poultice, in muslin; and the passage to be syringed with warm water, two or three times a day.

If neither cold nor inflammation have produced the deafness, it may be inferred that one of the last causes is in operation.

For these, apply counter-irritation behind the ears; such as blisters, repeated mustard plasters, or stimulating liniments (see Prescriptions Nos. 75, 76). It is important that medicine should be given for the general health.

**DEBILITY.****Symptoms.**

Langor; general weakness and inactivity; paleness of countenance; tongue moist, broad, tremulous, and marked at the edges with indentations by the teeth; weakness of voice, and loss of muscular power; coldness of the skin; want of appetite; sluggishness of bowels; loss of flesh; rapid, feeble pulse. Where the debility becomes extreme, the mental powers are impaired, and memory fails.

**Causes.**

Severe or acute illnesses; disorders of the digestive organs; hemorrhages; excessive or prolonged bodily or mental exertion; intemperance; sexual excesses; &c.

**Treatment.**

Full diet; exercise in open air; tonics, such as quinine, gentian, steel, &c. (see Prescriptions Nos. 8, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, &c.)

**DELIRIUM TREMENS.****Symptoms.**

Nervousness; restlessness and sleeplessness; trembling of the hands and limbs; loss of appetite; coldness of limbs; feebleness of pulse; excessive perspiration; the tongue furred, moist, and tremulous; distressing dreams; excitability of temper; delusions of a horrible nature; suspiciousness. The patient becomes more and more excited and maniacal, and unless restrained will do violence to himself or others.

**Causes.**

Intemperance in alcoholic drinks, and opium-eating, are the predisposing causes.

In persons thus predisposed, an attack may be excited by any circumstance which depresses the vital powers, such as sudden deprivation of the accustomed stimulus; loss of blood; severe illnesses; the shock of any severe injury or accident.

**Treatment.**

Opium must be freely given in doses depending on the severity of the attack, the age and strength of the patient, and the duration of the habits of intoxication. As this is a dangerous medicine, yet is absolutely necessary, we will state the greatest quantity which may be safely given by a non-professional person in an extreme case. To a strong-built man about forty years of age, with all the symptoms fully developed, give half a drachm of laudanum in half a pint of porter, or in a glass of spirits. Half these quantities may be repeated every two hours, for twelve hours, unless sleep is produced in the meantime. If there should be much heat about the head, or general feverishness, as does but rarely occur, a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic may be added to each dose of laudanum.

When sleep has been obtained, purgatives of calomel with antispasmodics should be given (see Prescriptions Nos. 12, 15, 52, 53). Sickness or nausea may be relieved by a drop of creasote in a little spirit and water.

The after-treatment must consist in tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 30,

33, 34, 42, 43), and the gradual diminution or abstraction of stimulants.

The diet during the attack should be light, but nutritious; such as strong beef-tea, broths, &c., with the addition of the accustomed stimulus in smaller quantities.

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**DENTITION.** (*See Teething.*)

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## DIABETES.

### Symptoms.

The discharge of very large quantities of urine, of a pale straw or greenish colour, containing sugar, having a peculiar odour, like milk or violets. This morbid condition comes on insidiously, and is probably not noticed until it has existed some time. It is attended by constitutional symptoms, which also are at first slight and indefinite, but after a while become distinct and urgent. These are—debility; dryness of mouth and throat; loss of flesh; great thirst; a dry red tongue; increased appetite; costiveness; pains in the loins and pit of the stomach; chilliness. As the disease advances all these symptoms become greatly aggravated; the spirits become depressed, or the mind anxious, listless, weak, or peevish; the legs swell, and the patient sinks.

Diabetes always shows a grave disorder of the kidneys and digestive organs. It was formerly regarded as invariably fatal. As, however, the condition of the urine

in disease is now more accurately investigated, the presence of sugar in the urine is found frequently to be a temporary occurrence. Diabetes is also now more readily detected in its early stages. In order to attain this object, so important to efficient treatment, we give the following tests:—

1. Pour a few drops of the suspected urine on a white plate, placed near a fire, or on the hob; while warm, drop a few drops of strong sulphuric acid, and continue the heat. If the urine contain sugar, the spot where the acid comes in contact with the urine will first become deep brown, and then black, by the charring of the sugar. If no sugar be present, the urine is changed to a pale orange colour.

2. Place a small quantity of the urine in a test-tube, or watch-glass; add half its quantity of strong solution of potash; heat the mixture carefully over the flame of a spirit-lamp; and the pale mixture will become of a deep brown colour.

3. Add a little yeast to the urine, and expose it to a temperature of about 80°; the mixture will soon become turbid, and ferment, producing a frothy scum having a vinous odour.

4. Allow the urine slowly to evaporate for some time by a gentle heat, and a treacly liquid, or syrup, will be formed.

There are other more exact tests than these, but they are more complicated and difficult to perform.

### Causes.

These are not clearly made out. They are, however, usually referred

to chronic disorders of the digestive organs, kidneys, or lungs.

#### Treatment.

An essential part of the treatment consists in a rigid attention to diet. For this purpose we give a list of articles to be taken, and those to be avoided.

1. *Articles to be taken.*—Mutton or beef two or three times a day. Ham or bacon occasionally, poultry, game, fish, shell-fish, cheese, eggs, sausages, brawn. Of vegetables: cabbage, greens, spinach, water-cress. Condiments such as pickle, salt, mustard, pepper, &c. A very small proportion of farinaceous matters; such as brown bread, rice, &c. Beverages: water, beef-tea, broths, milk in moderation, sherry, brandy and water, tea, coffee, or cocoa free from sugar.

2. *Articles to be avoided.*—All sweet and starchy vegetables and fruits; especially apples, pears, and potatoes. Arrow-root, *sugar in any shape*, pastry, biscuits, cakes, &c. Malt liquors and sweet wines.

The medicines found mostly useful are: opium, in doses of from a quarter to one grain three times a day, according to the duration of the disease; mineral acids, tonics, &c. (see Prescriptions 40, 41, 45).

### DIARRHŒA. *Bowel Complaint.*

#### Symptoms.

Frequent loose evacuations from the bowels, sometimes with considerable pain before and at the time of the action of the bowels; some-

times with nausea, vomiting, and cramps.

#### Causes.

The irritation of improper articles of food; excessive or vitiated bile; exposure to cold; extreme heat and vicissitudes of weather; morbid secretions from the bowels themselves; abuse of purgatives. In infants:—dentition, weaning, hand-nursing, cholera-poison; chronic disease in general.

#### Treatment.

Where the diarrhœa has been excited by improper articles of food, or by bilious derangement or morbid secretions, it will generally subside of itself in a few hours after the offending material has been carried off. If, however, the symptoms show no disposition to subside, a few doses of calomel and opium, followed by a warm aperient, should be taken (see Prescriptions Nos. 27, 28, 29): if the purging continue, give an astringent mixture (see Prescriptions Nos. 70 or 82). Opiates, if much pain. The diarrhœa caused by cold, or atmospheric influences, or from abuse of purgatives, should at once be checked by opium or some warm astringent (see Prescriptions Nos. 70 or 82).

In infants during teething the gums should be lanced, alteratives and aromatic antacids be given (see Prescriptions Nos. 16 and 17).

For the treatment of choleraic diarrhœa, see *Cholera*.

External warmth, mustard plasters, will be useful to relieve pain in all varieties. The diet must be nutritious and unirritating; *s. g.*

meat, bread, beef-tea, rice, arrow-root, brandy and water.

The treatment of diarrhœa from chronic disease, *e. g.* in the course of consumption, should be treated according to the directions given under the name of each disease.

If the diarrhœa has been of long standing, *i. e.* chronic, tonics will be found useful, if creasote fail (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 32, 37, 45, 46).

## DROPSY.

### Symptoms.

Effusion of the watery part of the blood into the natural cavities of the body, or beneath the skin either of a limited portion or of the entire surface of the body.

### Causes.

Pre-existing disease of internal organs; suppression of perspiration from exposure to cold; debility from loss of blood, or from long-standing disease, such as consumption, fevers, &c. Acute or chronic inflammation of the membranes lining the principal cavities; congestion of the kidneys after or during scarlatina.

### Treatment.

1. *General or inflammatory dropsy, or anasarca.*—This proceeds either from debility or from inflammation; in the former case it is to be treated by tonics, diuretics, and purgatives (see Prescriptions Nos. 8, 31, 34, 36, 39, 42, 44, 9, 12, &c.) The inflammatory or febrile dropsy of the surface of the body,

which suddenly follows on scarlatina or from exposure to cold, is to be treated by hot baths, diaphoretics and purgatives (see *Kidney, Diseases of*—see also *Table of Medicines*).

2. *Dropsy of the head.*—(See *Brain, Chronic Inflammation of*.)

3. *Dropsy of the chest.*—Generally comes on after long-standing disease of the heart or lungs; from pleurisy; or during an attack of inflammatory dropsy. It is attended with great distress in the breathing; inability to lie down; extreme anxiety and pallor of countenance, and cold clammy sweat.

It is to be treated with reference to the nature of the disease from which it proceeds.

4. *Dropsy of the abdomen* proceeds from diseases of the liver, spleen, heart, &c., and the treatment must depend on the nature of these.

5. *Dropsy of the scrotum* is a disease usually somewhat slow in its course. The only treatment that is of avail is removal of the fluid by tapping. This operation should not be attempted by any non-professional person. As, however, the affection itself is unattended with danger, its inconvenience can be endured until an opportunity offers of consulting a surgeon.

## DYSENTERY. *Bloody Flux.*

### Symptoms.

Shivering; heat; thirst; flatulence; frequent inclination to action of the bowels, attended with straining, and preceded by griping;

loss of appetite; nausea; vomiting; rapid pulse; urine scanty and high coloured. The evacuations, at first of a costive character, become scanty, relaxed, mixed with mucus, matter, and blood. If the disease becomes chronic, emaciation and debility follow, with fever of a low or typhoid character.

It is *distinguished* from diarrhœa by the scantiness of the evacuations, the violence of the straining, and the presence of fever.

Dysentery is sometimes infectious, diarrhœa is not.

Diarrhœa is apt to become dysentery.

#### Causes.

1. *Predisposing*.—Cold and variable weather after prolonged hot and moist seasons; debilitated habit of body; deficient and unwholesome food; impure air, and fatigue.

2. *Exciting*.—Exposure to cold; damp clothes; sour or unripe fruit; tainted food; intemperance; and contagion.

#### Treatment.

The following indications should be held in view, bearing in mind that the remedies must be employed with due regard to the individual condition of the patient, and the acute or chronic character of the disease.

1. Remove from sphere of action of the predisposing causes, by removal to pure air and a healthy situation, and by relinquishment of bad habits of living, &c.

2. Subdue inflammatory symptoms;—if the pulse be full, by leeching, hot bath, fomentations, with or without turpentine, or

blisters without leeching if the patient be debilitated; this indication is further to be followed by—

3. Promoting the action of the skin and kidney by use of Dover's powder, and salines (see Prescriptions Nos. 4 and 5). In addition to the Dover's powder, small doses of mercury (see Prescription No. 20), clysters of two or three ounces of cold starch or gruel, with fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum, will relieve the pain of the straining.

4. Remove by gentle means the collection of morbid secretions in the bowels. If at first there have not been frequent action of the bowels, and the abdomen feels full, as from loaded bowels,—and if the tongue be much furred,—it will be well to give a dose of castor oil to begin with. This should be repeated, or a dose of rhubarb and magnesia given, every two or three days, to keep the bowels clear from irritating or acrid secretions, which further aggravate the symptoms.

5. Support the vital powers, and improve the general state of the health, by means of tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 43) with a light nutritious diet of milk, eggs, beef-tea, &c.; wine if the pulse be feeble.

Dysentery in England is a much milder and more tractable disease than in hot climates, especially among Europeans. In persons of colour it is also generally disposed to assume a low or typhoid character, and calls for tonics with opiates, and careful abstinence from depletion.

In these, as in chronic dysentery, metallic salts, as sugar of lead,



sulphate of copper, &c. (see Prescriptions Nos. 21, 37, 40, 41, 46), are of great service, combined with the general treatment above mentioned.

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**DYSPEPSIA.** (*See Indigestion.*)

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**EARACHE.**

**Symptoms.**

Severe pain attacking one or both ears; generally coming on suddenly, with or without inflammatory swelling of the ear-passage; often suddenly subsiding.

**Causes.**

Inflammation of the outer passage; foreign bodies, as insects, &c., in the ear; irritation in teething, or from an inflamed tooth; neuralgia or nerve-ache of the nerves of the face or head; inflammation in the bones of the skull; rheumatism.

**Treatment.**

Syringing; warm fomentations or poultices; a few drops of laudanum on cotton wool inserted into the outer passage; counter-irritation by mustard plaster; or the liniment, Prescription No. 75 or 76, behind the ears; attention to the general health.

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**EAR, NOISES IN.**

**Symptoms.**

A sense of sounds of sharp shrill ringing, or whizzing, roaring, buz-

zing, or throbbing characters, in one or both ears, without an outward or distant cause.

**Causes.**

Obstruction to the free circulation of air in the passages of the ear; irregular circulation of the blood, or congestion of the vessels of the brain near the internal ear, proceeding from indigestion, hysteria, catarrh, the pressure of swollen glands in the neck; a hardened state of the wax of the ear.

**Treatment.**

Warm fomentations, or syringing with warm water; blisters or mustard plasters behind the ears; remedies suited to the deranged state of the digestive organs, or of the general health.

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**EAR, INFLAMMATION OF.**

**Symptoms.**

Dull heavy pain in the ear, gradually increasing in severity; augmented by pressure, or by moving the jaw; hearing impaired or confused; headache; fever. Discharge of a thin or mattery fluid from the passage.

When the inflammation is confined to the inner ear, the pain and headache are more intense, there are noises in the ear, the fever and other constitutional symptoms are much more severe; delirium sometimes occurs, the face becomes anxious, the skin hot, the pulse fuller and more rapid. After lasting a variable period, from two to forty days, these symptoms subside, or termi-

nate by a discharge of matter from the outer passage, or by the internal passage into the throat; or by an external abscess behind the ear; or by still more serious disease of the bones of the skull, leading to fatal disease of the brain.

#### Causes.

Scrofulous constitution; dentition; exposure to cold; eruptive fevers; falls on the head.

#### Treatment.

Leeching behind the ear; calomel and opium (see Prescription No. 18); warm poultices and fomentations; blister plasters, &c.

If the disease has passed into a chronic state, as evidenced by the persistence of discharge from the ear, with most of the other symptoms in less degrees of severity, blisters should be applied behind the ears, astringent injections (see Prescription No. 86), tonics, and other general means of improving the health.

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**ECZEMA.** *Humid Tetter; Scall; Grocers' and Bakers' Itch.*

#### Symptom.

An eruption of minute vesicles, or watery pimples, in great numbers, close together, upon a surface of irregular form and of considerable extent. Sometimes the vesicles are so closely collected as to form one large inflamed surface. The vesicles dry up and form thin crusts and scales, or they burst and a thin watery fluid exudes. The eruption may be situated upon limited por-

tions of the body, or in many places at the same time.

The disease may be acute or chronic.

#### Causes.

Constitutional disturbance; local irritants, as sugar, flour, soda, soap, &c. among grocers, laundresses, &c.; affections of the digestive organs; dentition.

#### Treatment.

According to the severity of the case, the constitutional affection must be more or less actively treated. Without this, local or external applications will be of but little use.

In the *acute* form the simple warm water dressing of lint and oil silk, or local warm bath. Lotions of Goulard water (see Prescription No. 47), or solution of nitrate of silver of the strength of about four grains to the ounce of water. The itching may be relieved by the addition of laudanum to the lotion (see Prescription No. 87).

Chronic eczema, like most chronic skin diseases, is a very obstinate malady, and will require variation in treatment. Any one or more of the following will be found useful in some cases, but not in others; therefore, if after a few days' trial benefit is not received, a change should be made:—Corrosive sublimate lotion consisting of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain to the ounce of water; calamine ointment (Turner's cerate); white precipitate ointment; red precipitate ointment; calomel and opium ointment (see Prescription No. 89); tar ointment; sulphur ointment; mercurial ointment; creasote lotion (see Prescription No. 63);

alkaline lotions (see Prescriptions Nos. 49, 50, and 51). Common chimney soot sprinkled over the inflamed surface is a dirty remedy, but one that has been recommended; it has, at all events, the merit of being always at hand.

### EPILEPSY. *Falling Sickness.*

#### Symptoms.

Sudden loss of consciousness and sensation, with spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles, quickly passing into convulsive distortions, ushered in by a loud shriek or cry; frothing at the mouth, followed by more or less deep sleep; recurring in paroxysms at uncertain or more or less regular intervals; frequently occurring in the night during sleep; often preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, such as giddiness, drowsiness, confusion of ideas, tingling of the surface, or a peculiar sensation as if a vapour were passing up the surface of the body from the extremities to the head.

These symptoms, constituting an epileptic fit, may vary very much in severity and in duration. Sometimes slight paralysis is left after the attacks. Frequent recurrence of the fits impairs the mental powers, and associates epilepsy with insanity or imbecility.

*Distinguished* from hysterical fits by the absence of laughing, crying, &c.

#### Causes.

Disorders of the brain or nervous system; hereditary predisposition;

peculiarity of constitution; intemperance; over-exertion of the mind; over-indulgence of the passions; fright; irritation of the bowels from worms, &c.; irritation of teething; narcotic poisons; suppression of eruptive fevers; loss of blood; abuse of the sexual functions.

#### Treatment.

Here much is to be done, in the way of prevention, by invigorating the system, removing the causes as far as possible, and avoiding all circumstances which may excite an attack. The various mineral and vegetable tonics have all been tried, and sometimes found successful. Tincture of valerian, and the several anti-spasmodics, have been recommended (see Prescriptions Nos. 32, 37, 39, 41, 44, 46, 52, 53).

During the fit but little can be done beyond protecting the patient from injuring himself. The serious bites of the tongue which often occur during the fit may be prevented by a piece of india-rubber, gutta-percha, or wood, placed between the teeth. The patient should be laid down with the head and shoulders raised, cold water poured upon the head; neckcloth, &c., loosened. Cramming the mouth with salt has been said to cut short the fit.

### ERYSIPELAS. *St. Anthony's Fire.*

#### Symptoms.

Redness, heat, and swelling of the skin of any part of the body, spreading superficially, attended with feverish constitutional dis-

turbance. The swelling is slight, the colour shining red, disappearing on slight pressure, leaving for a few seconds a white spot or impression of the finger. This inflammation of the skin is attended with heat, pricking, or burning, and a sense of weight and tension. After an uncertain time blisters frequently form, containing a clear yellow fluid. The inflammation is prone to spread to adjoining parts as it declines in its preceding seat. When it is situated on the head and face it is attended with danger, as it is then apt to give rise to inflammatory disorder of the brain.

There is generally thirst, loss of appetite, rapid, and, most frequently, a feeble pulse.

#### **Causes.**

Erysipelas is a disease of debility. Certain conditions of the atmosphere, and the impure air of crowded hospitals, strongly predispose to it, as do also habits of intemperance, or any other causes that depress the vital energies, under which circumstances the slightest wound or scratch will occasion the occurrence of the disease. Exposure to cold will excite it, without the aid of any wound or external injury. Indiscretion in diet, or partaking of unwholesome food, will excite it, where the predisposition is strong.

Erysipelas becomes an infectious disease in places where pure air, ventilation, and cleanliness are not strictly observed. It also occasionally prevails in an epidemic form.

#### **Treatment.**

If the tongue be furred, thirst urgent, and the feverish symptoms

active, an aperient should be given (see Prescriptions No. 27 or 28). This should be followed by one ounce of port wine in hot water with lemon, as negus, repeated every four hours; two grains of sulphate of quinine in solution, or, thirty drops of muriated tincture of steel in water, being given every six or eight hours. The inflamed surface should be painted over with a saturated solution of nitrate of silver. The spreading of erysipelas may sometimes be arrested by applying a narrow strip of blistering plaster along its margin; or, by carefully marking the skin with a moistened stick of nitrate of silver, at about a quarter of an inch from the edge of the inflamed surface. In mild cases, sprinkling the surface with flour will be found serviceable.

The tonic treatment here recommended is such as is generally required in erysipelas, at the present time: it must not, however, be forgotten that this, the prevalent character of the disease, may at another time be such as to require an opposite plan of treatment; the type of all diseases, but more especially of erysipelas, being greatly under epidemic influences, which vary from time to time. The cases of erysipelas, now referred to, will be characterised by a higher degree of fever, a stronger pulse, and fuller habit of body. They will be most probably met with in rural districts. The treatment in such cases will consist in, besides the local means above mentioned, the administration of saline purgatives, tartar emetic, &c., instead of port wine, quinine, or iron.

**EXCORIATION.** (See *Abrasion.*)

**EYE, INFLAMMATION OF.**

*Ophthalmia.*

**Symptoms.**

1. *Of mild or catarrhal inflammation.*—Redness of the surface of the eye, from fulness of the vessels of the outer coat, commonly called “bloodshot;” pain and smarting, as if from particles of dust or sand in the eye; swelling of the membrane on the surface of the eye and inside of the lids. This form sometimes terminates by the formation of vesicles on the eye.

2. *Of severe inflammation (purulent ophthalmia).*—The above symptoms much aggravated, and attended with a profuse discharge of pus or matter from the surface of the eyes. Of this there are two forms,—one belonging to infants, the other to adults.

3. *Of scrofulous inflammation.*—In addition to the above symptoms, there is intense intolerance of light; the patients (generally children) hide their faces, and keep their eyes shut, to avoid the pain that light causes. There is generally a profuse flow of tears. This form is very prone to cause ulceration of the cornea (the transparent membrane on the front of the eye), by which opaque spots are formed and sight impaired.

4. *Of rheumatic inflammation.*—The eye is less bloodshot, but the pain is greater; situated in the ball of the eye itself, and the bones

around the eye; there is intolerance of light, and the symptoms are more distinctly remittent.

5. *Of inflammation of the cornea.*—The transparent membrane at the front of the eye, through which the light passes, loses its transparency; specks form on its surface; a pink ring of inflammation forms around its edge; at last the specks are seen to have become small ulcers, which, perforating the membrane, let out the fluid from behind its inner surface.

6. *Of inflammation of the iris, or membrane which surrounds the pupil.*—This part loses its ordinary aspect, and becomes dull; its freedom of movement is impaired; its border becomes irregular; the sight is dim; there is pain, and other signs of inflammation, as mentioned above.

7. *Of inflammation of the internal parts and whole globe of the eye.*—Severe pain, deeply seated; sense of distension of the globe of the eye; loss of sight; swelling of the eye; high fever.

**Causes.**

Exposure to cold; various occupations; foreign bodies in the eyes; blows and other injuries; over-use of the eyes; constitutional disorders; contagion, &c.

**Treatment.**

In all the varieties the general principles of treatment are the same. The extent to which they are to be applied is to be measured by the severity and acuteness of the symptoms. Leeches to the temples; blisters behind the ears; purgatives

and salines (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 3, 4); warm fomentations, or cold lotions, as either may be more agreeable. Opiates (*e. g.* Dover's powder or laudanum), to relieve pain. Low diet.

In inflammation of the entire structure of the globe, the greater severity of the affection requires free and repeated leeching, the administration of calomel (see Prescriptions No. 18 or 19), blisters, &c.

In scrofulous inflammation, active general treatment is not required. The application of the stick of nitrate of silver, once briskly smeared upon the outside of the upper lid, will often relieve the extreme intolerance of light. In this form a tonic plan of treatment is earlier required than in most others (see Prescriptions Nos. 8, 16, 22, 80, 81).

As the active symptoms in either form subside, the diet should be improved, tonics should be given, and astringent lotions made use of (see Prescriptions No. 86 or 87). Continued counter-irritation will be found beneficial when the inflammation has passed into the chronic state.

**FAINTING.** *Swooning.*

**Symptoms.**

Temporary depression of the animal and vital actions, with paleness, cold perspiration, pulse feeble or absent from the wrist, respiration and sensation suspended for a short time.

Swooning is prolonged fainting.

**Causes.**

Strong impressions, moral or physical, made upon the nervous system; exhaustion consequent upon over-exertion; fasting; debility; loss of blood; affections of the heart; sudden change of posture in delicate states of health, or in disease, *e. g.* cholera, &c. Sudden loss of large quantities of fluid, &c.—as in the operation of tapping, and after delivery in child-birth.

**Treatment.**

Let the patient be laid on the back, and the head low; plenty of fresh air; sprinkle the face with cold water; give stimulants, as brandy and water, or sal-volatile from  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm to 1 drachm in water, carefully, as the patient will not be able to swallow freely.

**FEVER, SIMPLE OR CONTINUED.**

**Symptoms.**

Lassitude; pain in the back and limbs; feebleness of bodily and mental powers; disinclination to exertion; thirst; loss of appetite; nausea; disordered bowels; urine scanty and high coloured; shivering, alternating with heat of surface; rapid pulse.

**Causes.**

Simple fever may originate of itself from the agency of various external influences,—as cold and damp weather, impure atmosphere, insufficient or improper diet; or it may be what is called symptomatic,

*i. e.* consequent upon inflammation or derangement of some organ or part of the body; or it may be attendant upon a specific eruption,—as small-pox, scarlatina, &c.

#### Treatment.

In simple fever, if the symptoms be active, an emetic (see Prescription No. 7) should be given, followed by an aperient (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 12, 27, or 28). Local pains may be relieved by mustard plasters. Salines, alteratives, or diaphoretics at short intervals (see Prescriptions Nos. 4, 20, 22; and *Table of Medicines*). Sponge the surface with tepid or cold water. After the subsidence of the active symptoms, the debility which remains will be benefitted by quinine (see Prescription No. 30 or 34). The diet, at first of the mildest and blandest kind, will afterwards require to be raised to the administration of strong beef-tea, meat, wine, &c., according to the degree of debility that ensues.

Continued fever will generally run its course, which, however, is not definite, and either terminates in health or becomes typhoid.

The fever attending inflammation of special organs does not call for separate treatment, but is involved in the measures employed for subduing those diseases.

#### FEVER, GASTRIC OR BILIOUS,

Is simple fever in which symptoms of derangement of the stomach or liver predominate. It is gene-

rally of a low character, lasting several weeks, and is very prone to become typhoid.

#### Treatment.

Salines (see Prescription No. 4); gentle aperients and alteratives (see Prescription No. 15 or 23); mustard plasters to the pit of the stomach. Diet of a light nutritious character,—such as beef-tea, arrow-root, milk, &c.

#### FEVER, HECTIC. *Decline.*

#### Symptoms.

Emaciation; increased frequency of the pulse; quickness of breathing; heat of skin; thirst; occasional flush on the cheek; slight shiverings, followed by profuse perspiration; bowels irregular; urine high-coloured, and depositing a brick-dust-looking sediment. The symptoms are aggravated towards evening. The flush on the cheek becomes more constant as disease advances; the tongue becomes dry and red, and thrush appears upon its surface; the bowels become relaxed; wasting sweats take place at night, or on falling asleep during the day-time; the ankles and feet swell; and if the progress of the disease be not checked, the patient sinks from sheer debility.

#### Causes.

Generally some evident or concealed chronic disease,—such as slow inflammation, ulceration, abscess, &c. of internal organs; disease of bones; excessive sensual indul-

gences; extensive or frequent loss of blood; mental impressions; disappointed affection; harass and over-fatigue of body or mind.

**Treatment.**

Our means must be directed to the removal of any evident cause. If, however, the cause be some obscure or concealed malady, we should follow the principle of supporting the powers of the system by tonic medicines and a nutritious diet, with exercise in the fresh air, bathing, &c. Profuse perspiration may be checked by oxide of zinc (see Prescription No. 21 or 84). For diarrhœa, chalk mixture or creasote (see Prescription No. 70 or 82).

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**FEVER, INTERMITTENT.** (See *Ague.*)

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**FEVER, REMITTENT OR ENDEMIC.**

**Symptoms.**

These resemble those of continued fever, but are more severe, and are preceded for several days by febrile premonitory symptoms. The fully-developed febrile symptoms continue from ten to eighteen hours, when perspiration breaks out, and the symptoms abate. This is a *remission*, not an *intermission*,—entirely free from the symptoms until the next paroxysm, as in ague. The remission generally takes place in the morning. These alternations are

repeated for many days in succession, until they either subside with profuse perspiration, or gradually decline.

In warm and malarious climates this fever assumes a more inflammatory character, and attacks unseasoned Europeans. The symptoms are all aggravated; the impression made upon the system is much stronger; the derangement of the liver and stomach much severer; the disease, in these cases, approaching to the characters of yellow fever.

**Causes.**

They are the same as operate in the production of ague and of continued fever: in its essential characters it partakes of both these forms of fever. Local malarious agencies in warm climates are its most frequent cause; hence its name, *endemic*.

**Treatment.**

The same as in agues, or continued fevers, with the exception that the local inflammations, generally being of an acute character, require leeching and a more free use of calomel and purgatives.

It must, however, be borne in mind that this, like all fevers, is much disposed to take on a low or typhoid character, as indicated by febleness of pulse, increased debility and prostration, tremors of the limbs, dryness of the tongue, muttering delirium, &c. In these cases stimulants, bark, wine, beef-tea, &c. will be required.

Quinine has been found by experience, in hot climates, to be as valuable a remedy in remittent as



in intermittent fever or ague. It may be taken in doses of from two to five grains two or three times a day.

**FEVER, INFANTILE REMITTENT.** *Worm Fever; Gastric Fever.*

**Symptoms.**

Shivering; heat of skin; rapid pulse and breathing; thirst; furred tongue; headache; intolerance of light; tenderness over the stomach; nausea; vomiting; disturbed sleep; starting or moaning in sleep. Several or all of these symptoms constitute a paroxysm of the fever, occurring, mostly, during the night, and nearly disappearing towards morning. The child, however, continues ill: it is restless and fretful; has a short dry cough; is thirsty; has a furred tongue, capricious appetite, disordered bowels, scanty and high-coloured urine. These symptoms may all be much less severe. There may be, day after day, simply increasing debility, with an indefinite feverish condition night after night, until the little patient sinks into a state of low fever; or the symptoms may be gradually replaced by signs of returning health. The duration of the disease may be six or eight weeks.

The symptoms vary almost infinitely in their characters and degrees of severity, so that scarcely any two cases will be alike. Convulsions occur in some cases, and, as they show a state of congestion or irritation of the nervous centres,

are indications of greater danger. Inflammation of the bowels or lungs may be set up in the course of the disease.

**Causes.**

The period of teething predisposes: it may follow on other illnesses, or may be excited by cold, bad or excessive feeding. It has been attributed to the presence of worms in the intestines,—hence one of its names,—but without sufficient reason. It sometimes prevails epidemically.

**Treatment.**

The principal object in the treatment of this fever is to regulate the diet very strictly, giving only the lightest food during the severity of the fever; such as arrow-root, sago, milk and water. As the symptoms amend, the diet may be increased by the use of beef-tea and other animal broths; small quantities of wine and water, if the pulse be feeble. Perfect quietness, rest, and confinement to bed, are necessary during the earlier and more acute period. A warm bath every, or every other night. Pure and fresh air should be freely admitted to the room, taking care that the patient be not chilled by too great a draught of air.

As for medicines, all that are required are such as promote the action of the skin and kidneys (see Prescription No. 85, omitting the calomel). A few doses of Grey powder and rhubarb (see Prescription No. 79), to correct the state of the secretions of the bowels. If there be diarrhoea, a grain or two of Dover's powder. Cough may be

relieved by Prescription No. 58. Quinine or mineral acids should be given as soon as signs of amendment appear.

This fever often continues for several weeks; and being one of slow progress, improvement must be patiently waited for.

**FEVER, TYPHUS & TYPHOID.**

*Low Fever; Spotted Fever; Camp Fever; Hospital Fever.*

**Symptoms.**

The disease begins with an attack of shivering, and pain in the back, limbs, &c.; the febrile symptoms are, however, very distinctly marked by evidence of constitutional debility, as shown in extreme lassitude and prostration of power. The pulse is rapid, but feeble; the tongue, furred, soon becomes dry and brown, and tremulous when put out; the bowels may be either costive or relaxed; the urine scanty, and having a peculiar mouse-like odour; the skin, hot and dry, may present on the body and arms an eruption, more or less distinct, very much resembling that of measles. In many cases there are also minute specks, technically known as *Petechiæ*, resembling the bites of fleas. Spots resembling small bruises are also often met with on the skin of patients in typhus. The period at which the measles-like eruption appears varies much, as does also the time of its disappearance, which is, however, generally about the end of from three to five days.

This eruption may be distinguished from the petechial spots before mentioned, by their disappearing on pressure and readily reappearing.

When the fever is fully established, the brain generally becomes affected. There are tremblings or twitchings of the limbs, sleeplessness or distressing dreams, delirium, and in fatal cases coma.

The stress of the fever may fall upon the lungs: there will then be cough, quickness of breath, and perhaps pain; but the latter may be entirely absent.

These symptoms either gradually diminish in severity, until they subside; or occasionally they subside by a critical perspiration, expectoration, or other discharge; or they terminate by coma or exhaustion.

**Causes.**

Infection originates typhus. Typhoid fever frequently supervenes in the course of other fevers, inflammatory diseases, and during the surgical treatment of serious accidents, as gunshot wounds, fractures, &c. The over-crowding of patients in the wards of hospitals generates an atmosphere by means of which typhus infection spreads to persons unaffected with fever, or in health previously.

**Treatment.**

In the outset, the same as other fever; but afterwards it consists mainly in supporting the vital powers by nourishment, in the shape of strong beef-tea, soups, &c., and by wine as frequently as the patient will bear it. This must be estimated by the effect upon the pulse. If, after the administration of a

table-spoonful of port wine, the pulse be greatly accelerated, and the face become flushed, it must not be given again until the pulse has fallen in frequency. If, however, after a dose of wine, the pulse become less frequent, and gain in strength, it is safe to continue its administration at regular intervals. This is required in almost every case.

The medical treatment may be limited to a few doses of saline mixture (see Prescription No. 5), and two or three grains of Grey powder (mercury and chalk) at night. Symptoms of morbid action in the brain, if at the outset of the fever, may be mitigated by two, three, or four leeches, and by the application of cold water, or ice, to the head.

Cough, or other indication of affection of the chest, calls for the application of mustard plasters. For diarrhoea, give chalk mixture, or three or four grains of Dover's powder.

Extreme sleeplessness may be allayed by a few drops (from ten to twenty) of laudanum; but this must be given with the greatest caution, as the brain in such cases is readily oppressed by opium. Quinine, in doses of half a grain, is useful only in the later stages of this fever. From ten to twenty drops of spirits of turpentine, given twice or thrice in the twenty-four hours, is a useful stimulus.

It must be borne in mind that medicines can be of little avail in typhus and typhoid fever unless the vital powers be sustained by cautious feeding and careful vigilant nursing.

**FEVER, YELLOW.** *Yellow Typhus; Yellow Fever; Vomito Negro; Mal de Siam; Black Vomit; Bulam Fever.*

#### Symptoms.

These present several varieties or degrees of severity; their general characters being those of continued, or of typhoid fever; the special character of yellow fever being given by an alteration in the constitution of the blood, more particularly manifested in disorders of the liver, stomach, and intestines. This fever has also the peculiarity frequently observed in infectious diseases,—that one attack protects the constitution, to a certain extent, from another attack.

Children are frequently the subjects of a milder form of this disease, which scarcely differs from an acute attack of continued fever, ending in perspiration after about thirty-six hours.

More commonly a severer attack of shivering suddenly occurs, attended with headache, pains in the back and limbs, flushed face, bloodshot eyes, hot skin, tongue furred, nausea and vomiting, pain in the stomach, restlessness, drowsiness, bowels costive, urine scanty and high coloured.

These symptoms may pass off on the second or third day, leaving only debility. Or the patient may be seized with sickness, and vomiting of the contents of the stomach, and afterwards of a dark-coloured fluid, becoming darker until it resembles pitch. The occurrence of black-vomit is generally, but not always, fatal. The countenance be-

comes depressed; the skin assumes a yellow tint, which spreads over the whole body. The vomiting continues, and occurs more frequently, attended with a peculiar hollow and loud noise. The patient retains his sensibility, is restless, desponding, and gradually sinks.

In the third form the preceding symptoms appear with aggravation, sooner than in the second variety. The black vomiting occurs earlier. Violent delirium early occurs. Bleeding takes place from the mouth, eyes, ears, and other outlets of the body. There is little urine passed. The tongue is moist and raw-looking. The yellowness of the skin speedily appears. The attack is so rapid that the patient may be carried off on the second or third day.

In another form the disease is equally severe and fatal, but is slower in its progress, each symptom enduring a longer time. The temperature of the surface of the body is less, and sooner falls below the natural standard. The pulse is more feeble, and sooner sinks. The disease has altogether, in this form, a typhoid character.

In all these modifications, the great danger is from depression of the vital energies, change in the condition of the blood, and the extent and frequency of black vomit. A high degree of febrile or nervous excitement does not indicate so great danger as does this state of depression. In the majority of cases, distinct stages or periods in the progress of the disease will be observable: 1st, lasting a few hours; the invasion characterised by shivering, headache, pains in the limbs, &c.;

2d, lasting from two to three days, the stage of excitement, in which all the febrile symptoms become augmented; 3d, that of depression, in which the worst symptoms appear, continuing from a few hours to several days.

#### Causes.

1. *Predisposing*.—Persons of adult age are more frequently attacked than children or aged people. Males are more prone than females to this infection; as are also individuals of a robust habit and sanguine temperament. Irregularity of living; excesses of any description; fatigue; mental emotions, or any other depressing influences, render persons more liable to contract the disease; warm, moist, and stagnant states of the atmosphere, hot seasons.

2. *Exciting*.—A specific infection given off from the bodies of the sick; often suddenly breaking out and spreading with frightful rapidity where the above-named unfavourable conditions exist, in sea-ports and other places, the medium of import thither being clearly traceable. It is this feature that, as much as any others, distinguishes yellow fever from bilious remittent fever originating from endemic or local causes. It remains, however, unproved whether an endemic fever can, by over-crowding, want of ventilation, and a high temperature, become converted into the infectious yellow fever.

#### Treatment.

The first and most important measure is to place the patient in pure air, and to prevent, by all means of ventilation and cleanli-

ness, the contamination of the atmosphere.

In the first stage, and in milder forms, tepid baths, or sponging the body with cold water: aperients should be given, followed by simple fever mixture (see Prescriptions). The same remedies should be continued in the second stage, somewhat more actively. Small quantities of warm brandy-and-water may be given at intervals. The closest watching is required to observe the first approach of the state of depression or debility which quickly follows. Thirst should be allayed by acidulated drinks, or soda water, or champagne. Before the signs of depression appear, quinine should be given in doses of two or three grains every four or six hours. When the vomiting becomes dark, or if bleeding takes place from any part of the body, from half a drachm to a drachm of spirits of turpentine, with one or two drops of creasote every six or eight hours; turpentine fomentations to the abdomen and thighs; clysters of turpentine. At the same time wine or brandy should be freely administered.

The frequency and activity with which remedies are employed must be regulated by the rapidity and intensity of the attack.

It must be borne in mind that in a disease like the present, the great danger of which consists in the depression of all the vital powers that is induced, bleeding, or calomel beyond one or two doses to act as purgatives, are remedies which should not be used, as they

are calculated to accelerate the very condition which it is most desirable to avert by the administration of tonics and stimulants. Of the latter, the most generally accessible, and at the same time most serviceable, is the spirit of turpentine, successfully employed by Dr. Copland many years ago. This medicine may be given in the second stage as a purgative, and in the third stage in small and repeated doses as a stimulant (see *Table of Medicines*). Combined with creasote, it will tend to check the vomiting.

The use of tonics must be continued some time after recovery, in order to ensure and maintain convalescence.

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**FITS.** (See *Convulsions*.)

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## FLATULENCY.

### Symptoms.

Distension of the stomach or intestines by accumulation of gases in the stomach or intestines; producing griping pains, palpitation, eructations, &c. &c.

### Causes.

Decomposition of articles of food; imperfect mastication; indigestion; neglect of the action of the bowels; hysterical constitution; inflammation of the bowels; the last stages of some fevers.

### Treatment.

Carminatives, *e. g.* essence of

peppermint or ginger, tonics and mild aperients, regulation of the diet and habits of living.

In infants, flatulency may be remedied by magnesia in dill-water (or Prescription No. 16); the diet being strictly watched, or varied if the symptoms continue.

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**FRACTURES.** (See *Table of Accidents.*)

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**GANGRENE.** (See *Mortification.*)

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## GOUT.

### Symptoms.

With or without the occurrence, for an uncertain period, of premonitory symptoms, consisting in derangements of the digestive organs, disturbed sleep, feverishness, &c.; a fit of gout most frequently comes on during the hours of night; very severe throbbing pain is felt in the ball of the great toe, with tenderness, heat of the part, stiffness, and a sense of distension and weight; the joint is swollen, red, and shining. These symptoms go on augmenting, the pains extend to the foot and leg, the fever becomes more severe. Towards morning the symptoms generally subside somewhat, with the breaking out of perspiration; they will remain in this mitigated degree during the day, and will return in all their intensity

during the following night; and thus the "fit" may continue for several days, when it will subside and return at intervals,—very much dependent upon the manner in which the patient conducts himself in the meantime.

The paroxysms are attended with the general signs of disordered digestive organs.

Other joints besides the feet may be attacked, and these in rapid succession, the disease shifting from one to another.

The disease, unless counteracted by careful dieting and treatment, and a rational mode of life during the interval, will become fixed as a chronic disease, and lead to impairment of the functions of the most important organs of life, as well as impeding the free use of the limbs, from debility, concretions of chalk-stones, &c. Not only do the symptoms of gout show themselves in the joints, or by disorders of the digestive organs, but they are often manifested in vital organs, as the heart and brain. Severe palpitation and pain in the region of the heart, with extreme distress and anxiety in the respiratory organs, are experienced. Severe and agonising cramps of the stomach and limbs are apt to occur. Various nervous affections, if not even paralysis and apoplexy, frequently supervene during or subsequently to an attack of gout. These last attacks are usually termed irregular or retrocedent gout.

The *distinctive* symptoms of gout will serve to distinguish it from rheumatism, the disease with which

it may be confounded in a first attack. In the chronic state it becomes so closely allied as to be sometimes scarcely distinguishable. There is, in fact, a form of malady known as rheumatic gout which is essentially a combination of the conditions of both.

Acute rheumatism is seldom confined to one joint, gout is so; rheumatism generally attacks the larger joints, gout the smaller; the pain of gout is of a more acute and cutting character, than that attending rheumatism. Gout is an hereditary disease, rheumatism is not thus transmitted; the history of the attack, the habits of life, &c. of the gouty patient, will also assist in the distinction. Rheumatism most frequently occurs after exposure to cold; gout after an excess in diet.

#### Causes.

1. *Predisposing*.—Hereditary influences; the adult age; the male sex; habits of life as to indolence, self-indulgence, and gluttony.

2. *Exciting*.—Excess, or indiscretion in diet; neglected bowels; exposure to cold; over-exertion, mental or bodily.

#### Treatment.

1. *Of the premonitory symptoms*.—Give a dose of calomel or blue pill, and a warm aperient draught (see Prescription No. 27 or 28). Warm bath; low diet.

2. *Of the attack*.—If the swelling, heat, and redness be severe, a few leeches may be applied to the inflamed part: generally, warm fomentations or poultices, moistened with laudanum, will give relief

without leeching. Purgatives should be given early: *e. g.* calomel 5 grains, followed by a senna or rhubarb draught (see Prescription No. 26 or 28). When the bowels have been freely cleared out, give 10 or 15 drops of colchicum wine three times a day. If there be much fever, four grains of James's powder should also be given. Pain may be relieved by doses of Dover's powder at bed-time. The warm bath, daily, will be found of great service. Warm foot-baths, with mustard diffused through the water, and the feet afterwards enveloped in wool, will promote perspiration, and moderate the inflammation.

As the severity of the attack subsides, quinine may be given, or tonics with alkalies (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 35, 43).

During the paroxysm the diet should be light and simple. In increasing the diet after the attack has passed off, all stimulating drinks and rich food should be avoided.

3. The prevention of the return of gout is to be effected by careful dieting, by rigid temperance, by exercise in the open air, and by attention to the state of the digestive organs.

Irregular or misplaced gout, producing severe cramp of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and affections of the brain, requires as quickly as possible that the disease be re-excited in the extremities. Hot foot-baths, mustard plasters, stimulants given internally, *e. g.* ammonia, or ether, antispasmodics and opiates (see Prescriptions Nos. 52 and 53); an

active purge should also be given, or a stimulating clyster of soap and turpentine (see Prescription No. 65). If the stomach be the seat of the attack, a mustard plaster should be applied over its region, or rags soaked in spirits of turpentine, in order to redden the surface.

Mineral waters, change of air and scene, are important means of preventing returns of the attacks, if they be conjoined with judicious habits of life.

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**GOWN.** (See *Lichen*.)

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**GRAIZE.** (See *Abrasion*.)

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## GRAVEL.

### Symptoms and Causes.

The urine, after standing some time, deposits a sandy or muddy sediment of pink, red, or white tints. The *white* gravel is not commonly met with, and is associated with conditions of debility or long-standing disease. *Pink* gravel is met with in hectic fever and chronic disorders of the digestive organs. *Red* gravel is very common in inflammatory complaints, in rheumatism, in common cold, and in slighter disorders of the digestive organs.

A "fit" or paroxysm of gravel consists in the occurrence of severe or agonising pain in the loins and abdomen, passing down the inside

of the thighs and into the testicles. The pain may subside for a short time, but will perhaps return with all its severity in a few hours. After several paroxysms, the attack entirely passes off. The urine may be entirely suspended for some time, and subsequently be voided in large quantities. It is necessary that the urine should be closely watched for several days after the attack has passed off, as a particle of gravel, varying in size, may be passed therein. This concretion of gravel formed in the kidney has been the cause of the pain, by having been detained in the tube leading from the kidney to the bladder.

### Treatment.

As gravel is but a symptom or effect of some other disorder, it is obvious that these must be attended to in order to remove the sediment from the urine. If, however, the original cause be not very plain, it may be said generally, that for red gravel alkalies should be given (see Prescriptions Nos. 35 and 43); for white gravel, mineral acids or other tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 45, 40, 41.) The "fit of gravel" requires a hot bath, and doses of opium, ether, &c., to relieve pain (see Prescriptions Nos. 52, 53.)

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**GREEN SICKNESS.** (See *Chlorosis*.)

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**GUMS, LANCING.** (See *Teething*.)



**HÆMORRHAGE.** (See *Bleeding*.)**HEADACHE**

Is usually a symptom of some disorder of the brain, nervous system, or digestive organs. It presents great varieties of character, depending upon its

**Causes.**

1. *Headache from congestion*, or over-fulness of the vessels of the brain, occurs from those causes which impede or increase the circulation through the brain,—as tight neckcloths, stooping, the use of narcotics, intemperance, prolonged or excessive mental exertion, fevers, irregular or suppressed menstruation, exposure to the sun, &c. The pain is of a deep-seated heavy character, throbbing, with noises in the ears, giddiness, fulness of the eyes.

2. *Nervous headache* arises from any moral or physical agency by which the vital powers are depressed. The pain often comes on suddenly, and is very acute and darting, attended with giddiness and nervous agitation; the head cool, and face pallid. The pulse is feeble. There is no febrile disturbance. This form is very generally worse in the morning than in the evening. It often assumes an intermittent type. Hysterical persons are liable to this form of headache.

3. *The bilious or sick headache* is attended with nausea or vomiting, heartburn, and other evident signs

of disordered stomach or liver. The pain is very acute or heavy, often confined to one side of the head, or moving from one part to another. This variety is caused by errors of diet, by intemperance, by excessive mental exertion, and moral excitements; by derangements of the stomach, costiveness, &c. This form of headache is frequently associated with hypochondriasis.

4. *Rheumatic headache* accompanies catarrh, and may generally be found to be external, as indicated by its being increased by movement, by the character of the pain, by the tenderness of the surface, by the presence of symptoms of rheumatism in other parts of the body, and by its having been caused by cold.

5. *Headaches from organic affections of the brain*.—These are referred to in their own places. They may be distinguished from either of the preceding by their being more constant and prolonged, by the frequent occurrence of retching, or by the presence of convulsive or paralytic affections.

**Treatment.**

1. *For nervous headache*.—A mild warm aperient (see Prescriptions Nos. 15, 27, 28). Stimulants; tonics; antispasmodics (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 43, 52, 53).

2. *For congestive headache*.—Purgatives, leeching, hot foot-baths. If the patient be feeble,—stimulants, tonics, shower-bath, &c., will be required.

3. *For bilious, or sick headache*, emetics, purgatives, &c.

4. *Rheumatic headache* will be

relieved by external warmth, by colchicum and alkalies (see Prescription No. 36).

### HEART, ORGANIC DISEASES OF.

The entire range of organic diseases of the heart, including inflammation, enlargement, fatty degeneration, &c., can only be correctly ascertained by those who are acquainted with the use of the stethoscope. For non-professional persons, therefore, it is useless to enter upon their detailed description.

### HEART, FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF. *Palpitation.*

#### Symptoms.

Increased frequency and impulse of the heart, with irregular and tumultuous action, with little pain; shortness of breath, and feeling of faintness.

#### Causes.

Debility; dyspepsia; gout; depressing or over-exciting mental emotions and passions; hysteria; pregnancy; costiveness, &c.

The functional or temporary nature of palpitation of the heart may be gathered from their sudden commencement, and the co-existence of one or other of the above-mentioned derangements of the organs or system. If the symptoms proceed from organic disease they are more gradual in their appearance, and are generally more

or less constant; whereas functional palpitation is absent for uncertain and often long intervals, until excited by a repetition of the same causes.

#### Treatment.

An attack of palpitation may be relieved by the medicines (Prescriptions Nos. 52 or 53). But its prevention is to be effected by the treatment of its cause, and by the use of steel, zinc, and other tonics (see *List of Medicines*).

### HEART-BURN. (See *Indigestion.*)

### HERNIA. (See *Rupture.*)

### HERPES. (See *Tetter.*)

### HICCUP. *Hiccough; Hocket.*

#### Causes.

Irritation of the stomach by indigestible or unchewed food; hysterical laughing; irritating matters in the intestines; diseases of the organs in the abdomen; pregnancy.

#### Treatment.

A draught of cold water; ether (see Prescriptions Nos. 52 and 53); antispasmodics,—as camphor, ammonia; mustard plasters, or blisters on the pit of the stomach.

**HIP-DISEASE.****Symptoms.**

Occasional pain and stiffness in the hip-joint, with slight lameness in walking: at the same time, or earlier, pain in the knee is complained of. When the limbs are examined, one is found to be elongated and emaciated; the convexity of the hip is flattened, so that the furrow between it and the thigh is less distinct and more oblique in its direction; in standing, the toe is turned out. The pain in the hip-joint becomes aggravated by sudden pressure, or jerks on the sole of the foot; the pain is increased during the night, and in damp weather. This state of things may continue for many months. The symptoms may gradually disappear, or become worse. In the latter case the limb becomes shortened; movement still more painful, or impossible; the foot is permanently turned outwards or inwards. About this stage of the malady abscesses form either on the outside of the thigh, or in the groin or hip. In some few fortunate instances the abscesses disappear. Most frequently they go on increasing until they are opened or burst. The patient then wastes, and probably dies in hectic fever; or it may be that he recovers, although with a stiff joint and wasted limb.

**Causes.**

Scrofulous constitution; the period of childhood, the disease being more frequently seen in chil-

dren than adults; blows, or other injuries to the joint.

**Treatment.**

Perfect rest in the recumbent posture, the limb being kept as nearly as possible in its proper position by a long straight board or splint, extending from the armpit to the foot, fastened by a broad bandage passed around the body and limb at one or two points. Absolute rest must be maintained steadily for months. The posture may be relieved by the patient being carefully turned over into the prone position. Couches are made having a double-inclined plane, on which the legs and thighs are maintained in a bent position. The straight posture is, however, that which is most frequently adopted.

Blisters, repeated and kept open, should be applied, in order to check inflammatory action; cod-liver oil, steel, or other tonics, should be given (see *List of Medicines*).

**HOOPING-COUGH.** *Chin-cough, Kink-cough.***Symptoms.**

Usually those of a common cold and cough for the first few days, varying from two or three to twelve or fourteen. Gradually the catarrhal symptoms subside, the cough occurs in fits or paroxysms, and is attended with a prolonged inspiration towards the end. This soon

becomes converted into a distinct sound, which almost articulates the word "*whoop*." The cough has now become spasmodic, and will occur in rapid successions of expirations, with apparent threatening of suffocation; the face becomes red, turgid, and blue, from the obstruction to the passage of blood through the lungs. The fit may last for several minutes, and frequently terminates with vomiting, either of the accumulated phlegm, or of food.

The fits of coughing return at uncertain intervals: when the disease is at its height, they will occur as often as every five minutes. After the cough has attained to its height, which it does in about ten days, it gradually declines in severity, although it may last for several weeks or months.

The cough may be complicated and aggravated by the addition of bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, congestion of the brain, convulsions, infantile gastric fever, &c.

#### **Causes.**

Epidemic constitution of the atmosphere; and infection.

#### **Treatment.**

Until the catarrhal symptoms have given way to the undoubted hooping-cough, the treatment must be the same as for catarrh. Subsequently the disease becomes spasmodic, and requires generally an opposite plan.

The following, known as Beattie's mixture, is perhaps the most useful for ordinary uncomplicated

hooping-cough, for a child of two years of age, and upwards:—

Tincture of Cantharides..... 1 dr.  
Paregoric ..... 1½ dr.  
Compound Tincture of Bark 3 drs.  
Syrup of Tolu..... 2 oz.

A teaspoonful to be given three times a day.

The chest may be freely rubbed with spirits of turpentine, or camphor liniment, twice a day.

If the cough be complicated by catarrh, bronchitis, fever, &c., the remedies proper to those affections must be employed. The most important point in the treatment of hooping-cough is the protection of the patient from changes of temperature, as these excite paroxysms of coughing. With this view the child should, if practicable, be kept in the same room, day and night, for from four to six weeks. After this period, if the weather be mild, the child may be allowed the range of other rooms, and after a few days may be taken out in the open air. After two months, entire change of air will frequently cut short and completely cure what may remain of the cough.

It is generally believed that after six weeks infection ceases.

The remedies that have been recommended in hooping-cough are innumerable: among these the best are alum, ether, and oxide of zinc.

The medicine above prescribed is that from which the author has derived the greatest satisfaction. It may be well to add that costiveness or disorders of the bowels must be removed by their appropriate remedies.

**HYDROCEPHALUS.** (See *Brain, Inflammation of, or Dropsy of.*)

**HYPOCHONDRIASIS.** *Vapours ; Nervousness ; Low Spirits.*

**Symptoms.**

This disorder begins with, or results from, chronic indigestion, and is attended by languor, flatulency, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, depression of spirits, fear, imaginary diseases, distressing dread of impending dissolution; the mind becomes weakened.

**Causes.**

Disorders of the liver, stomach, &c.; over-exertion of the mind; depressing passions; excessive use of mercurial medicines; vicious habits, and excess in sensual indulgences.

**Treatment.**

Remove the causes by attention to the state of the digestive organs, by change of scene, and by relaxation from business and anxious care; use shower-bath, sea-bathing; take mineral waters, alteratives, stomachic aperients and tonics.

**HYSTERIA.**

**Symptoms.**

These are almost as various and numerous as there are diseases which flesh is heir to. The disease itself being a peculiar morbid condition

of the female nervous system, frequently imitates every other disease. Like other mimics, however, it is apt to exaggerate or overact its part: thus pain, which is one of the most common symptoms, is always too intense and acute for the complaint it simulates, and will be found not to be limited to the region or organ supposed to be affected, but is equally readily elicited by pressure upon other parts of the surface of the body. The imitation is difficult to detect in most cases, as it may coexist with other more real and more serious disease. The following characters may assist in detecting the existence of hysteria:—Occurrence of the symptoms by paroxysms, attended with pain in one spot on the left side, just below the ribs; palpitation of the heart; difficulty of breathing; flatulency; peculiar choking sensation, as of a ball in the throat; and the discharge of large quantities of limpid urine. Hysterical patients are generally very elaborate and exact in their description of their various pains and sensations.

These general signs of hysteria often precede an attack of convulsions or hysterical fit (see *Convulsions*), in which the patient throws herself about in a violent manner, laughing, crying, screaming, &c.

Coma or stupor sometimes suddenly comes on in hysterical females, but readily yields to treatment, or passes into the hysterical fit. The breasts, and the large joints, are liable to hysterical pains; the voice, also, is often impaired or lost in hysteria.

**Causes.**

Constitutional peculiarity; irregular menstruation; general debility; luxurious living; over-excitement of the imagination and emotions; injudicious physical and moral training; solitary vices; sexual excitement; disappointed affections; chagrin attending celibacy; sedentary occupations; previous illness.

**Treatment.**

Attention to the general health. Medicines should consist chiefly of stimulant antispasmodics, as tincture of assafœtida, tincture of valerian, and purgatives; diet and regimen adapted to promote bodily health. Hysterical coma or stupor requires the cold douche, and the administration of stimulant clysters of turpentine, with the addition of tincture of assafœtida. The assurance that the diseases simulated by hysteria are unreal, or free from danger, will often cure them. Hysterical patients are specially open to mental influences: hence they form the readiest dupes of all kinds of quackery.

**INDIGESTION.** *Dyspepsia; Heartburn.***Symptoms.**

Various kinds of pain in the stomach, extending through to the back and shoulders, occurring soon after taking food; distension from flatulence; heartburn; eructation of acid or acrid matters; nausea, and sometimes vomiting soon after

eating; pale or furred tongue; irregularity of the bowels. Headache, palpitation, disturbed sleep, depression of spirits, and other sympathetic affections.

**Causes.**

*Predisposing.*—Sedentary occupation; intense study; luxurious modes of living; want of exercise, &c.

*Excitants.*—Overloading the stomach; abuse of narcotics, as tobacco, opium, &c.; imperfect mastication of the food; too free use of mercurial purgatives; indigestible or too highly seasoned articles of food; intemperance; violent mental emotions, &c.

**Treatment.**

In a disease the symptoms and causes of which are so numerous and varied as are those of indigestion, it is useless to give more than general directions for its management.

1. Endeavour to ascertain, and then, if possible, avoid the causes.

2. Relieve present urgent symptoms,—such as acidity, heartburn, flatulence, pain, &c. This may be done by half a drachm of carbonate of soda or magnesia in a wine-glass of water. Pain may sometimes be relieved by a tumbler of hot water, or by a teaspoonful of sal-volatile in a wine-glass of water; or, if the pain continue very severely after the use of the above-named remedies, from ten to twenty drops of laudanum may be taken in a wine-glass of water.

3. To prevent a return of the disorder, adhere for some time to a light diet, especially avoiding all

things found by experience to disagree. After the urgent symptoms have subsided, tonic medicines should be taken (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 34, 35, 39, 43, 45) an hour after each principal meal. At the same time the bowels must be kept open by mild purgatives.

## INFLAMMATION.

### Symptoms.

First, in the part affected—redness, pain, heat, swelling, and impairment of functions; secondly, in the constitution at large—fever.

In the part affected (when visible):—*Redness*, owing to an increased quantity of blood: the redness may vary, according to the degree of activity, from bright scarlet to dark purple: in common inflammation the redness is sometimes diffused, and gradually lost in the surrounding structures, while at other times it is abruptly circumscribed. *Pain*, varying with the seat of the inflammation: thus it is tingling in the skin; throbbing in the tissue beneath the skin; sharp and cutting in pleurisy; sore, dull, and oppressing in inflammation of the chest, stomach, or kidneys: pain is more severe generally in proportion to the unyielding character of the part,—as in bone or ligament. *Heat*, most remarkable in parts the more distant from the heart,—as in the extremities. *Swelling* is most marked in the loosest structures,—as in the lips, cheeks, &c. *Functions* are im-

paired, as shown by increased sensibility and tenderness, and by the alteration or arrest of secretions.

These symptoms may be either acute, *i. e.* active and rapid in their course; or chronic, *i. e.* passive and slow in progress. Inflammation is also much modified by the condition of the constitutional powers: thus it may be attended with signs of debility, constituting what is termed low inflammation; or it may be attended with signs of increased force in the circulation, indicating an opposite condition of the system.

There are certain terminations, or effects, of inflammation, which are denominated—1. *resolution*, or recovery, the inflammation entirely subsiding without leaving any alteration in the part affected; 2. *suppuration*, or the formation of *pus* or “matter;” 3. *ulceration*; 4. *mortification*. The characters of these several terminations will be found under their separate names.

### Causes.

1. *Predisposing*.—Constitutional peculiarity; excessive use of intoxicating drinks; luxurious living; sedentary habits; hot climates.

2. *Exciting*.—Wounds, bruises, and other injuries; extreme heat or cold; vicissitudes of weather; animal, vegetable, or chemical poisons.

### Treatment.

1. *Acute*.—Leeching; warm baths; purgatives; tartar emetic; calomel; opium (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 3, 4, 18, 19). For an external inflammation, cloths dipped in cold water, or an evaporating or

opiate lotion (see Prescription 87), should be constantly applied.

In the case of internal inflammations, after the above remedies have been applied, blisters, or other means of counter-irritation, may be applied, if the symptoms do not entirely subside.

The diet in acute inflammation is generally required to be low.

2. *Chronic.*—The above remedies, less actively employed. Leeching is seldom necessary. Iodine and the milder preparations of mercury are useful. Either chronic or acute inflammation, occurring in debilitated states of the system, require, in addition to the use of some of the above remedies, the administration of ammonia, bark, wine, or even brandy.

The above forms an outline sketch of the general principles of the treatment of inflammation: the extent and manner of their application in the inflammation of special organs will be found under their several names.

## INFLUENZA.

### Symptoms.

Chilliness; shivering; headache; sneezing; hoarseness; cough; pains in the back and limbs; general depression; feverishness; loss of appetite; nausea; furred tongue; disordered bowels; dry skin; quick and feeble pulse. Influenza thus presents all the features of a severe cold, but is, in addition, marked by prostration of strength and distinct fever, and has much longer

duration. Influenza is generally epidemic over large districts, whereas cold or catarrh is more dependent on individual circumstances.

Influenza is not unfrequently attended with severe inflammation of internal organs.

### Causes.

Epidemic atmospheric influences.

### Treatment.

Hot bath; diaphoretics (see Prescriptions Nos. 4, 5, 55); purgatives, if bowels are confined (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 2, 28), will generally suffice in the milder cases. In severer, or where the signs of debility and prostration are evident, stimulants, such as ammonia and bark (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 36, 42), wine, or brandy, every four or six hours. Mustard plasters, or turpentine fomentations, should be applied to the chest to relieve pain, cough, &c.

As influenza is generally marked by debility, the diet must be nourishing, and in many instances full and stimulating; *e. g.* wine or brandy and water every two or three hours.

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**INTOXICATION.** (See *Table of Accidents.*)

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**ITCH.** *Scabies.*

### Symptoms.

An eruption of small watery pimples, generally appearing first on the hands, between the fingers, on the



wrists, and at the bends of the joints; attended with constant itching, especially when warm in bed, after violent exercise, or any other cause which heats the skin. If the disease be neglected, or cleanliness not observed, the pimples will spread and become pustules (containing matter); scabs will be formed, and even ulceration may take place.

#### **Causes.**

Contagion. The eruption itself is caused by the burrowing of an insect underneath the skin. The propagation of this disease is much favoured by dirt.

#### **Treatment.**

Sulphur ointment (see Prescription No. 90) kept *constantly* applied, the skin being first thoroughly washed with strong soap. Diet light but nutritious, avoiding stimulants.

## **JAUNDICE.**

#### **Symptoms.**

Yellowness of the eyes and skin; derangement of the stomach and bowels; motions white or clay-coloured; urine of a deep saffron colour; lassitude; languor; lowness of spirits; loss of appetite. The duration of these symptoms varies from a few days to many months. They either subside in health, or pass into some other malady,—as dropsy, coma, &c.

#### **Causes.**

Obstruction to the passage of bile into the intestines from disorders of

the liver, of some of which, indeed, it is but a symptom.

Infants are very liable to jaundice a few days after their birth, owing to changes which take place in the organs in the abdomen, and in the circulation in the liver.

Constipation often produces extreme sallowness of the complexion, closely approaching the tinge of jaundice.

#### **Treatment.**

If it proceed from excessive secretion of bile, as is most frequently the case in warm climates, and in the remittent fevers of those climates, purgatives, and medicines should be given, to promote perspiration and the flow of urine (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 25, 55, 71, 72).

If there be great tenderness and pain below the right ribs, indicative of congestion or inflammatory action in the liver, leeches must be applied there; and mild mercurials, *e. g.* Grey powder, or small doses of calomel, with saline aperients, given (see Prescriptions No. 1 or 2). If these do not relieve pain, &c. entirely, a blister plaster should be applied, or turpentine fomentations used. Low diet must be given.

In the habitual drunkard jaundice occurs as a result of permanent change in the structure of the liver. In this case more is to be done by careful dieting and by temperance than by medicines, which need not exceed simple purgatives and diuretics. Calomel in these cases can do no good, and may do much harm in non-professional hands.

Pain may be relieved by blistering.

The passing of gall-stones into the bowels is often attended with jaundice. There is intensely agonising pain, and spasms in the region of the liver. From twenty to forty drops of opium should be given, with the antispasmodics (see Prescriptions Nos. 52 and 53); hot bath; fomentations; leeches if the pain continue.

### KIDNEYS, CHRONIC DISEASE OR DEGENERATION OF.

*Bright's Disease; Renal Dropsy.*

#### Symptoms.

Puffiness of the eyelids or face, swelling of the hands and feet, extending to the whole surface of the body; dropsy in the internal cavities. The urine, when boiled in a spoon over a flame, froths up, and becomes thick or muddy, in consequence of the coagulation of albumen contained in it.

#### Causes.

Suppressed perspiration; abuse of alcoholic liquors; exposure to cold.

#### Treatment.

Purgatives and diuretics (see Prescriptions Nos. 71 and 72); diaphoretics, *e. g.* James's powder or Dover's powder; warm baths; subsequently, tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 32, 34, 35, 39). This is a *most serious* disease, and in most cases fatal. Medical opinion should therefore be sought, if possible by any means.

### KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF.

#### Symptoms.

Pain in the loins, aggravated by pressure, by sneezing or coughing, or by a sudden movement; pain extending through the abdomen, and attended with numbness down the inside of the thighs and testicles. Urine frequently voided, with great pain, high-coloured, sanguineous, or dark brown. Shivering; nausea; vomiting; bowels confined; frequent and sharp pulse; skin hot and dry; fever, varying in severity according to the acuteness of the attack. The disease will present several degrees of severity down to the chronic state; its duration, from a few days to many months.

If the inflammation be not subdued, the constituents of the urine become absorbed into the circulating blood, and the patient becomes poisoned thereby. The extremities lose their warmth, the pulse fails, the muscular power sinks, delirium comes on, and the patient dies in lethargy, or convulsions.

#### Causes.

Disorders of the digestive organs; gouty or rheumatic disposition; blows; injuries on the loins; too long retention of urine; improper use of irritating diuretics; gravel, or concretions in the kidneys; suppressed perspiration; cold; eruptive fevers.

#### Treatment.

Leeches applied freely to the loins, followed by warm fomentations or poultices; calomel and opium (see

Prescription No. 18 or 19); tartar emetic (see Prescription No. 3); purgatives (see Prescription No. 1).

### KNEE, HOUSEMAID'S.

#### Symptoms.

A painful swelling on the bone on the front of the knee; increased by pressure, kneeling, or walking. A slight degree of feverishness. Distinguished from inflammation of the knee-joint, by the swelling being confined to the front of the knee.

#### Cause.

Kneeling on, or pressing the knee against, hard substances.

#### Treatment.

Entire rest; leeching; fomentations and purgative medicines. If these means do not remove the swelling, a blister must be applied; or the swelling may be painted with tincture of iodine twice daily.

### KNEE, INFLAMMATION OF.

#### *White Swelling.*

#### Symptoms.

Pain in the joint, increased by pressure, or any movement of the limb; swelling of the joint, more distinctly perceptible above than below the knee, more especially so on the inner side of the limb.

It may be distinguished from *housemaid's knee* by the swelling not being on the front of the joint,

and by the greater degree of pain on movement of the joint:—from *rheumatism*, by the latter generally affecting more joints than one, and by the swelling being more diffused in rheumatism.

#### Causes.

Constitutional disorders predispose to it, and it may be excited by a violent blow or wound, or by exposure to cold.

#### Treatment.

Perfect rest; the limb being kept in a straight position; leeches should be freely applied to the joint, and followed by warm fomentations or poulticing. Purgatives, and calomel and opium (see Prescription No. 18).

The preceding refers to the acute form of the disease. When the disease has lasted some months it has become chronic, and then constitutes what is known as *white swelling*. This requires the same absolute rest, with the application of blisters, or frequent painting with tincture of iodine.

Internal remedies consist chiefly of iodide of potassium, muriated tincture of iron, or iodide of iron (see Prescriptions Nos. 31, 32, 35, 39). The strictest attention to the general health is required.

### LARYNX, INFLAMMATION OF.

#### *Laryngeal Angina; Laryngitis.*

#### Symptoms.

1. *Acute*.—A dull pain, or soreness, is felt in the upper part of the throat, with tenderness on pres-

sure upon "Adam's apple," or the prominent portion of the larynx, to be felt on the front of the throat. The voice is hoarse, harsh, or sharp, with frequent short harsh cough, unattended by expectoration. There is difficulty in swallowing, especially of liquids. Fever, hot skin, rapid pulse, great thirst, &c.

As the disease advances rapidly, the voice soon becomes a mere whisper, or is entirely inaudible; the cough becomes more harsh and distressing, being attended with spasm and augmented difficulty of breathing, threatening suffocation. If relief be not obtained speedily, the patient will die from the impediment to respiration.

2. *Chronic*.—This usually begins with the symptoms of a cold, attended with hoarseness, and a dry cough; the voice being altered in its ordinary tone, may become whispering. There is seldom the difficulty in swallowing that is experienced in the acute form.

#### **Causes.**

Exposure to cold and wet; swallowing too hot or irritating liquids; extension of inflammation from the throat or chest. The chronic form is usually connected with constitutional disease, such as consumption or syphilis.

#### **Treatment.**

Not a moment is to be lost in the treatment of this (happily not common) dangerous malady. The acute form must be immediately treated by leeching the throat (from twenty to forty, in a strong adult), and the administration of an emetic (see Prescription No. 6), followed

by the use of repeated doses of tartar emetic and calomel (see Prescription No. 19, omitting the opium). A hot bath should be used as soon as possible.

In the case of children under seven or eight years of age, from two to six leeches should be applied on the bone of the chest, so that pressure can be made to stop the bleeding. Calomel must be given with ipecacuanha (see *Table of Medicines*). Hot bath should also be used.

After the first and most urgent symptoms have subsided, a blister plaster should be applied on the throat, and smaller doses of calomel and tartar emetic continued at intervals, gradually lengthening until the symptoms have ceased, or the mouth has become affected by the mercury.

Chronic laryngitis is to be treated by the external use of tincture of iodine, tartar emetic ointment, or other counter-irritants; and by the internal administration of iodide of potassium or iron, or other tonics, according to the condition with which it may be associated.

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**LEPROSY.** *Lepra; Fish-skin; Dry Tetter; Dandruff.*

#### **Symptoms.**

An eruption, on various parts of the body, of raised circular patches covered with white scales of the cuticle or outer skin. These patches are surrounded by a reddish ring. The patches are generally of a ring-like form, the centre being

apparently healthy skin. The patches begin in the form of small smooth spots, and often enlarge to the size of a half-crown. When the scales are rubbed off they leave a dull red surface, on which the scales are speedily reproduced.

There are several varieties of leprosy, in which the above characters are modified.

#### **Causes.**

Constitutional debility; hereditary predisposition; exposure to cold; deficiency of food; intemperance; disorders of the digestive organs; venereal disease.

#### **Treatment.**

Internal remedies for the general debility, *e. g.* sarsaparilla, iodide of potassium, solution of potash, &c. (see Prescriptions Nos. 31, 35).

External remedies: Alkaline lotions (see Prescriptions Nos. 49, 50, 51); sea-bathing; creasote lotions (see Prescription No. 63); zinc ointment; white precipitate ointment, &c.

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**LETHARGY.** (See *Coma.*)

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**LEUCORRHOEA.** (See *Whites.*)

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**LICHEN.** *Red Gum; Gown; Tooth Rash; Prickly Heat.*

#### **Symptoms.**

Numerous small elevations of the skin, or pimples, with inflamed

bases, seldom containing fluid of any kind; their colour often differing but little from the surrounding skin. It is frequently attended with intense itching and tingling. The pimples are sometimes so minute that they give the skin a feeling merely of roughness.

There may be considerable fever. "Prickly heat" is an eruption of a salutary character, to which Europeans are subject on first arriving in tropical climates.

#### **Causes.**

Irritation of the stomach or bowels, or of teething; want of cleanliness; delicacy of skin; hot climates; hot or stimulating drinks.

#### **Treatment.**

The red gum of new-born infants rarely requires medicine. Other forms of this class of eruption in children require gum-lancing, alteratives and aperients. The tingling of the eruption may be allayed by application of vinegar and water, Goulard lotion, &c. Where the patient appears debilitated, apply externally a solution of nitrate of silver (five grains to the ounce), or creasote (see Prescription No. 63). Zinc ointment, glycerine, starch powder, warm gruel, are milder external remedies.

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**LIVER, DISORDERS OF.** (See *Biliary Derangements.*)

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**LOCK-JAW.** (See *Tetanus.*)

**LUMBAGO.** (See *Rheumatism.*)

## LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF.

*Pneumonia.*

### Symptoms.

Pain and sense of tightness in the chest; oppressed rapid breathing; inability to take a deep breath; the patient preferring to lie on the affected side. Cough at first attended with scanty expectoration, tinged of an iron-rust colour, or mixed with blood,—afterwards becoming more frequent, and the expectoration more copious. There is a high degree of fever; a pungent heat of the skin; rapid sharp, sometimes feeble, pulse; a furred tongue; costive bowels; scanty and high-coloured urine. In some cases there is a great degree of prostration.

Inflammation of the lungs is very frequently conjoined with pleurisy, in which case the pain in respiration is still more sharp and cutting. Pleurisy, when alone, may be distinguished from pneumonia by the pain being more acute, and by the absence of cough and expectoration.

In bronchitis the cough is more frequent, and the expectoration is freer; is not rust-coloured or tinged with blood; the fever is less severe, and there is not the pungent heat of skin observed in pneumonia.

### Causes.

Consumptive tendency, debility, fevers, are among the circumstances

which predispose to pneumonia: it may be excited by exposure to cold, by the inhalation of acrid vapours or irritating particles; it may follow on hooping-cough, bronchitis, or pleurisy.

### Treatment.

In the active form, met with in otherwise strong and healthy individuals, from half a dozen to two dozen leeches should be applied, according to the age and strength; calomel; opium, and tartar emetic (see Prescription No. 19). After the leeching, apply a blister plaster between the shoulders, or to that part of the chest where the pain is most severe. If the symptoms begin to yield, the action of the skin must be kept up by James's powder, and other diaphoretics (see Prescription No. 4), warm bath, &c. The free action of the bowels should be promoted by purgatives. The diet should be very sparing.

In debilitated constitutions the leeching should be omitted, and blistering should be employed; calomel and opium should be cautiously given at rather long intervals; and it may at the same time be necessary to support the vital power by wine, strong beef-tea, &c. every six or eight hours.

It will be requisite to have recourse to a tonic and stimulant treatment in cases of pneumonia that have been originally of the most active character, but in which the disease has passed into the state of suppuration, as indicated by the subsidence of the acute symptoms, and by profuse thick yellow expectoration.

Inflammation of the lungs sometimes (happily very rarely) passes into mortification or gangrene. This may be known by the extremely offensive odour of the breath and matter expectorated, as well as by the supervention of the signs of debility and prostration. In this case ammonia, bark, wine, brandy, &c., may be freely given, but the case is almost hopeless.

## MEASLES.

### Symptoms.

Redness and watering of the eyes; sneezing, and running at the nose; and a feverish state, lasting for about four days, followed by the appearance on the forehead and neck of a crimson or red rash, consisting of numerous points or pimples, occurring in patches, extending by the fifth day all over the body. This rash remains for four days, and then declines with the fever. It is generally attended by a loose frequent cough.

As the disease declines, the rash disappears in the same order as it appeared. On the sixth day it begins to fade from the face, on the seventh day from the body and limbs, on the eighth day from the hands. A yellowish discolouration of the skin remains for a few days, and disappears gradually.

This is the ordinary regular form of measles, but many variations are met with.

Measles are often complicated with, or followed by, inflammation of the lungs, bowels, eyes, mouth, glands, &c.

### Cause.

Contagion, or infection. The period which elapses between the receipt of infection, and the appearance of the symptoms, varies from seven to fourteen days.

### Treatment.

In the milder cases no medicines are required beyond a slight aperient if the bowels be confined. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated chamber, at a moderate temperature, and protected from draughts of cold air, so that the rash shall not be suppressed. Too high a temperature of the room, or too much clothing, only serve to increase the fever. The diet should be light and farinaceous.

If the fever and cough be considerable, give Prescriptions No. 59 or 85; or, for an adult, No. 4 or 55.

If the cough and general symptoms be still more severe, and indicate inflammatory action within the chest, apply mustard plasters, turpentine fomentation, &c., and refer to treatment of *Bronchitis*.

If the skin tingle much, or be hot and dry, it may be sponged over with warm vinegar and water.

If the eyes be much inflamed, lotions of sulphate of zinc should be used, and the room be kept darkened.

If in the course of the disease the eruption should disappear, and the surface appear dusky or purplish, the patient should be put into a hot bath, with some mustard mixed in the water; and a teaspoonful of wine, or doses of sal-volatile, given.

Caution is to be observed not to give too much stimulant, which might give rise to inflammation of an internal organ.

## MENSTRUATION.

### Symptoms.

About the age of fourteen or fifteen, the female system becomes fully developed, and the mental endowments show greater activity. The breasts grow larger, the hips expand. Preceding the appearance of the sanguineous discharge, there are often indications of general indisposition; such as fatigue on slight exertion, headache, flushing of the face, feverishness, derangements of the stomach, pains in the back, hips, and thighs, a dark ring round the eyes, a feeling of the hysterical ball in the throat. For some weeks previously a discharge of whites is occasionally noticed.

When the regular discharge occurs, these symptoms are all relieved, and disappear until the next monthly or shorter period comes round, when they may again occur in their full severity, or slighter in degree;—or, they may be totally wanting, and the function be permanently established.

### Treatment.

The management of a girl at this time requires care and judgment. All undue mental excitement, or bodily fatigue, should be avoided. Exposure to cold should be guarded against. Strong purgative or other powerful medicines should not be

given. The symptoms above mentioned should be treated by mild aperients (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 14, 15, 26, 28; and *Table of Medicines*), light tonics, nutritious and unstimulating diet: prolonged sleep in warm feather beds should be prohibited. Regular moderate daily exercise should be taken. Use of warm hip-baths to be suspended during the actual presence of the discharge.

Girls approaching the age of puberty should always be informed of the fact by their mothers or female friends, as the alarm which would be caused by the sudden and unlooked-for occurrence of menstruation might be followed by serious injury to the health.

## MENSTRUATION, SUSPENDED, ABSENT, OR SUPPRESSED.

### Symptoms.

The signs of approaching menstruation occurring frequently, without the natural relief by the establishment of the periodical discharge. The whole frame may exhibit signs of retarded development and disordered health.

The discharge having occurred, may be suspended and be absent for many months.

The health fails, the countenance begins to be pale, all the signs of debility are evident,—the bowels disordered, headache, feverishness, &c.; and the condition known as “green sickness” often follows (see *Chlorosis*). In this state vomiting or spitting of blood



sometimes takes place. The long continuance of this derangement may lead to serious internal disease, *e. g.* epilepsy, hysteria, consumption, affections of the brain, unless relieved by some vicarious discharge, as diarrhœa, vomiting of blood, &c.

Besides those more numerous cases in which, as above described, a feeble condition is present, there are instances in which absence or suppression of menstruation exists with fullness of habit and apparently greater strength.

Menstruation is suspended when pregnancy occurs: the symptoms are then very different.

#### **Causes.**

Indolence; luxurious living; sleeping in over-crowded rooms; excessive mental or bodily labour at the age of puberty, with insufficient exercise in the open air, as milliners' rooms and factories; exposure to cold while menstruating.

#### **Treatment.**

Purgatives and tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 8, 13, 32, 37, 44). Light nutritious diet; exercise; hip-baths; avoidance of the most obvious causes. In females of full habit, more active purgatives and lower diet are required.

If the suppression have lasted a long time, the occurrences above referred to—such as vomiting of blood, hysteria, &c. &c.—may happen. In treating these, the suppression of the menses must be kept in view, as it renders the symptoms less serious. Hæmorrhage of this character should not be

suddenly checked, but should be moderated by the use of purgatives and all those means that are calculated to restore menstruation.

## **MENSTRUATION, PAINFUL OR DIFFICULT.**

### **Symptoms.**

About the approach of the menstrual period there is a sense of weight at the lower part of the body, and severe neuralgic pains are felt in the abdomen, breasts, or back, with headache. When the discharge appears it is scanty, and does not at first bring relief, but, on the contrary, the pain is often augmented, becoming agonising, so that the sufferer lies on the bed or ground, and shrieks with pain. After a few hours, or a day or two at most, the pain subsides, and the discharge flows more freely, frequently accompanied with shreds of lymph. The expulsion of these is often attended with forcing pains, like those of labour. The skin is hot, the pulse rapid, and sometimes full and strong.

### **Causes.**

The hysterical temperament; inflammatory habit; exposure to cold.

### **Treatment.**

In the feeble, nervous, and hysterical patient, warm hip-baths, opiates, or henbane, or antispasmodics (see Prescriptions Nos. 52 and 53); aperients, with light diet. Hot spirits-and-water, as commonly given at these times, are highly objectionable, since they very often

aggravate the malady, although they may render the patient less sensible of the pain; besides that, their repeated use on these occasions sometimes lays the foundation of habits of intemperance.

In full habits of body, purgatives should be freely given. In some cases great relief is experienced from a quarter of a grain of ipecacuanha powder taken every half-hour in a wine-glass of warm water.

For a few days before the period, a lower diet should be observed, and a gentle aperient taken. In the intervals, cold shower-baths, tonics, and other means to improve the general health.

### MENSTRUATION, EXCESSIVE.

#### Symptoms.

The periods returning at short intervals, and the discharge too profuse, and lasting too long. The usual duration of the period is four or five days; the quantity of blood lost is, on an average, about five ounces. Much more than this is excessive. The blood is sometimes discharged in gushes, and mixed with clots, so that if it occur in married women it is not always easy to distinguish it from early miscarriage. In the intervals a discharge of whites is constant. The patient becomes debilitated and pale, suffering from headache, faintness, feebleness of pulse, palpitation, ringing in the ears, disorders of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, swelling of the feet and legs; pain, and sense of weight or bear-

ing down, in the region of the womb.

#### Causes.

Hæmorrhagic tendency; the period of the cessation of menstruation; debilitated constitution; excessive sexual intercourse; irritating violent purgatives; unusual bodily exertions; mental or moral excitement; indolent and luxurious habits of life.

#### Treatment.

Absolute rest; lying on a mattress, or cool couch; taking all food and beverages cold; application of cloths dipped in cold water to the lower part of the body; saline aperients, with mineral acids (see Prescriptions Nos. 39, 40, 42, 45). If these do not suffice to moderate the discharge, acetate of lead or sulphate of zinc should be given (see Prescription No. 21 or 46).

In the intervals, steel and other tonics and aperients, together with a liberal diet, should be taken.

### MENSTRUATION, CESSATION OF.

#### Symptoms.

At, or about, the age of forty-five years, the function of menstruation and the period of child-bearing terminate. In most women the cessation is preceded by some irregularity in its recurrence, and by no other derangement of the health. In some, however, this irregularity is accompanied by headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, pains in the uterine region,

and disorders of other internal organs. The appetite becomes capricious, the strength fails, the spirits flag, and the general health often appears to be seriously giving way. It may be that these symptoms will, as they most frequently do, gradually disappear, or they may be the precursors of permanent indisposition.

#### Treatment.

As the disorders attending the change that the female system undergoes at this period are very varied, and often indefinite, general rules only can here be laid down, the application of which to individual cases is not very difficult.

It is, in the first place, essential to ensure free action of the bowels, for which purpose some mild purgative should frequently be taken. Symptoms of congestion of the brain—such as severe heavy pain in the head, giddiness, &c.—may call for the application of from three to six leeches. It must be borne in mind, at the same time, that headache and giddiness may attend a debilitated state of health. If, then, the pulse be feeble, the countenance pale, and there be faintness, palpitation, &c., it will be well to abstain from leeching, or too frequent purging, and to administer saline tonics, stimulants &c. (see Prescriptions). In the latter cases the diet should be fuller than in the former, in which it should be diminished relatively to the ordinary habits. Change of air, change of scene, and all such occupation of the mind as shall invigorate the bodily health and divert

the patient from dwelling upon her bodily ailments, should be had recourse to, if practicable.

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**MESENTERIC DISEASE.** *Tubes; Marasmus; Infantile Atrophy; Mesenteric Decline; Mesenteric Fever.*

#### Symptoms.

Languor; debility; disorders of the stomach and bowels; offensive stools; flatulence; loss of flesh; shrunk features; hectic fever; diarrhœa; feeble pulse; furred or red tongue; capricious appetite; offensive breath. The most marked symptom with all these is the disproportionately largeness of the abdomen, which contrasts strikingly with the otherwise emaciated body and limbs.

As the disease advances, the features become wrinkled, as in old age; the bowels still more disordered; the stools white, or deprived of bile. The disproportion between the belly and the limbs becomes still greater; the frame becomes exhausted; delirium and convulsions may close the scene. The duration is very uncertain.

#### Causes.

Scrofulous predisposition; the age of infancy or childhood; insufficient diet; unwholesome air; fevers; improper use of purgative medicines.

#### Treatment.

In this essentially chronic disease much is to be done by attention to dieting, and care to support the

powers of the system by pure air and good nutritious food, avoiding juicy fruits and watery vegetables. The medicines which will be found useful are mild alkaline aperients (see Prescriptions No. 15 or 16), to remove bad secretions from the alimentary canal. Tonics, such as steel, gentian, quinine, iodide of iron, cod-liver oil, &c. (see *Table of Medicines*; or Prescriptions Nos. 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43). Flatulence and pains in the abdomen may be relieved by frictions with stimulating liniment.

The surface of the body should be covered with flannel; daily bathing in fresh or sea-water, followed by brisk rubbing with a rough towel.

### MOLES. *Nævus; Mothers' Marks.*

#### Description.

These may be a mere speck or patch, or they may cover a considerable surface, without extending deeply into the skin. Another form consists of a soft raised swelling of a dull or bright red colour: this variety extends more deeply into the skin, and occupies a smaller extent of surface. By pressure of the finger it becomes pale, but rapidly resumes its colour when the pressure is removed. These tumours sometimes enlarge very rapidly. Many of these marks and tumours disappear of themselves. This is particularly the case with the slight marks seen on children's faces at birth. Those small dark hairy spots which are seen on the surface of the body, and which are more

commonly known as moles, rarely undergo any change of form or character.

#### Causes.

Enlargement of the vessels of the skin. To what exciting causes they are owing cannot be stated; they have popularly been attributed to the influence of mental emotions of the mother during pregnancy. There is, however, no ground for this opinion.

#### Treatment.

The only form which admits of surgical treatment is the soft raised tumour; and as this sometimes, like the other varieties, disappears of itself, it is only when it is clearly seen to be increasing in size that interference is called for. If it occur in a child not previously vaccinated, the operation may be performed upon the mole, and the inflammation which follows will probably obliterate its structure. Another means is the application of caustic potash, or strong nitric acid; great care being taken that these substances do not spread to the surrounding skin, which may be protected by a piece of sticking plaster having a hole cut to the shape and size of the mole. Tartar emetic ointment rubbed on daily will also excite sufficient inflammation to destroy its structure.

### MORTIFICATION. *Gangrene;*

*Sloughing; Frost-bite.*

#### Symptoms.

Death of any part or organ, indicated—1st, by change of colour

from the redness of inflammation, or the natural hue, to livid, violet, purple, and black; 2nd, by falling of the temperature of the part; 3rd, by the subsidence of pain in the part itself, while it is augmented in the surrounding structures; lastly, the part loses its consistence, becomes soft, and blisters form containing fluid of a dark colour and offensive odour.

These are the principal characters of mortification of external parts. When it takes place in internal organs, its existence can only be inferred from the rapid and total cessation of the signs of inflammation, with symptoms of increasing prostration or sinking; viz. feeble pulse, cold skin, delirium, stupor.

When external mortification is complete, a line of demarcation will be established between it and the sound parts in those cases where there is sufficient constitutional vigour to cast off the dead portion. Ulceration will take place on the surface, and the mortified portion will be gradually, as it were, amputated. In this manner a whole limb may be cast off, or an extensive portion of skin; or, by dividing large vessels, it may cause fatal hæmorrhage.

#### Causes.

Intense inflammation in debilitated or unhealthy constitutions; depression of vital energy, as in scurvy, typhus fevers, &c.; obstruction to the circulation in a part or organ, as in rupture or inflammation of the large vessels of a limb, or under certain changes which take place in the

arteries of persons advanced in years; from external injuries, as bruises, spent balls, powerful chemical agents; extremes of heat or cold; some poisonous substances, as spurred rye (*ergot*), or the poison of venomous reptiles; impure air, as in over-crowded hospitals, producing "hospital gangrene."

#### Treatment.

Support the constitutional powers by strong animal broths, wine, brandy, tincture of bark, ammonia, or ether (see Prescription 30 or 53). Give opium enough to allay pain. The extent to which stimulants are to be given may be guided by the state of the pulse, the strength of which is to be brought up to, and maintained as nearly as possible at, the natural standard.

External applications are required to restore and maintain the tone of surrounding parts; to procure separation of dead parts; and to prevent surrounding parts from being contaminated by the results of decomposition in the mortified portion.

These objects may be attained by the free use of rags dipped in solution of chloride of soda or lime; or creasote and water; or turpentine and water (see *Table of Medicines*).

The air should at the same time be as frequently as possible purified by ventilation, the use of chlorine, &c.

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**MOTHERS' MARKS.** (See *Moles*.)

**MOUTH, INFLAMMATION OF.****Symptoms.**

The gums and insides of the cheeks, and the tongue, red, dry, heated, and swollen; numerous superficial, or deeper, sores, covered either with whitish membrane-like substance, or with a yellow coating. The breath is offensive; movement of the tongue or mouth attended with more or less pain, and often bleeding.

**Causes.**

Impure air; improper diet; disorders of the digestive organs.

**Treatment.**

Locally, apply borax and honey; or diluted muriatic acid (see *Table of Medicines*) with equal parts of honey and water; or powdered alum; or powdered gum. Internally, mild alteratives and alkalies (see Prescription No. 16 or 23). After a time, tonics, *e. g.* sulphate of zinc (see Prescription 80 or 81). This is often a troublesome chronic affection to which children are prone. Pure air, and simple nutritious diet, are of the first importance in the treatment.

**MUMPS.****Symptoms.**

Painful swelling of the glands below the ears and under the lower jaw. Sometimes on one side only, but usually on both sides. The swelling extends to the cheeks,

causing complete alteration of the features, and disfiguration of the countenance. The swelling continues until the fourth or fifth day, when it declines. There is sometimes considerable difficulty in swallowing, in consequence of the pain occasioned by every movement of the jaws. There is often a high degree of febrile disturbance. As the disease declines, it sometimes happens that pain and swelling occur in the breasts of females and in the testicles of males.

**Cause.**

Infection.

**Treatment.**

Light diet; salines and mild aperients; warm fomentations to the swellings. In the majority of cases no medicine at all is required.

**NERVOUSNESS.****Symptoms.**

Susceptibility to external influences; irritability of temper; dread of imaginary evils, allied to hypochondriasis; exaggeration of slight pains; disturbed sleep.

**Causes.**

General debility; hysterical constitution; mental anxiety; insufficient air and exercise.

**Treatment.**

Tonics; liberal diet; exercise in pure air; mental occupation, and rational recreation.

**NETTLE-RASH.****Symptoms.**

Whitish or reddish elevations upon the skin, having the appearance of wheals, as if produced by the lash of a whip or cane; tingling, itching, and burning sensation, like that which is caused by the sting of a nettle; more or less feverishness. The eruption appears suddenly, and disappears as suddenly, without any definite order or duration, except that it is prone to return at about the same hour daily.

**Causes.**

Disorders of the stomach and bowels; teething; mental excitement; exposure to cold. Certain articles in food will in peculiar constitutions produce nettle-rash: among these are shell-fish, and some fruits and vegetables. General debility.

**Treatment.**

Aperients with quinine (see Prescription No. 8); light and cooling diet; sponging with tepid water, or vinegar and water. If it have been caused by articles of food, an emetic should be taken, and afterwards purgatives.

Where it occurs in debilitated states, or has become chronic, tonics must be given, together with a full diet (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 33, 34, 39, &c.)

**NEURALGIA.** *Nerve-ache; Tic Douloureux; Brow Ague.***Symptoms.**

Paroxysms of pain of a plunging,

darting, agonising character, occurring in various parts of the body. Its most common seat is the head or face, but it may occur in the limbs or various parts of the trunk of the body; in females, we very frequently meet with neuralgic pain in the left side; we meet also with neuralgia of the nerves of the teeth, or toothache independently of inflammation of the tooth; but the most severe of all forms of this affection is *tic douloureux*, or *brow ague*.

The neuralgic character of the attack may be known by the extreme severity of the pain, its occurrence at uncertain intervals, or its recurrence periodically; and by the absence of fever, or other indications of inflammation.

**Causes.**

Nervous, hysterical, hypochondriacal, rheumatic, or gouty predisposition; debility; mental anxiety; dyspepsia; malaria; exposure to cold and damp; local injuries.

**Treatment.**

Of the milder forms, mustard plasters, tincture of iodine, applied externally on the part affected. Internally, purgatives; narcotics, as opium; antispasmodics, as camphor, valerian, assafoetida, tobacco (smoked).

In the more severe form of *tic*, a blister plaster may be applied over the part affected; or fomentations of hot water, with laudanum; tincture of aconite may be applied externally; at the same time opium may be given internally, according to the severity and obstinacy of

the attack, in doses of twenty to thirty drops of laudanum; or one grain of opium repeated every hour for two or three doses. After the subsidence of the attack medicines must be given to improve the state of the general health, having in view the cause upon which it is supposed to depend (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44).

**OBESITY.** *Corpulence; Morbid Fatness.*

**Symptoms.**

Excessive general or partial accumulation of fat, most frequently accompanied by a feeble state of health.

**Causes.**

Hereditary predisposition; mental and bodily indolence; luxurious living; sedentary occupations; too much sleep; indulgence in malt liquors.

**Treatment.**

Avoidance, as much as possible, of the above causes; active exertion, both bodily and mental; abstinence from malt liquors.

Fifteen or twenty drops of solution of potash taken three times a day in a wineglass of water for several weeks, will sometimes diminish obesity. Fat should be avoided in articles of diet.

**PALPITATION.** (See *Heart, Functional Disorders of.*)

**PALSY.** (See *Paralysis.*)

**PARALYSIS.** *Palsy.*

**Symptoms.**

Loss or diminution of the power of motion, or of sensation in one or more parts of the body. Paralysis varies in extent: *e. g.* it is divided into—

*Hemiplegia*, when one side, or a vertical half of the body, is paralysed.

*Paraplegia*, when the lower half of the body is affected.

*Local*, when only a small part of the frame is paralysed.

The symptoms of paralysis may be found in loss of either of the five senses, as well as loss of sensation on the entire surface of the body, or of the power of motion. Either of these endowments may be *completely* or *incompletely* paralysed. When the muscles of the face are paralysed, the features are much distorted by being drawn to the sound side, owing to the preponderating force of its muscles. Thus one eye may remain partially closed, the cheeks motionless, and puffing out with each act of breathing; speech indistinct, mastication incomplete, the food lodging between the cheek and the teeth; the tongue, when protruded, directed to the sound side.

Palsy of a limb is known by its dragging or awkward movements. In some instances, as in children, the palsy may be limited to one set of muscles,—those, for instance, which



bend a limb,—while those which extend or stretch it out may be sound: this being the state at birth, is the cause of some forms of lameness known as *club-foot*.

Involuntary evacuation of the contents of the bowels or bladder results from paralysis of the muscles controlling these outlets.

The occurrence of palsy is often sudden, but more frequently it is preceded by numbness, tingling, &c., in the limb or part, its action being gradually impaired. Its duration is uncertain, sometimes passing off speedily, in other instances remaining many years, as in *shaking palsy*, which is an imperfect form of the disease, somewhat resembling St. Vitus's dance.

#### Causes.

Palsy follows attacks of apoplexy; it is also caused by tumours of the brain; by injuries to the head; by concussion of the brain, or spine, produced by falls; by disease of the spinal cord; by hysteria, in which case it is generally only temporary; by mineral poisons, as lead, mercury, &c.; by the suppression of natural discharges, or the sudden transference of other diseases, as gout; the action of extreme cold; intemperance; mental emotions.

#### Treatment.

In its early stages, if the attack be sudden, and there be a full pulse and a robust habit of body, leeching the temples, active purging, &c., may be had recourse to, together with low diet, followed by the continued use of five-grain doses of blue pill twice a day, taking care to

watch that salivation does not take place: this may be known by the gums becoming inflamed at their edges, by the teeth aching, and by an increased flow of saliva. If the patient be of a spare or enfeebled habit of body, external irritants, such as blisters, croton oil, or tartar emetic ointment, should be applied to the nape of the neck, or along the course of the spine, until an eruption appears on the skin. Friction of the paralysed part is also of service. Internally, Prescriptions Nos. 31, 37, 39, should be given, taking care that the bowels are not confined. Cod-liver oil, if there be wasting of a limb or part of the body.

The same plan should be followed when the approach of the paralysis is very gradual, or when it has lasted a long time. Electricity and galvanism are sometimes useful in *chronic paralysis*. Diet liberal.

In children, small doses of iodide of potassium may be given; cold sea-bathing and friction of the limbs being employed.

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### PERITONEUM, INFLAMMATION OF. (See *Bowels, Inflammation of*; also *Childbed Fevers*.)

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### PILES. *Hæmorrhoids*.

#### Symptoms.

Painful swellings in the fundament, attended with heat, tension, and other uneasy sensations. Sometimes attended with discharge of

blood when at stool. Irritability of the bladder. Pain on walking or sitting.

*Distinctive symptoms.*—Piles may be mistaken for hæmorrhage from the bowels, higher up in their course, and of a different character (see *Bowels, Bleeding from*). The error may be corrected by observing the character and condition of the blood. If it be fluid, and of a bright or florid colour, and be unmixed with the contents of the bowels, it may be inferred that it has flowed from piles; if, however, it be clotted, and of black colour, mixed with the motions, it has proceeded from a source beyond the seat of piles,—the vessels just within the *anus*. Piles may be entirely within the bowel, or they may be protruded, and remain externally.

#### **Causes.**

Sedentary occupation; luxurious modes of living; constipation, or whatever else causes obstruction to the circulation in the liver; irritation of the lower bowels by frequent use of strong purgative medicines; the state of pregnancy.

#### **Treatment.**

To relieve severity of the pain, use fomentation, warm or cold, as may be the more agreeable; or injection of water; or apply three or four leeches. Some mild, unirritating ointment, as spermaceti or fresh lard, will prevent pain and irritation of pressure in walking and sitting.

The causes must be removed by attention to diet, and by keeping the bowels relaxed, so that the

vessels at the lower end of the intestines shall not become loaded. Confection of senna, castor oil, and alteratives. Taking care that the bowels act the last thing at night, instead of in the morning, will often be found useful.

If the piles be of long standing, external, small, and grape-like, a ligature may be tightly tied around their necks, and they will then, in the course of a day or two, drop off strangulated and sloughed. This, however, should not be attempted if medical advice be within reach, or is likely to be so within a reasonable time.

## **PLAGUE.**

#### **Symptoms.**

Fever, with delirium; convulsive startings of the limbs; depression; drowsiness; noises in the ears; dry tongue; faintness; pulse rapid, feeble, or irregular; thirst; pain in the stomach; nausea or vomiting; offensive stools; sudden prostration; skin hot; countenance pale; surface of the body presenting dark purple or livid spots; glandular swellings and carbuncles forming in different parts, and under the arm-pits or in the groins, occurring on the second or third day; hiccup, cold clammy sweat, and other signs of sinking, rapidly appear.

If the disease be prolonged to the sixth day, it frequently ends in recovery, by the critical breaking out of a warm perspiration.

**Causes.**

Local and atmospheric sources of infection and contagion.

**Treatment.**

Free access of fresh air; cleanliness; emetics, diaphoretics, stimulants, tonics; fomentations and poultices to the boils, &c. Diet nourishing and stimulating.

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**PLEURISY.** *Inflammation in the Chest; Inflammatory Stitch in the Side.*

**Symptoms.**

Acute cutting pain on one or both sides of the chest, increased by breathing deeply, by coughing, or by sneezing. Attended by shivering and fever, rapid and sharp pulse, a short dry cough, and quickened breathing. These symptoms may subside under treatment; or, continuing with more or less severity, breathing may become more and more hurried and oppressed, until it is impossible to lie down, except on the inflamed side of the chest. The latter signs will indicate that fluid has been effused between the sides of the chest and the lungs.

These symptoms vary very greatly as to severity and duration.

**Causes.**

Consumptive tendency; cold; inflammation of the lungs; local injuries, such as fractures of the ribs.

**Treatment.**

From five to twenty or thirty

leeches, according to age and strength; after they have left off bleeding, a large blister to be applied over the most painful part. In debilitated states, the blister should be applied without the leeching. Calomel and opium, or saline mixture with tartar emetic (see Prescriptions; also *Lungs, Inflammation of.*)

Pleurisy, when it has become chronic, or has produced effusion, should be treated with external irritants, and the internal use of iodine, &c.

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**PRICKLY HEAT.** (See *Lichen.*)

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**PURPURA.** *The Purples.*

**Symptoms.**

Patches, or spots, of various sizes, resembling bruises; their colour varying from red to purple, livid, brown, greenish-yellow, and yellow.

There may be little or no constitutional disturbance or local irritation; or the spots may be tingling, like nettle-rash; or it may be attended with a disposition to bleeding from the nose, &c.; or, lastly, there may be fever more or less active. In some cases purpura has terminated fatally, by effusion of blood within the head.

**Causes.**

Debility; early age; constitutional disorders, *e. g.* small-pox, fevers, &c.

**Treatment.**

Tonics, *e. g.* mineral acids, combined with purgatives (see Prescriptions Nos. 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45); the doses being proportioned to the age of the patient. A liberal diet.

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**QUINSY.** (See *Sore-throat.*)

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**RAINBOW RINGWORM.** (See *Tetter.*)

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**RED GUM.** (See *Lichen.*)

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**RHEUMATISM, ACUTE, CHRONIC, AND NEURALGIC.**

**Symptoms.**

1. *Acute.*—Begins with a smart attack of fever; a quick full pulse; foul tongue; high-coloured, turbid urine; profuse sour-smelling perspiration; wandering pains in the limbs. These pains increase in severity, and in the course of a few hours fix upon one or more of the large joints, which become hot, red, and swollen, exquisitely sensitive to movement, or on the slightest pressure,—so much so that the jar of a person walking across the room or approaching the patient's bed will cause him to shriek with pain. The affected joints become swollen, hot, and red. This in-

flammation shifts, often rapidly, from one joint to another; thus, if the shoulders should be inflamed to-day, the wrists, the knees, or the ankles, may be inflamed to-morrow; or the shifting of inflammation from any of these joints may be equally uncertain, and the parts previously affected may be entirely free from all pain.

At the same time the heart may become inflamed; in most instances, however, it escapes. The symptoms indicating that it is affected are pain in its region, palpitation, cough, anxiety.

2. *Chronic.*—The pain is less severe, and is more frequently seated in the muscles, or their tendons, than in the joints; the affected parts are stiff and painful, the pain aggravated by movement or pressure. Of this character is that known as "lumbago," or rheumatism of the back; rheumatism of the scalp, ribs, &c. The profuse sweating, rapid pulse, &c. of the acute form are absent in the chronic form.

3. *Neuralgic.*—The pain is very acute, but not attended with fever. It usually follows the course of the nerves. Hence one form which is known as *sciatica*: another approaches in character to *tic douloureux*.

**Causes.**

The primary cause is a morbid condition of the blood, arising out of any circumstances which impair the general health. The exciting cause may be over-fatigue, anxiety, grief, &c.; exposure to cold, suppression of perspiration, &c.

**Treatment.**

1. *Acute*.—Absolute rest in a warm (not over-heated) room. The joints should be wrapped in cotton-wool.

The mixture (see Prescription No. 48), followed by 5 grs. blue pill, and an aperient (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 26, or 28). If the bowels act too freely, or the pain be not relieved, from 5 to 10 grains of Dover's powder may be taken at night. Low diet is to be strictly enjoined.

The treatment here recommended is that which has been introduced by Dr. Fuller, of St. George's Hospital, and which has been found the most efficacious.

If there be symptoms referable to the heart, twelve leeches should be applied over its region; and in addition to the above mixture, calomel and opium (medical advice in this case is indispensable).

2. *Chronic*.—Take the powder (see Prescription No. 47), with from 5 to 10 grains of Dover's powder, every night. Warm bath every other day. Or the Prescription No. 36. A low diet is not required in the chronic form.

3. *Neuralgic*.—Same treatment as chronic rheumatism, except that sedatives and purgatives may be more freely taken.

impaired or capricious appetite; irregular or disordered bowels; soft flabby flesh; profuse perspiration; loss of flesh. After these symptoms have lasted for several months, a disproportion becomes apparent between the size of the head and of the body: the abdomen becomes enlarged; the bones of the arms and legs are observed to be bent, and their extremities enlarged, swollen, or knobby. This state may remain for years, and never get worse; or the softening and deformity of the bones increases so much that it is not possible for the sufferer to sit erect, and the organs within the body become so encroached upon and interfered with, that they can no longer perform their functions.

**Causes.**

External debilitating agencies affecting the parents. Want of earthy matters in the bones.

**Treatment.**

A healthy wet-nurse; pure fresh air; attention to the state of the bowels, &c. Sea-bathing; sponging and friction of the body and limbs; mineral acids and other tonics internally. Good nutritious diet; earthy matters, as lime-water and magnesia, to be given as often as possible in the food.

**RICKETS.** *Softening of the Bones.***Symptoms.**

These are first shown by an indisposition or inability for exertion;

**RINGWORM AND SCALDED HEAD.****Symptoms.**

Itching and redness of the skin of the head or face, with minute

pimples, occurring in circular or irregular-shaped patches of various sizes. The pimples form small dry scales, and spread in different directions, causing the hair to fall off, and leaving bald places on the scalp.

In the eruption known as *scalded head* the pimples change to pustules, which, bursting, form a thick offensive crust. This disease often extends over the whole scalp, and appears also on the face.

#### Causes.

Contagion is the most common cause; but it may originate in children from impaired health, or improper feeding.

#### Treatment.

The milder form of ringworm may generally be checked in the onset by smearing the patches over with a moistened stick of nitrate of silver. A black surface is soon formed, which will fall off in a day or two.

If the first stage have been allowed to pass, it will require the application of citrine ointment or creasote twice daily.

Scalded head should be poulticed whenever the scabs accumulate; and zinc, or white precipitate ointment, freely applied, so as to form a constant covering. If these fail, citrine ointment or creasote may be applied. The surface should be washed with soap and water every morning, so as to ensure the complete removal of discharge, &c.

Alteratives, aperients, and tonics (see Prescriptions Nos. 16, 23, 80) should be taken at the same time.

The diet should be carefully regulated, so that it shall be light and nutritious. Indigestible substances should be cautiously guarded against.

### ROSE RASH. *Roseola; False Measles.*

#### Symptoms.

Patches of redness, small in size and irregular in form, distributed over more or less of the surface of the body; and more or less redness of the throat. There is slight tingling of the skin. The redness disappears by degrees, sometimes leaving marks like bruises.

There is usually some fever: this varies in amount and severity. A rash of this kind also sometimes occurs in the course of continued fevers.

This rash may be distinguished from measles by the absence of catarrhal symptoms, by the irregularity of its form, by the less amount of fever, and by its not being infectious.

#### Causes.

Thin, delicate skin; weakly constitution; teething; irritation in stomach or bowels; exposure to cold, or drinking cold water when surface of body is heated; overloading stomach with indigestible substances; &c.

#### Treatment.

Mild aperients. Sponging the surface with warm water.

**RUPTURE.** *Hernia.***Symptoms.**

A soft swelling at the lower part of the abdomen, on one or both sides, or upper part of the thighs, in the groin: the tumour increases in size when the patient stands up; or, when the hand is laid upon the swelling, it is found to increase during cough.

If the protrusion consist of intestine, the movement and sound of flatulency may often be perceived in it, especially as it passes back into the abdomen when pressed in the right direction, if the rupture be of a *reducible* kind. Sometimes, when the rupture has been long or frequently protruded, it will, after some time, not return, but remain permanently in the scrotum, or forming a tumour. It is then called an *irreducible* hernia.

It frequently suddenly happens that a rupture which has hitherto been reducible cannot be returned by the means that have usually been successful to that end. It is then called a *strangulated* rupture. The symptoms of strangulation, or constriction, are—pain in the abdomen, distension, frequent desire to go to stool, without evacuation of the bowels. Vomiting follows, at first of the contents of the stomach, but, soon after, having the odour and other characters of the contents of the intestines. The tumour becomes tender to the touch, the pulse small and rapid, the countenance anxious, the patient restless. If relief be not obtained, all these symptoms go on getting

worse; the pulse sinks, the skin becomes cold, and the patient, after expressing a sense of entire relief from pain, dies with mortification of the strangulated portion of intestine.

The rapidity with which these symptoms will run through their course varies greatly with the strength of the patient and the date of the rupture. Surgical aid should be immediately sought, even from a great distance.

**Causes.**

Violent exertion, such as lifting heavy weights; straining hard, &c. Rupture sometimes exists at birth.

**Treatment.**

The tumour should be taken between the fingers of the right hand, and steadily pressed upwards towards the abdomen, the patient lying upon his back with his shoulders raised.

If this have failed, and, from obstinate costiveness and pain, there be fear of strangulation, this operation should be performed in a warm bath, the patient's shoulders being raised, and the thighs as far as possible being bent upon the abdomen. The repetition of purgatives, or violence in the attempt to pass the bowel back, must be avoided. If the attempt do not succeed, it may be aided by the application to the swelling of pounded ice contained in a bladder.

Failing these means, surgical aid cannot be too quickly obtained.

In the majority of instances, happily, the bowel readily returns by using the above means. To pre-

vent the risk of strangulation a truss should always be worn. It should be taken off and put on while the patient is in a lying posture, in order to prevent its pressing upon the contents of the rupture. The steady and careful use of a truss will entirely cure congenital hernia, or that which occurs at birth.

Trusses are to be obtained of surgical instrument makers.

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### SCABIES. (See *Itch.*)

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### SCALL. *Crusted Tetter; Milk-crust.*

#### Symptoms.

Eruption of small flattened pustules in clusters, or scattered closely over a space. The pustule in two or three days bursts, and discharges a thick yellow matter, forming a thick crust. It appears on different parts of the body. In children at the breast it is prone to occur on the head and face, where they cause much itching, and lead the child to scratch them. Thus the skin often bleeds, and thereby scars are sometimes permanently left.

#### Causes.

Constitutional disorders; dentition; excess in diet; insufficient or bad food; local irritation by dry powders, as dust, lime, &c.

#### Treatment.

Fomentations; water-dressing; zinc ointment; white precipitate ointment; creasote lotion; altera-

tives and aperients occasionally, according to the state of the bowels.

No local applications will be of any service, when the scalp is the seat of the affection, unless the head be regularly washed every day with some mild soap and water.

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### SCALLED HEAD. (See *Ringworm.*)

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### SCARLATINA. *Scarlet Fever.*

#### Symptoms.

After the existence of febrile symptoms and general indisposition for a period varying from one or two to four days, the skin becomes hot, and an eruption appears, consisting of minute scarlet points collected in patches, or forming a diffused colour, like that of a boiled lobster, over the greater part of the body. This rash lasts about five to seven days, and then disappears, leaving the skin harsh and dry, or scurfy, or peeling off in thin scales. While the rash is out it causes itching or tingling of the skin. The tongue presents a characteristic appearance: it is white or furred, but with this are seen the minute papillæ of the surface prominent, and of a scarlet colour, giving the likeness of a raspberry. Or the fur may be wanting, and the tongue be entirely scarlet, but presenting the same enlarged papillæ. The throat likewise is reddened, the tonsils enlarged, scarlet and ulcerated; swallowing is painful.

While the eruption is out, if the



disease be of an active or severe character, the countenance is expressive of anxiety; the eyes are brilliant; there may be delirium; the patient is restless and sleepless; there is great thirst; nausea or vomiting; rapid pulse; quickened breathing; costive bowels; scanty high-coloured urine.

These symptoms subside as the skin becomes paler and begins to scale off, and the ulcers of the tonsils heal.

All these symptoms, which belong to the common form of scarlatina with sore-throat, may be much varied. Thus there may be all the symptoms except the rash on the skin, or the latter may be present and the others wanting. These and other variations are often met with where there are several members of one family in which the disease has appeared.

Cases also occur in which, the rash not appearing, fatal congestion of the brain has taken place, and the patient has been rapidly carried off.

The type, or character, of the fever is also liable to differences in degrees of danger. In some the fever is mild, and the whole disease a slight affair; in others the fever runs high, the ulceration of the throat is severe, and the disease prone to become typhoid. In some, again, the affection has a malignant character from the onset; the eruption brown or dusky; the nervous system seems as if poisoned; the pulse small and rapid, the face bloated, the tongue brown, the eyes red, and heavy-looking; convulsive twitchings of the limbs, convulsions, coma, &c. In some cases, rapid and extensive

mortification or sloughing of the throat takes place.

There is one result or consequence of scarlatina which should be closely watched. From the fifth to the twentieth day after the disappearance of the rash, dropsy of the surface is liable to occur from slight exposure to cold; or it may even occur without this exciting cause (see *Dropsy*). It is not in the severest cases alone that this occurs,—it is quite as frequently met with in those cases in which the rash has been indistinct.

Besides this, there are several other consequences of scarlatina; e. g. inflammation and ulceration of the passage of the ear; swellings of the glands of the neck; diarrhœa; chronic cough; hectic fever.

*Distinctive characters.*—Scarlatina and measles are sometimes confounded together. The following may assist to distinguish them:—

<i>Scarlatina.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>
Precursory symptoms, one day.	Precursory symptoms, three days.
No cough, expectoration, or other signs of catarrh.	Running at the nose and eyes, sneezing, cough, and other symptoms of catarrh.
Eruption on second day of fever.	Eruption on fourth day of fever.
Colour of eruption bright scarlet, in large patches, or diffused.	Eruption in crescentic patches, colour darker red.
Peeling or scaling off of skin.	Slight casting off of skin.
Odour like old cheese.	Odour sweetish till decline, then sour.
Dropsy following.	Not followed by general dropsy.
Both these diseases are frequently	

epidemic at the same time, and their characters are then sometimes so intermingled as to be scarcely distinguishable.

#### Causes.

**Infection.** The period which elapses from the moment of infection to the appearance of illness varies from a few hours to twelve days. The infection of scarlatina appears to be of an obstinately adherent character; it is impossible to say at what period it may have entirely disappeared from garments, clothes, or buildings. A temperature above 200° destroys it.

#### Treatment.

The object to be held in view is to endeavour to assist the constitution in throwing off the poison which gives rise to the disease, or to support the system while that is effected. This may be done, in the milder cases, by medicines to act upon the skin, kidneys, and bowels (see Prescription No. 5); by the use of aperients if the bowels be costive (see Prescriptions Nos. 1 and 2), and by frequently sponging the surface of the body with tepid vinegar and water. The room should be freely ventilated, taking precaution that the temperature of the surface of the patient's body be not suddenly lowered, as the eruption would thereby be checked. The thermometer should stand at about 60° in the chamber. The diet should be light. Acidulated beverages and simple fluids may be freely allowed. As the fever declines, mild tonics, *e. g.* citrate of iron, or quinine, may be given. Beef-tea, wine, &c.

carefully allowed. A gargle will relieve the sore-throat (see Prescription No. 77 or 78), or it may have a solution of nitrate of silver (15 grs. to the oz. of water) applied to it with a brush.

In the more severe and active inflammatory form, in which the throat is ulcerated, it may be touched with a stronger solution of nitrate of silver (one drachm to the ounce of water) two or three times a day. From one to six or eight leeches, according to age, &c. should also be applied to the throat externally, and a poultice of bran or bread-crumbs be afterwards applied. Tincture of iodine may afterwards be freely painted on the outside of the throat two or three times a day. When the throat sloughs, and the febrile symptoms are less active, or have declined, a more liberal diet should be allowed. Strong beef-tea, &c., and wine, should be given. Tonics, such as mineral acids, should be given (see Prescriptions Nos. 30, 32, 45). Purgatives should be used if the bowels are confined (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 8, 15).

In the malignant, or worst forms, bark and ammonia (see Prescription No. 30), with wine or brandy every two, three, or four hours, according to the degree of depression or debility, must be given at the commencement. The skin should be sponged with warm vinegar. If the eruption do not appear freely, or be of a dark or dull colour, the patient should be placed in a hot bath in which mustard has been diffused. The principle to be borne in mind in such severe cases is to support

the constitutional powers, and thereby enable the system to throw off the poison by the skin, kidneys, &c.

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**SCIATICA.** (See *Rheumatism.*)

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**SCROFULA.** *Strumous Habit of Body; King's Evil.*

**Symptoms.**

A debilitated state of constitution, with a disposition to swellings and abscesses of the glands; a flabby, pale, or dull aspect of the countenance and skin; eyes light-coloured, eyelashes long; nose wide; upper lip thick and projecting. Proneness to disorders of the stomach and bowels. With the bodily debility there is often precocity of mind.

**Causes.**

Hereditary and constitutional predisposition; induced or excited by all those external agencies which tend to depress or restrain the vital energies,—*e. g.* want of light, pure air, good food, warm clothing, &c. Frequent inter-marriages among individuals of scrofulous families, or among too near relations.

**Treatment.**

Scrofula being rather a constitutional weakness than a disease, is to be treated by all such rules of diet, exercise, &c., as are conducive to health. The particular

diseases that may occur in scrofulous persons are to be found under their several names. At the same time, it may here be stated that the medicines which are best suited to scrofulous patients are iodine, and its combinations with iron or potash, mineral acids, cod-liver oil.

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**SCURVY.** *Scorbutus.*

**Symptoms.**

General debility, lassitude, lowness of spirits; the gums become swollen, spongy, or purple, and bleed on slight friction. The odour of the breath is offensive. The patient suffers from pains in the limbs, stiffness of the joints, and is averse to any exertion. The skin is dry and harsh, shining, and discoloured with streaks of blue, greenish, black, or livid hues, resembling those of bruises. These patches are first observed, and are most numerous, on the thighs and legs; they soon appear on the arms, body, and scalp, but rarely on the face, which assumes a dingy, bloated hue. The ankles and legs swell. The disease persisting, all these symptoms become more distinct and severe; hæmorrhage from the nostrils, mouth, bowels, &c., is added; swellings occur in different parts, and ulcers form on the legs, discharging a thin fetid fluid. The bowels are generally more or less disordered from the beginning, and after a while become affected with the disorder known as "scorbutic dysentery." The pulse is feeble, often rapid. The tongue is

flabby, and marked with furrows by the teeth. The appetite is not impaired until the latter stages of the disease.

#### Causes.

Deficiency of succulent vegetables and fruits. Unwholesome provisions and water; exposure to cold and moisture; previous diseases, *e. g.* fevers.

#### Treatment.

1. *Preventive.*—Supply fresh acidulated fruits, as limes, lemons, shaddocks, oranges, pomegranates, tamarinds, &c.; fresh vegetables; fresh meat. Among antiscorbutics, are also the following:—Tops of firs and mountain pines; tar-water; molasses; wort, or infusion of malt; various fermented liquors and wines; vinegar; mineral acids; cocoa, tea, &c.

2. *Curative.*—When the disease has appeared, the free use of the above-named articles may be regarded in the light of medicines, at the same time that tonics are taken; mild aperients if the bowels be costive. Diarrhoea may be checked by chalk mixture (see Prescription No. 70); dysentery, by Dover's powder (see *Dysentery*). When the debility assumes the form of low fever, quinine, bark, and ammonia are to be given (see Prescriptions No. 30, &c.)

**SHINGLES.** (See *Tetter*.)

### SKIN, INFLAMMATIONS OF.

The symptoms of inflammatory diseases of the skin vary very greatly, and must be sought for under the names of the eruptions in several parts of this work; *e. g.* *Erysipelas*, *Shingles*, *Eczema*, &c. &c. There are, however, certain characters of these diseases which should here be pointed out.

Inflammation of the skin has a great tendency to spread, as seen in erysipelas, &c.

If the inflammation be extensive, it has a tendency to produce affections of important internal organs: *e. g.* the brain, in erysipelas; the bowels or lungs, in burns and scalds.

Inflammation of the skin has also a tendency to suppuration; thus, in erysipelas, it frequently happens that matter spreads and forms abscesses, implicating a considerable extent of surface beneath the skin.

The treatment of these complications must be according to the directions given under their respective headings.

### SMALL-POX. *Variola*.

#### Symptoms.

These vary with the character of the eruption and the severity of the fever, and are given at considerable length in order to prevent the not uncommon error of confounding this with other eruptive

fevers. Small-pox is divided into—

Distinct, or “discrete.”  
Semi-confluent.  
Confluent.

Either of which may be—

Benignant or mild.  
Modified.  
Malignant.

**BENIGNANT, OR MILD.**—The attack itself is divided into four periods; viz. those of—

1. Incubation.
2. Invasion.
3. Eruption.
4. Decline.

1. *Incubation.*—This is the period that elapses between the moment of infection and that of the appearance of indisposition. It usually occupies twelve days. This period generally passes without any signs; there may, however, be languor, lassitude, headache, and general malaise.

2. *The stage of Invasion,* or the development of decided indisposition.—This occurs on the twelfth day usually, but it may be earlier. Fever, shivering, heat of skin, rapid pulse, pains in the loins and limbs, pain most severe at the pit of the stomach, headache, vomiting, cramps, or even convulsions:—some or all of these symptoms may be present. The more severe these premonitory symptoms, the more severe, generally, the subsequent disease. They are slight in the distinct or milder and modified forms of small-pox; in the confluent, or in the malignant forms,

the symptoms attendant on the invasion are usually very severe.

3. *Stage of Eruption.*—About forty-eight hours, it may be a little later, from the commencement of the preceding stage, the eruption makes its appearance, to the great relief of all the symptoms. Fever, however, continues throughout the eruptive stage; the pulse becomes increased in frequency; a peculiar faint odour is perceptible in adults. Minute pointed red pimples, hard to the touch, and raised above the surface of the skin, show themselves successively on the face, forehead, neck and wrists, breast, limbs, and body. They appear last on the legs and feet. Twenty-four hours elapse before the eruption has fully appeared.

In the *discrete*, or benignant form, the spots are fewer, and have clear spaces of skin between them. In the *confluent* they are thickly clustered together over a large extent of surface. In the *semi-confluent* they may in some places be clustered together in small patches, while over other parts of the surface they are distinct. The skin is hot and shining. On the second day of the eruption the pimples are red and inflamed around their bases. The pimples go on enlarging, and contain a thin clear fluid; by the fourth or fifth day their conical tops become flattened, and the vesicles present a depression in the centre. By the sixth day the vesicles contain an opaque or milky fluid. By this time the face has become swollen, and the features often so disfigured as to be scarcely recog-

nisable. The eyelids are closed by the swelling. The eruption may appear in the nostrils, mouth, tongue, and throat, extending to the organs of the voice, which is then rendered hoarse and weak, and is attended with a troublesome cough, and frequently with profuse salivation. After the sixth day the vesicles begin to contain yellow matter, and by the eighth day are mature or complete.

The patient, in the confluent form, is often in great peril of life during this stage of the disease.

4. *Period of Decline*, including the drying up of the eruption.—From the eighth to the eleventh day the contents of the vesicle undergo condensation, and form a scab. This is attended by the *secondary* fever, sometimes with delirium. The eleventh day is a point of considerable importance to have passed over safely, especially in the confluent form.

After this the scabs begin to fall off. The swelling of the skin subsides, the sites of the pustules either leave a temporary brown discoloration, or a permanent scar or pit.

The drying up of the eruption takes place earlier on the face than elsewhere; indeed, it will be found that the eruption goes through all its stages so much earlier on the face, that while crusts are there present the vesicles may be immature on the legs.

In the confluent form the scabs are so numerous, and so closely crowded, that an entire mask often covers the face.

The period that elapses before

all the scabs have fallen off is extremely various, depending upon their number, and the consequent severity of the disease: it may be as long as three or four weeks from their first appearance.

The above constitutes the ordinary course of small-pox, either distinct, semi-confluent, or confluent, occurring in persons not previously vaccinated.

We have now to state the characters of the disease as modified by vaccination, and in its more severe or malignant forms.

**MODIFIED.**—Vaccination exerts so great an influence over small-pox, that even where it does not entirely protect from the disease, it disarms it of its severity and danger in a very large majority of cases. If good deeply-marked scars of previous vaccination are apparent, the small-pox will sometimes be arrested in its earliest stages of pimples, and the formation of vesicles be arrested; or, what is much more commonly the case, the vesicles go through an irregular course, the fever is less severe, and the scabs smaller, sooner falling off, and leaving slighter traces than in natural small-pox which has not been preceded by vaccination. So great is the modifying influence of vaccination, that we would strongly urge upon all persons not having good scars of previous vaccination, that they should be re-vaccinated.

Many persons, moreover, who have had small-pox severely after vaccination, have owed their lives to the modifying influence of vac-

ination. In modified small-pox, the greater advance of the disease on the face, chest, &c., as compared with its progress on the lower extremities, is very well marked.

For further remarks on the advantages of vaccination, see the section on *Hygiène*.

**MALIGNANT SMALL-POX.**—In this form the symptoms from the first exhibit great depression of the vital energies; the pulse is feeble and rapid; there is much delirium, with low muttering, trembling, and twitching of the limbs. When the eruption appears, it has a dark, dusky, or purple hue. Spots of effused blood also appear with them on different parts of the body, and the patient rarely survives the second stage.

**COMPLICATIONS OF SMALL-POX.**—The danger in small-pox is greater in proportion to the number of pustules, or, in other words, to the extent of skin the functions of which are interrupted. The consequence thereof is congestion of internal organs, as the brain, or lungs, or bowels, &c., giving rise to bronchitis, diarrhoea, &c. &c. Thus, a pregnant woman is almost sure to miscarry, or give birth prematurely to an infant which is most frequently dead, and which may or may not have received the disease. Pregnancy is a very unfavourable circumstance, since, if the small-pox be severe, it will determine the delivery or abortion, and the process in either case increases the mother's risks. The puerperal or lying-in condition increases the danger of small-pox.

It has already been stated, that the eruption appearing in the mouth may extend to the organs of voice and to the wind-pipe, and produce disease in those parts, which adds very considerably to the danger, and may remain in a chronic form after the small-pox has disappeared.

The most frequent complication is inflammation of the eyes, or of the glands; or the formation of abscesses in various parts of the body.

#### **Causes.**

**Infection and inoculation.** When taken in the former way, it is called "natural," in contradistinction from the latter. Inoculation of small-pox is now an infraction of the laws of England, justly punishable by a penalty of fifty pounds, or imprisonment. Persons labouring under inoculated small-pox may infect others, form so many foci of contagion, and thus perpetuate this dreadful scourge. The milder affection of vaccination affords similar protection, and has the great advantage of not spreading by contagion. Since vaccination has been introduced by Jenner, there is, therefore, no longer any pretext or justification for the dangerous practice of inoculation.

It has not been determined how long the infection of small-pox will preserve its virulence, or to what distance it may extend from the patient. It is generally believed that infection may be removed from garments, bedding, &c., by exposing them to a temperature equal to that of boiling water.

Age must be regarded as a pre-

disposing cause of small-pox. The statistics of the Small-pox Hospital, published by Mr. Marson, the resident-surgeon of that institution, show natural small-pox to be most fatal in infancy and advanced life; the least so from 10 to 15 years of age; under 5 years of age the mortality is 50 per cent., after the age of 20 it rises suddenly, and increases gradually; the mortality at 30 exceeds that of infancy, and after 60 there is hardly any escape.

#### Treatment.

Small-pox is a definite eruptive fever, for arresting the course of which no medicinal means have yet been discovered, if even it could safely be done. In the milder forms no medicine is required. The symptoms of the period of invasion will require a mild aperient. Strong purgatives do harm, by determining morbid action to the intestines, and interfering with the state of the skin. In the secondary fever a simple saline mixture (see Prescription No. 4, omitting the tartar emetic) will be sufficient. If the fever be severe, and there be symptoms of congestion of the brain, such as intense headache, &c. from four to six leeches may be applied in the cases of adults only. But care should be taken not to assume that congestion or inflammation of the brain exists because the patient is delirious,—mere febrile excitement will produce delirium. Sleeplessness proceeding from irritation of the skin may be relieved by a dose of Dover's powder. The most important measures are the securing

a well-ventilated chamber; observing a light diet, chiefly bread and milk; lying on a mattress; and sponging the surface with warm or tepid water. When the eruption is very full, comfort is derived from dredging the surface with flour. More harm is likely to be done by meddling than by entirely withholding medicines.

As the eruption declines, the diet may be increased by beef-tea, &c.; and when the scabs have begun to fall, meat diet.

In the malignant form of the disease, wine, ammonia, and other stimulants, are required soon after the eruption appears.

If the eyes be inflamed, and vesicles form upon the surface, a rag dipped in cold water should be kept constantly applied.

Various means have been recommended for the purpose of preventing the disfigurement of the scars and pits on the face. This is a matter of great importance to females. Unfortunately, however, these vaunted means have been found wanting. Their enumeration is therefore unnecessary. One of the most useful is to open the vesicle *directly it has formed, before it has advanced to the formation of matter*, and insert a fine-pointed stick of nitrate of silver into the vesicle. As the vesicles are numerous, and are rapidly developed from the pimple, it will require vigilance and patience to touch them all at the right moment. If, however, this be done, very few pits will be left.

The removal of the scabs may be



facilitated by smearing them with the best olive oil.

A most important object is the prevention of the disease. This is to be effected only by vaccination (see *Hygiène*).

**SORE-THROAT.** *Inflammation of the Tonsils; Relaxed Sore-throat; Quinsy; Ulcerated Sore-throat; Putrid Sore-throat; &c.*

**Symptoms.**

In quinsy, in addition to the pain and difficulty in swallowing, on looking into the throat the tonsils or glands on each side will be seen considerably swollen; on the outside of the throat, at the angles of the jaws, a fulness may also be felt, with tenderness on pressure. The voice is altered and thickened. As the disease advances the voice becomes more stifled, swallowing is almost impossible, breathing is impeded, and at last suffocation seems to be threatened. At length, after these symptoms have existed for several hours, or in some cases for a day or two, relief is obtained by the bursting of the tonsils, in one or both of which the inflammation has gone on to form an abscess.

In ulcerated sore-throat the tonsils may be somewhat swollen, but not to the extent of quinsy: their surfaces will present patches of yellow lymph on a sore-looking surface with ragged edges. The difficulty of swallowing is not so great, nor is the breathing impeded.

In relaxed sore-throat there is

the difficulty of swallowing, but in less degree; there is less pain; and on examining the throat the uvula which hangs in the middle will be seen enlarged, pale, and flabby, and perhaps looking like a bladder. The surface of the throat generally is pale and flabby-looking.

Putrid sore-throat consists of mortification or sloughing of the surface, and is most frequently met with in scarlatina (which see).

**Causes.**

Cold, previous illness, debility.

**Treatment.**

For quinsy in the active form, and in persons of full habit of body, an emetic should be taken (see Prescription No. 7). From ten to twenty leeches should be applied in the cases of adults,—it is safer not to apply leeches to the throats of children,—and afterwards a blister plaster. Purgative saline medicine (see Prescriptions Nos. 1, 2, 3, or 4).

In the other forms, the local application of a strong solution of nitrate of silver (30 to 60 grains to the ounce of water) and the internal use of tonics (see Prescription No. 30).

**SPASM.** *Cramp.*

**Symptoms.**

Painful contraction of muscular parts, not necessarily attended by unconsciousness, as in the convulsive movements of epilepsy. Either voluntary or involuntary muscles

may be affected. *Spasm* occurs in the muscular fibres of the intestines, in the tubes leading from the gall-bladder, and in other internal parts, giving rise to severe and often agonising pain (see *Gravel* and *Bilious Disorders*). *Cramps* of the voluntary muscles may be excited by spasm of the intestinal canal. There is little difference between the words *cramp* and *spasm*, except that the latter expresses a shorter duration than the former.

**Causes.**

Any depressing agency; female sex; mental emotion; painful impressions; irritation of the intestines, &c.

**Treatment.**

See *List of Antispasmodics*. Give also some antacid aperients (see Prescriptions No. 15, 16, and 17). (See also *Convulsions*.)

**SPINAL CURVATURE.**

**Symptoms.**

This deformity first appears in a projection, or "growing out," as it is generally expressed, of one shoulder, while the entire side is more rounded and raised than the other. The hip of the opposite side projects. One leg appears shorter than the other, and the patient limps. If the first indications be neglected, or do not yield to treatment, all these conditions become greatly aggravated, the distortion becomes considerable, the functions of internal organs are interfered with, and the general health fails.

**Causes.**

In many cases, perhaps the majority, this deformity begins in a habit of lolling on one side. It frequently proceeds from want of vigour in the muscular system; from over-exertion, or too prolonged study.

**Treatment.**

Medicinal treatment is directed to giving tone to the muscular system, and invigorating the health. Either steel, quinine, or cod-liver oil, may be given. Aperients if the bowels are confined. In the early stages other measures must consist of shower-bath, with friction by means of a rough towel; sleeping on a mattress; exercise in the open air, short of fatigue; lying on the back after exercise. Gymnastic exercises that shall bring into full use the weak side. Sea-bathing.

If these means, steadily persevered in for some months, fail to do good, mechanical contrivances must be had recourse to, under medical advice.

**SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OF.**

(See *Ague*.)

**STOMACH, DISORDERS OF.** (See

*Indigestion*.)

**STONE IN THE BLADDER.**

**Symptoms.**

These are usually slow in their approach and indefinite in character.

Suspicion of the existence of a stone in the bladder should be excited by increased frequency of occasion to pass water, which is voided with difficulty, and in a broken stream; or the stream being entirely checked, flows again with a change of posture. Stone in the bladder is also attended with pain in the course of the urethra, extending deep in the body to the neck of the bladder. One of the most common signs of stone occurring in children is, that to relieve this pain in the organ, they acquire a habit of pulling the foreskin, which thereby becomes elongated.

When stone has been present in the bladder for some months or years, it gives rise to chronic inflammation of the bladder.

These are the general symptoms of stone in the bladder: alone, however, they are not conclusive,—they must be confirmed by the surgical operation of *sounding*, which consists of the introduction of a solid steel rod into the bladder, so that the stone shall be detected by the surgeon's touch and hearing. The operation must be performed by a surgeon.

#### **Causes.**

Concretion of earthy matter upon small fragments of gravel or other substances in the bladder. This complaint occurs in morbid conditions of the constitution, following gout, indigestion, &c. It frequently, however, takes place in children in whom these causes cannot have operated: it is, therefore, not always clear to what cause it can be attributed.

#### **Treatment.**

The only complete cure for stone is to be sought in the removal of the concretion from the bladder. This can only be effected by a surgeon. If symptoms of chronic inflammation of the bladder be present, relief may be obtained by the means recommended for that disease. Irritability of the bladder, denoted by frequent urgency to pass water, may be allayed by doses of solution of potash and tincture of henbane (see *Table of Medicines*). Careful dieting should be observed, in order to avoid the causes of indigestion; &c.

### **STRANGURY.** *Retention of Urine.*

#### **Symptoms.**

Difficulty in voiding urine, accompanying frequent efforts to do so. The urine passes only a few drops at a time, with violent effort. The bladder becoming fuller and fuller, may be felt as a tumour at the lower part of the abdomen. Pressure over the bladder causes great suffering. If not relieved, the patient becomes delirious and comatose, or rupture of the bladder may take place, and the patient die in the greatest agony from the inflammation caused by the effused urine in the abdomen.

#### **Causes.**

Irritation from the application of blisters; obstruction to the passage of urine from stone in the bladder, or stricture of the passage; enlargement of portions of the bladder

in old age; inflammation of the bladder.

#### Treatment.

In the slighter form—that caused by irritation of a blister—a few draughts of warm water, a few drops of laudanum, or a few hours' patience, will be sufficient.

In the severer forms—those caused by stone or stricture—there is more danger. The patient, if an adult, should be placed in a hot bath; thirty or forty drops of laudanum should be given. If these means do not give relief, after having been employed for several hours, an instrument termed a catheter should be passed through the urethra until it reaches the bladder, when immediate relief will follow. This may be done with advantage while the patient is in the hot bath. One form of retention, or strangury, is commonly met with in old men, in whom a portion of the bladder undergoes enlargement.

This operation should, if it be by any means possible, be confided to the skill of a medical man. If this cannot be, the non-medical operator may, perhaps, be guided by the following brief directions:—

A catheter should be selected having a calibre of about a common writing quill. It should be carefully inserted into the orifice of the penis, which for that purpose should be drawn forward between the fore and second fingers of the left hand. The curvature of the catheter should be steadily kept looking upwards. The point of the instrument being gently

pressed against the upper surface of the urinary passage, will afterwards slip into the bladder with a distinct sudden giving way of resistance. Violence is to be carefully avoided, or the instrument will pierce the surrounding structures, and thereby cause fatal mischief without present relief.

Many old men require the passage of a catheter twice a day. They easily learn to perform the operation for themselves.

If the retention proceed from inflammation of the bladder, it will generally yield to the treatment for that disease.

## STRICTURE.

#### Symptoms.

Frequent occasion to pass water; dribbling of a few drops afterwards; slight pain beneath the root of the penis; the stream of water smaller than usual, forked, twisted, or scattered, and requiring efforts to void it. Occasional spasmodic attacks of difficulty in passing water; disturbed sleep; disordered health; depression of spirits, &c.

#### Causes.

Disorders of the urinary and digestive organs; intemperance, &c.

#### Treatment.

A bougie (an instrument made for this special purpose) should be passed down the passage of the penis until it comes to the stricture, which will prevent its passage. A smaller bougie should be tried

until one is found which, after gentle pressure, will pass through the obstruction. The instrument should be passed every three or four days, a larger being gradually employed.

This is as much of treatment as is safe in the hands of a non-professional person, but if carefully practised it may be of great service.

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**ST. VITUS'S DANCE.** (*See Chorea.*)

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**SUPPURATION.** (*See Abscess.*)

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**SYPHILIS.** (*See Venereal Disease.*)

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**TEETHING.** *Dentition.*

The period at which teething begins varies very much; its average commencement is from the fifth to the seventh month. The two centre teeth of the lower jaw appear first, then the two upper central teeth; these are followed by two more in the front of the lower jaw, and these by the teeth on each side of those already apparent in the upper jaw. These are succeeded, with more or less regularity, by others, to the number altogether of twenty for the first set; viz. in each half of each jaw, two front, one eye-tooth, and two grinders. The process is usually

complete by the time the child is two years old, or soon after.

The second set of teeth do not begin to appear until about the age of seven years. It is, however, during the first dentition that indisposition is most frequently met with; and it is to that period that the present remarks refer.

**Symptoms.**

Cutting the first teeth is very commonly attended with derangement of the infant's health. The child "dribbles;" its mouth is hot; it eagerly bites anything it can lay hold of; it frequently suddenly cries out, as if in pain; its gums are swollen and tender; it is restless, cross; its sleep disturbed; it starts, as if in fright. Fever occurs, with thirst, dryness of the mouth, sickness, disordered bowels, &c.

Teething is a frequent exciting cause of serious diseases of the head, chest, skin, &c., in children thereto predisposed:—for which, see the several disorders under their respective headings.

"Dribbling" often occurs at the age of two or three months, when the teeth are beginning to expand the jaw, and before they reach the gums.

**Treatment.**

Divide the gum freely, parallel with the front edge of the jaw, and down to the bone or tooth. Care must be taken not to cut behind the edge of the jaw, lest the incision interfere with the young teeth of the second set, which are developed behind and below the

first. The operation is simple and easy, only requiring a sharp knife, or properly-shaped gum-lancet, and the securing steadiness of the child's head, by placing it upon the operator's knees; the nurse should hold the infant's hands. When this has been performed, mild aperient, such as castor oil or magnesia, with a warm bath, will usually suffice to remove the remaining symptoms.

The gum-lancing may, however, require repetition. There need be no fear of so doing, as the gum does not harden in the scar, as popularly believed: the rising of the liberated tooth would prevent this, even if it were a probable change, which it is not.

### TESTICLE, INFLAMMATION OF.

#### Symptoms.

The testicle becomes painful and enlarged; the pain extends up into the body and loins; sickness occurs; rapid pulse; furred tongue; thirst; and other febrile symptoms.

#### Causes.

Injury, as blows or kicks; gonorrhœa; extension of inflammation from other parts of the urinary organs.

#### Treatment.

Rest in the recumbent posture; from twelve to twenty leeches, followed by poultices; saline aperients, with tartar emetic (see Prescription No. 3).

After the swelling and fever have a little subsided, the application of mercurial ointment will

assist in removing what remains of the inflammation. If the pain prevent sleep, eight or ten grains of Dover's powder should be taken at bed-time. The diet must be low.

If, afterwards, the disease lingers in a chronic form, iodide of potassium may be taken internally (see Prescription No. 31), and applied externally also (see Prescription No. 60).

### TETANUS AND LOCK-JAW.

#### Symptoms.

Violent painful spasms of the muscles of the body, limbs, or throat and jaws; producing a state of rigidity which resists every attempt to bend the joints. This rigidity is continuous, and without intervals of relaxation. The mind is unimpaired, and the sensibility of the surface remains in its natural state, or may even be exalted, so that to touch any part shall produce great aggravation of the painful muscular action. Sometimes those muscles only which hold the body upright are affected, and the body is then bent backwards; in other instances the body is bowed firmly forwards. The trunk is so rigid that it may be raised on to the feet without the joints yielding.

In children, lock-jaw sometimes occurs without spasm of other muscles.

The disease generally begins with severe spasms about the chest and neck, recurring at short intervals.

#### Causes.

Wounds, scratches, and other

injuries. A hot climate predisposes; but it is also met with frequently in temperate climates. It is very rarely indeed known to occur without some wound or injury: sometimes, especially with children, however, it originates from irritating matters in the intestines, or from some morbid condition of the nervous system.

#### Treatment.

Strong purgatives, such as turpentine and castor-oil (see Prescription No. 9), or croton oil; and one or two grains of opium, repeated at regular intervals of from four to six hours. Large quantities of opium are sometimes borne without harm in this disease. But, as the malady is one of a very dangerous character, medical advice should be sought at any inconvenience.

Lock-jaw, in infants, is to be treated by antacid aperients (see Prescription No. 16), and small doses of Dover's powder (see *Table of Medicines*). It must be remembered that infants are very susceptible of the effects of opium.

Mechanical means must be employed to force open the jaw for the passage of food, &c.

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**TETTER.** *Herpes; Shingles; Rainbow Ringworm.*

#### Symptoms.

Eruption of small-globular vesicles upon irregular-shaped inflamed patches of skin. It is not contagious. Is rarely attended with fever or constitutional disturbance,

rarely lasts more than two or three weeks, as each vesicle runs its course in from three to ten days, and either dries up, or forms a scab, which speedily falls off.

The characters, seats, and forms which these groups assume, have given rise to several varieties. Thus, shingles is that variety in which the eruption appears upon the body and spreads in the form of a zone, extending to the limbs. In this form there is some fever, and burning tingling sensation in the skin.

The common breaking out upon the lip which follows a cold is tetter.

Rainbow ringworm is a curious form of this disease, in which the vesicles may be as large as beans; they are usually grouped in clusters of several smaller and one larger vesicle, and are surrounded by four or five rings of different shades of red, pink, and yellow skin.

#### Causes.

Derangement of the digestive organs; exposure to cold; local irritants; depressing mental emotions.

#### Treatment.

Gentle aperients, or other means directed to the particular derangement of the digestive organs. Warm fomentation to the eruption; some mild ointment, *e. g.* spermaceti or zinc ointment, when the part is exposed to friction. Ointment or lotion of Goulard's extract is also a soothing application (see Prescriptions Nos. 74 and 92).

This eruption being frequently an effort of the system to cast off

some morbid influence, the treatment must be simply palliative, and the diet light and simple, or full, according to the strength of the patient.

## THRUSH.

### Symptoms.

Small white spots, seen upon the tongue, and inside of the lips and cheeks, which are swollen; the mouth is hot; breath disagreeable; suckling painful. The child is fretful, restless, and cries when put to the breast. The seat and private parts become inflamed and excoriated by the acrid nature of the discharges from the bowels and bladder.

### Causes.

Debility; indigestion; acidity from improper food; bad air; want of cleanliness; age of infancy.

There is a popular notion that thrush appearing in persons advanced in life, suffering under illness, is always a fatal sign. This is an error, as it is simply an indication of debility which may occur at any age.

### Treatment.

Cream, or white of egg, or borax and honey, or powdered alum, may be smeared on the spots.

Alkaline medicines internally (see Prescriptions Nos. 16 and 23). A wet-nurse should be procured, in extreme cases, for infants under ten months. In elder children change of diet must be made with caution.

The excoriations of the lower parts should be treated by finely

dusted fuller's earth, or thin starch and water; zinc powder or zinc ointment.

**TIC DOULOUREUX.** (*See Neuralgia.*)

## TOOTHACHE.

Apply creasote, or oil of cloves, or laudanum, on cotton wool. One or two leeches applied to the gum will frequently prove serviceable. A dose of purgative medicine will also sometimes relieve the pain. (*See also Neuralgia.*)

**TOOTH RASH.** (*See Lichen.*)

**TYPHUS.** (*See Fever.*)

## ULCERATION.

### Symptoms.

A sore, presenting red points of new substance, or "granulations," which bleed readily when touched, and discharging matter. The edges are smooth, and covered with a bluish semi-transparent skin, which is gradually lost in the granulations. These are the characters of what is usually termed a "healthy" ulcer, disposed to heal readily.

Ulceration has several varieties. Thus, the ulcer may be "inflamed" or "irritable," or sluggish" or "indolent." In the two former the surrounding skin is red, the



edges are irregular, inclined to spread, and the surface unequal, the discharge irritating, and sometimes mixed with blood. The "indolent" ulcer has a pale flabby appearance, and will remain in much the same state for a long time. Scrofulous ulcers are of this character.

A *Slough* is a portion of dead structure which lies on the surface of an ulcer, and has to be cast off by it.

A *Fistula*, or sinus, is an ulcer having a long narrow opening, through which the discharge has to pass. The deep narrow entrance to an abscess is also a *fistula*.

Ulcers may occur anywhere on the surface of the body, or of internal organs. Their most common seat, when on the skin, is upon the lower extremities.

#### Causes.

Local injuries; caustic substances, inflammation; impaired health; obstructed circulation, as where the veins of a limb are varicose.

#### Treatment.

In the treatment of all forms of ulceration, position is of great importance. The limb should be raised from the ground so as to favour the return of blood by the veins.

For the healthy ulcer, simple water dressing of lint or rag dipped in cold water, and frequently changed; or spermaceti ointment. If the ulcer be very extensive, a scab may be formed upon its surface by sprinkling it with powdered chalk. In most instances the surface will heal and dry up beneath this scab.

Inflamed ulcers require purgatives and warm water dressing, or poultices, or rags dipped in Goulard water. Opium internally will relieve pain. In irritable and painful ulcers the local application of decoction of hemlock, or of rags moistened with laudanum and water; or of solution of nitrate of silver (from 1 to 5 grains to the ounce of water); or lotions of sulphate of zinc, or of creasote (see Prescription No. 63).

In the indolent and fistulous ulcer these same stimulant applications may also be applied. Tonics and liberal diet should be taken in the latter cases.

As it is frequently impossible that strict rest, and the required posture, can be observed, if the ulcer be on the leg the circulation in the limb may be favoured and supported by bandaging the leg carefully with a calico bandage from the toes to the knee; or by surrounding the limb to the same extent with strips of adhesive plaster, leaving the space of the ulcer uncovered, in order that ointments or other applications may be changed as often as needed.

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**URINE, DISORDERS OF.** (See *Gravel, Strangury, Diabetes, &c.*)

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**UVULA, RELAXED.** (See *Sore-throat.*)

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**VACCINATION.** (See Section on *Hygiene.*)

**VENEREAL DISEASE.**

Under this name are included the effects of morbid poisons generated, and usually communicated, by promiscuous sexual intercourse. It embraces two distinct forms of disease,—viz. *Syphilis* and *Gonorrhœa*,—each of which presents two classes of symptoms,—the *primary*, and the *secondary*. The *primary* symptoms are the early manifestations of the disease in the parts to which the poison has been directly applied. The *secondary* are the symptoms, or results, of subsequent general disorder of the constitution caused by the poison.

**1. SYPHILIS.**

**a. PRIMARY SYPHILIS.**

**Symptoms.**

From the third to the tenth day after infection, a pimple appears on the inner surface of the foreskin, or on the surface of the glans, or in the passage of the urethra, in the male, or on the inner surface of the female organs: in two or three days this sore has become an ulcer or *chancre*.

The syphilitic sore is not always alike in character. Thus—

1. It may be hard and raised, having cleanly cut edges, the surface of the ulcer covered with a greyish pulp, while externally the colour is reddish-brown. If taken between the finger and thumb, the chancre may be felt as hard as a piece of gristle.

2. The pimple, after bursting, forms a foul yellowish sore, attended

with alight redness and swelling, spreading circularly. It may or may not be covered at first with a dirty-brown scab. At the next stage it forms a raised ulcer, throwing out large granulations. It heals up very gradually and slowly.

3. This form has an irregular shape, ragged or undermined edges, a yellow surface, and a profuse thin discharge. The surrounding skin is puffy and swollen, sometimes of a vivid red. This sore often spreads extensively by undermining the skin.

4. Chancres are sometimes attacked by a severe form of low inflammation, which causes portions of the surrounding substance to slough, and give off a brown offensive discharge. This kind of inflammation sometimes eats away large portions of the adjoining structures.

The syphilitic ulcer is to be distinguished by the preceding characters from common excoriation attributable to want of cleanliness. These are simply abrasions superficial in extent, having profuse thick discharge, occurring soon after connection, and readily healing with cleanliness, or by the application of any mild astringent lotion, such as sulphate of zinc.

The sexual organs may also be the seat of tetter, which occurs in clusters of vesicles, with itching; when the vesicles break, slight ulcers form, not having the characters of chancre, but heal with the use of any mild ointment.

**Treatment.**

If the chancre be small, and

noticed in its earliest stages, *i. e.* within twenty-four or thirty-six hours, it may be destroyed at once by being touched with a stick of nitrate of silver. The penis should be afterwards wrapped in rag dipped in warm water, and, if possible, rest and low diet observed. A mild aperient may also be taken. If, however, the chancre have gone beyond its first stage,—*i. e.* forming the well-defined hard lump; or if the penis be swollen and inflamed, it is too late for this attempt to arrest the disease. Black wash (see Prescription No. 93) must then be applied two or three times a day on lint. Or if there be much inflammation and swelling, the penis may also be wrapped in a poultice, or the dressing of lint dipped in warm water, and covered with oil-silk.

If the patient be feverish, and the parts much inflamed, saline aperients (see Prescriptions Nos. 3 and 4), and low diet, with rest, should be enjoined. If, however, the patient be otherwise in ordinary health, the use of mercury will expedite a cure. Five grains of blue pill should be given night and morning; and if, after five or six days, the gums be not at all affected, the dose may be doubled at night. At the same time a portion of mercurial ointment, of about the size of a hazel-nut, should be rubbed in the groin every morning. (If not done by the patient himself, the person applying it should protect the hand by using a pig's bladder for the purpose). If the mercury produce griping, or purging, or sore-throat, or severe salivation, or irritation of the skin, it should be

suspended for a while. For salivation, the best remedy is a gargle of brandy and water with a teaspoonful of solution of chloride of lime. When the mercury begins to take effect, the sore will show signs of healing, which, in the majority of cases, will then be completed in a few days. The administration of the mercury should then be suspended.

The inflammatory or sloughing chancres forbid the use of mercury; they should be treated by warm fomentation: opium may be given to allay pain.

A vast number of cases will, however, get perfectly well without the use of mercury. Some surgeons have entirely disused it. It may therefore be more safely omitted where there is constitutional delicacy of any kind. The treatment will then resolve itself into cleanliness, local application of black wash, light nourishing diet, temperance, and the internal use of tonics, such as bark, cod-liver oil, iodide of potassium, &c.

Inflammation and swelling of the penis, and inflammation of the glands in the groin—bubo—are frequently the immediate effects of a chancre. The former should be treated by fomentation or poultices, or by mild astringent lotions injected between the foreskin and the glans or nut. The latter—bubo, or inflammation of the glands at the groin—requires low diet, rest, leeches, and fomentations. If, however, these means do not check the inflammation, matter forms. This may sometimes be absorbed under the application of tincture of iodine.

Or, failing this, matter collects and forms an abscess, which will burst. Its opening may be hastened by the gentle application to the skin over it of a stick of caustic potash; this will cause sloughing of the skin, and suffer the abscess sooner to burst.

The treatment of this disease is the same for females as for males.

### b. SECONDARY SYPHILIS.

#### Symptoms.

A few weeks or months after the occurrence of a chancre, the patient having in the meanwhile complained of general *malaise* and indisposition, certain constitutional effects of syphilis are manifested upon the skin, the eye, the throat, and the bones.

*The eruptions on the skin* vary from slight discolouration to obstinate ulceration. These eruptions may be pimples, vesicles, pustules, or scales: they have, however, all these features:—they are all obstinate in character, and have an orange or copper-coloured tint either surrounding them, or in the traces they leave upon the skin.

*Syphilitic sore-throat* occurs usually at the same time with these eruptions, and presents a more or less deeply ulcerated character, of a dull red colour, ragged edges, and is covered with a white or yellowish secretion.

*Ulceration of the bones* occurs also with or after the preceding, with sense of heat and dryness in the nostrils, with snuffling voice. A foetid discharge, and odious de-

formity, follow. Other bones also become the seat of syphilitic disease: thus the shin-bone, or the skull, become tender and painful, especially towards evening or night. Swellings, termed nodes, take place on the surfaces of these bones; these may remain long as hard indolent swellings, or they may give rise to further disease of the bone, *caries*.

While these constitutional diseases are present the patient exhibits their debilitating influences in the falling off of the hair, rheumatic pains in the joints, and a general faded unhealthy aspect.

#### Treatment.

If, attending any of the above symptoms, there be a feverish condition, a saline antimonial mixture may be taken (see Prescription No. 4). Warm baths will also be useful under these circumstances. Generally, however, tonics are required. One of the best is a mixture of bark and iodide of potassium; or mineral acids (see Prescription No. 31 or 45).

For ulcers on the skin, or in the throat, the application of weak solutions of nitrate of silver (10 grains to the ounce of water). The pain attending inflammation or caries in the bones may be relieved by opium. Offensive discharges should be treated by application, or injections containing diluted solutions of chloride of lime (see Prescription No. 62).

If syphilitic symptoms appear in a newly born infant, the mother or nurse should be put under treatment for secondary syphilis, *e. g.* iodide of potassium, &c.

## 2. GONORRHOEA.

**Symptoms.**

In the first place the patient notices a little itching at the orifice of the urethra, or of the sexual organs of a female, with a thin white discharge. After a few days the discharge becomes thick and mattery, greenish or tinged with blood. The penis swells; the nut becomes of a cherry-red colour, is intensely tender, and often excoriated. The stream of urine is small and forked, and voided with much straining, and very acute pain and scalding. In males, painful erection, called a chordee, takes place during sleep, or in warm rooms. Frequent desire to pass water, which is often tinged with blood, with deep-seated pain in the crutch, shivering, &c., often accompany this, the height of the disease.

At this stage, besides the above, the glands of the groin frequently inflame, forming "sympathetic bubo," which, however, has not a tendency to form an abscess, as in the case of syphilis.

The foreskin becomes inflamed sometimes. When this causes the end of the glans to be completely concealed, the swelling is termed *phimosis*; when the foreskin is retracted behind the nut, at the same time that it is inflamed, it is called *paraphimosis*.

Among the effects or complications of gonorrhœa, are inflammation of the testicle (see *Testicle, Inflammation of*); rheumatism (hence this variety is called gonorrhœal rheumatism); and lastly,

a chronic discharge, which, lasting a long time, is called *gleet*.

**Causes.**

Although generally occasioned by impure connection, it may be excited by other circumstances; *e. g.* immoderate and protracted sexual indulgence; gout, rheumatism, gravel, some kinds of irritating substances, as guaiacum and cayenne pepper; sexual intercourse with a woman during the period of menstruation, or who is suffering under any other kind of discharge.

**Treatment.**

In males, if the case be taken in its very earliest stage, within thirty-six hours, before acute symptoms have come on, the disease may be cut short by an injection of two grains of nitrate of silver in an ounce of water, repeated every four hours, if required, for twelve times. When the discharge becomes thin and bloody, the injection should be discontinued. An injection of sulphate of zinc, of the same strength, may then be used; rest, abstinence from stimulants, and mild aperients, should be taken. The penis should be wrapped in a rag dipped in water. The injection requires to be thrown up the entire length of the canal by a glass syringe introduced at least an inch down the urethra, which should be compressed so as to retain the injection for a minute or two after the removal of the instrument.

If the first, or incipient, stage be passed, and the acute stage have arrived unchecked, the patient, if possible, should confine himself to the house. Walking or horse exer-

cise is to be avoided. The penis should be wrapped in rags dipped in cold water, and supported by a suspensory bandage, or handkerchief passed up between the thighs. Low diet should be strictly adhered to, avoiding all stimulants. Saline aperients should be taken (see Prescriptions Nos. 1 and 4). Pain and scalding, or chordee, may be relieved by a dose of laudanum, or of Dover's powder, at bed-time.

When the feverish symptoms have subsided, cubebs or copaiba may be taken. If these should disagree with the stomach, as sometimes occurs, they will produce a kind of nettle-rash, and their use should then be suspended for a time.

When the scalding sensation in passing urine has decreased, and the febrile symptoms have subsided, injections may also be used (see Prescription No. 86).

Chronic discharge, or gleet, is to be treated by the internal use of muriated tincture of steel, and by astringent injections. (See Prescription.)

The treatment of gonorrhœa in the female is to be conducted upon the same plan as in the male. It may be observed that it is usually milder, or a less inconvenience to the female. Syringes are to be purchased especially adapted to the female conformation.

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**VOICE, LOSS OF.** (See *Aphonia*.)

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**WARTS.**

**Causes.**

These are often not to be dis-

covered. Sometimes they can be traced to local irritation; such as want of cleanliness, contact of foreign substances, &c. They grow without any of these causes. It is a popular error to suppose that they can be propagated by their blood.

**Treatment.**

Cut off the top, and touch daily with nitric acid, or strong acetic acid, or nitrate of silver, removing from time to time the hardened crust by means of a knife.

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**WHITES.** *Leucorrhœa; Fluor Albus; Weakness.*

**Symptoms.**

Discharge of a white, or yellow, or green-coloured matter from the female sexual organs. When yellow or green-coloured, it is often attended with itching and irritation, and sometimes offensive odour; pain in the back and hips. This complaint is mostly a symptom of debility. It is often erroneously looked upon as the cause, instead of the result of constitutional derangements.

**Causes.**

Profuse menstruation; miscarriages; inflammation and other diseases of the internal parts; over-exertion; luxurious living, &c.

**Treatment.**

When it is associated with debility, astringent injections may be used (see Prescription No. 86 or 74), and steel or other tonics taken internally, with a full diet, including bitter ale, wine, &c.

If it occur in a full habit, and is supposed to proceed from an inflammatory condition of internal parts, saline aperients should be given, and warm hip bath used every night; a low diet should be observed under these conditions.

By careful attention to the general health these discharges will generally subside. Great and irreparable harm, both moral and physical, may be done by the use of instruments for the application of caustic substances to the womb itself. This line of practice is somewhat fashionable, but has more of fussiness than science, — and frequently, less of regard for the best interests of the patient than for the sordid interests of the manipulator.

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**WHITE SWELLING.** (See *Knee*,  
*Inflammation of*.)

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### WHITLOW.

#### Symptoms.

Painful swelling at the root of, or under, the nails; quickly forming a small abscess. The toughness of the nail, by compressing the matter, causes great increase of pain.

#### Causes.

Bruises; pricks; constitutional disorder; &c.

#### Treatment.

Warm poultices. As soon as matter forms and points (see *Abscess*), it should be let out by means of a puncture with sharp knife or lancet. The poultice should be continued

afterwards. The hand should be kept raised in a sling.

### WORMS.

#### Symptoms.

The presence of worms in the intestines is not a disease of itself, as commonly supposed, but is simply a result or symptom of derangement of the bowels or of their contents. The so-called symptoms of worms are common to most disorders of the bowels, and are very indefinite. Among them are itching at the fundament, pain in the stomach, capricious appetite, picking the nose, &c. The only proof of their presence is seeing them.

There are several kinds; viz. 1. The thread-worm, occurring in great numbers, and resembling small fragments of white thread. 2. The common round worm, resembling in some degree an earth-worm. 3. The tape-worm; white, flat, jointed, often extending to many feet in length.

#### Causes.

Indigestion, and disorder of the bowels; indigestible food; cold and damp situations.

#### Treatment.

Purgatives (see Prescription No. 24) for the smaller varieties.

The irritation caused by thread-worm may be removed by clysters of decoction of aloes (see Prescription No. 67).

Tape-worm requires the internal use of turpentine (see Prescriptions Nos. 9 and 10).

Care and attention as to diet are necessary to ensure a cure.

SECTION II.

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MIDWIFERY;

INCLUDING

PREGNANCY AND ITS MANAGEMENT,

MISCARRIAGE,

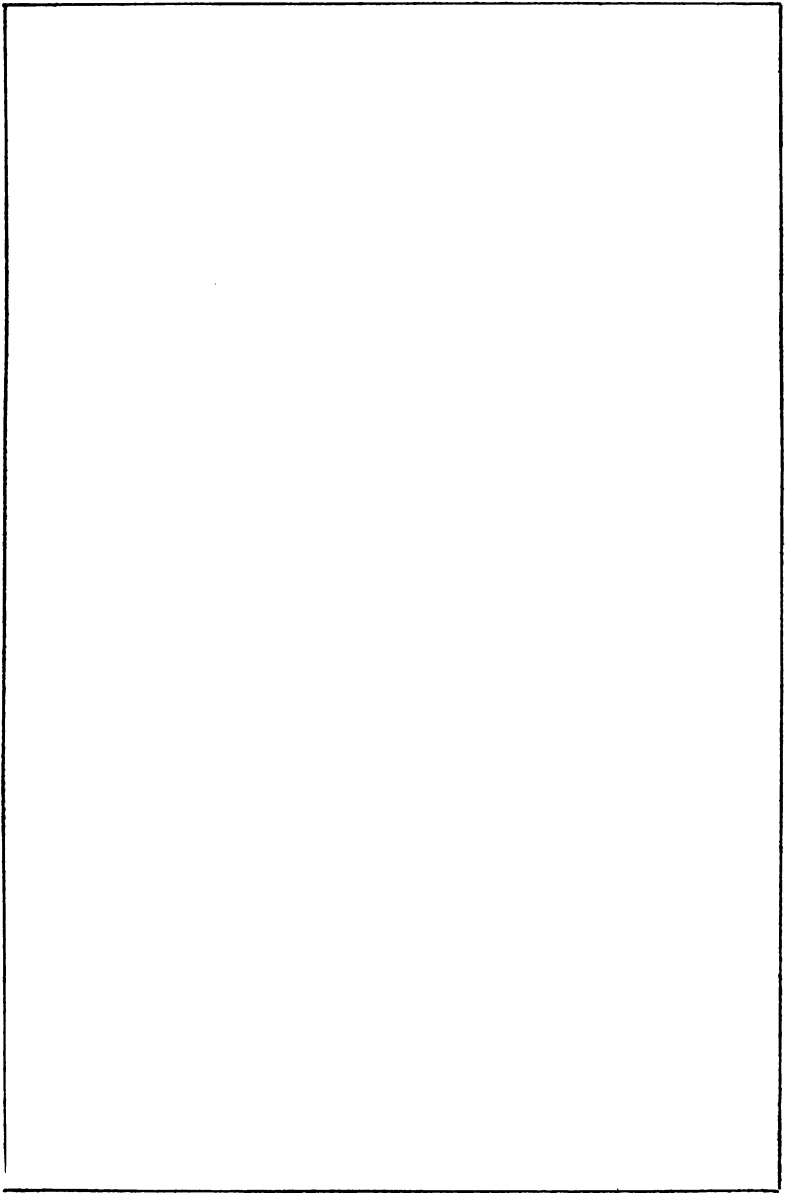
LABOUR,

DISEASES OF LYING-IN WOMEN,

AND THE

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.





# MIDWIFERY.

## PREGNANCY AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

### PREGNANCY.

#### Signs.

1. *Suspension of menstruation.*—This is ordinarily the first sign that conception has occurred. It does not, however, tell when that event took place, nearer than at some point of the interval between the cessation of menstruation and the time when that function should have recurred as usual. If, therefore, in a healthy woman who has always been regular, and is not nursing, and to whom conception is *possible*, if a monthly period pass over without the appearance of menstruation, conception may be regarded as probable.

There are, however, some variations from this the ordinary course of events:—

*a.* It may occur that a young girl who has never menstruated at all, may become pregnant. Although such prematurity is not frequently met with, yet instances of the kind are on record.

*b.* A nursing mother who does not menstruate may conceive, although it is not usual either for

menstruation or for conception to take place during suckling. This fact has an important bearing upon the injudicious practice of prolonged suckling. Many women will continue to nurse their children to an age when they are no longer infants. Although they, perhaps, do not menstruate, yet they can conceive. They have, therefore, not protected themselves, as they suppose, from an increase of family, but they have laid up in store for themselves a long list of ailments, arising out of the debility induced by prolonged nursing.

*c.* It not very unfrequently happens that a woman menstruates once, twice, or even three times after conception. The discharge is, however, generally less in quantity, or shorter in duration, than usual, but cannot be distinguished otherwise from the ordinary monthly indisposition, and often causes error in calculating the expected time of delivery.

*d.* Rarely, but occasionally, it happens that a woman who considers herself past child-bearing, supposing that she has ceased to menstruate, finds herself pregnant.

These cases excite surprise,—often very great inconvenience; and so, from being a good deal talked about, such instances are set down as happening more frequently than exact statistics would be found to confirm.

Under the head of *Suppressed Menstruation*, in another part of this work, it will be seen that that function may be suspended by other causes than pregnancy. Those, however, are morbid conditions: the suspension with which we have here to do, occurs in a healthy woman.

2. *Morning sickness*.—This sign of pregnancy begins with some women immediately upon conception. Generally, however, it does not appear until four, five, or six weeks afterwards. With some it is very slight, amounting to little more than nausea, on rising in the morning. Others suffer severely,—so much so, that they cannot raise themselves in bed without vomiting taking place. The sickness in some instances continues all day, the stomach for several days rejecting everything that is taken, until the sufferer is worn down and completely exhausted. The sickness caused by pregnancy is sometimes “evening” instead of “morning sickness.” This departure from the rule is not common. The great majority of women suffer very little after the vomiting has occurred. They reject a meal, and shortly after are in health and spirits to enjoy another. Usually the sickness disappears about the middle of pregnancy.

*Treatment*.—“Morning sickness” may often be diminished by care.

If, instead of rising quickly to the sitting posture, the female rise slowly into a half-sitting posture on one side, and then take a small quantity of coffee, and a small piece of dry toast or biscuit, and afterwards lie down again for half an hour, fasting for two hours afterwards, the sickness will frequently, by these means, not amount to more than nausea. This precaution is not called for in most cases, as the sickness commonly comes on at, or soon after, breakfast.

3. *Enlargement of the breasts, and discolouration of the nipples*.—Soon after the second month of pregnancy the breasts enlarge and become firmer, the nipples more prominent, the glands around the nipple more distinct, and the skin, to the extent of an inch or more around the nipple, becomes darkened, until it is of a deep brown colour. The depth of tint depends somewhat upon the complexion of the person; being slighter in fair than in dark complexions. These changes of colour may, however, be produced by other causes, and may also be absent where pregnancy exists.

4. Towards the end of the period of pregnancy, *milk may be drawn from the breast*: this sign may assist to dispel any doubt.

5. *Quickening*.—About the middle of pregnancy, often as early as three months, the mother feels a sensation within the abdomen, not easily described, but which is generally in first pregnancies graphically and truthfully described as something that has never been felt before, and cannot, therefore, be compared to

anything. It frequently occurs suddenly, and induces faintness or an hysterical attack. As pregnancy advances, this peculiar fluttering sensation becomes changed to more distinct, and even painful movements.

Flatulency and spasms may give rise to sensations which are sometimes mistaken for quickening, even by those who have before been pregnant.

6. *Enlargement of the abdomen.*—Not very perceptible until the period of quickening, from which date it gradually increases. This is not a sign to be relied upon alone: its importance is derived from the confirmatory presence of other signs. Flatulency, attendant upon derangement of menstruation, may cause it, and has led to many an unfounded and injurious suspicion.

#### **Management.**

This, in most women, consists merely in a little more than usual care of the health, avoiding violent exertions, or great mental excitement; attention to the condition of the bowels; regular exercise in the open air, bathing, sponging, &c. should be continued, if the previous custom. The mode of living should not differ from that which tends to preserve health at any other time. It is a great mistake to suppose that a woman, when pregnant, requires a large additional supply of food. The over-feeding that is sanctioned under this notion is the abundant source of indigestion, and many other ailments that are suffered during pregnancy. True as is this statement, with re-

gard to over-feeding, it has far greater force when applied to the frequent use of stimulants so constantly and so wrongly recommended to pregnant women. Brandy and water, wine, sal-volatile, are, in the estimation of some persons, sovereign remedies for a host of evils. The excuse for their being taken is often but a temporary inconvenience. This inconvenience perhaps might have been avoided by care or self-denial, while the evil that ensues is not only present, but future. The supposed necessity for stimulants engenders the habit of taking them. When the time of suckling comes, the mother is often persuaded that they are still more requisite: large quantities are taken: present injury is done to the infant, and irreparable mischief to the mother, by the foundation being laid for the vice of intoxication.

“Longings” generally proceed from a morbid condition of the nervous system, or are probably but indulgence in whims and fancies. A strong-minded woman will resist these. A weaker mind must be restrained by others, as it is very seldom that the things longed for are beneficial to the health. Even if harmless, their gratification only engenders or fosters others.

Tight lacing, sufficiently injurious at any time, is tenfold more so during the condition of pregnancy. The free expansion of the womb and enlargement of the abdomen are thereby hindered, besides that the development of the breasts and nipples is also interfered with. Many modes of preparing the nipples

for suckling are suggested, but beyond washing them gently with alum and water for a few weeks before confinement, nothing of the sort should be practised. Miscarriage may be induced by too active meddling with the nipples.

#### **Disorders attending Pregnancy.**

*Indigestion, heartburn, and flatulency, costiveness, or other derangements of the bowels, also harass many females during the period of pregnancy.*

Half a teaspoonful of carbonate of magnesia, with or without half that quantity of carbonate of soda, will generally allay this sickness, heartburn, &c. Or, if these do not avail, a teaspoonful of Prescription No. 43, in water, will probably effect some relief. Or other tonics may be tried. Antacid aperients (see Prescription No. 15) may be taken. Much care is to be taken that the stomach is not overloaded.

*Costiveness* produces headache, &c., and should be avoided by the occasional use of castor oil, or confession of senna, or pills (see Prescription No. 11), or the antacid aperient (see Prescription No. 15), or a clyster of warm water or gruel every second or third morning.

*Palpitation and Fainting* are often distressing affections, and cause alarm, although unattended with danger under these circumstances. They may be relieved by a few doses of the medicine (Prescription No. 52 or 53). It is especially requisite to attend to the state of the stomach and bowels during the intervals of the attacks,—avoiding over-fatigue, over-heated rooms, or

mental excitement. Tonics (see Prescription No. 32, 37, 39, or 82) may also be given.

*Piles* are the result, partly, of pressure of the enlarged womb upon the veins of the lower bowels; but they are as often caused by costiveness. For their relief, treat the confined state of the bowels; apply warm fomentations, and some simple ointment. If these means do not afford relief, three or four leeches should be applied. Piles should never be tied or removed by surgical operations during pregnancy.

*Varicose or enlarged veins*, which are apt to appear on the legs, are the cause of much pain and impediment to locomotion, more particularly during the latter weeks of pregnancy. They are not so often met with in first as in subsequent pregnancies. An elastic stocking affords considerable relief; but it is still more important that the patient should as much as possible keep in the recumbent posture.

*The ankles and legs* frequently swell very much towards the end of pregnancy. This symptom requires the legs to be kept up in the horizontal posture.

*Neuralgic pains*,—such as toothache; faceache; shooting pains in the breasts, in the side, &c.; cramps in the legs, and in the womb,—are among the disorders to which pregnant women are liable. These may be relieved by antacid aperients (see Prescription No. 15), and antispasmodics (see Prescriptions Nos. 52 and 53).

*Irritability of the bladder, and irritation of the external organs,*

are often the source of great discomfort and distress. The former may be relieved by mild aperients, and by twenty or thirty grains of carbonate of soda, with twenty or thirty drops of tincture of henbane. The latter by warm fomentations, or by either of the lotions (Prescriptions Nos. 74, 87); or if these do not give relief, by the poultice (Prescription No. 61), or the lotion (Prescription No. 63).

*Whites* are a common occurrence, sometimes lasting all through the pregnancy. For these the patient should, with a proper female syringe, inject either of the lotions (Prescriptions No. 74 or 86); take also the tonics (Prescriptions No. 32, 34, 37, 39, 40, or 45).

*Despondency and lowness of spirits* are very commonly met with towards the latter end of pregnancy. They will in general vanish as soon as the labour is ended, if not as soon as it has set in.

#### Reckoning of the Date of Labour.

The date of conception being uncertain, having, as already stated, in married women, the range of one monthly interval, the date of labour cannot be more exactly ascertained. The usual and most convenient method of reckoning is to take the last date of menstruation as the starting point, and allow a few days' latitude beyond that. For ordinary purposes, nine calendar months, or ten lunar months, are counted from this date. There is, however, a variation of one week between these: thus, nine calendar months contain 273 to 275 days; ten

lunar months, 280 days. Pregnancy has been known to last 300 days; it more frequently terminates within the period of 280 days, or 40 weeks. To facilitate the process of reckoning, tables have been contrived containing the date of every day in the year, its corresponding probable dates of quickening, and of labour. The following short table, which the author has found very useful, copied from Mr. Haden's "Medical Visiting List for 1855," will suffice to assist the calculation; intervening dates can easily be supplied:—

NINE CALENDAR MONTHS.			TEN LUNAR MONTHS.	
From	To	Days	To	Days
Jan. 1	Sept. 30	273	Oct. 7	280
Feb. 1	Oct. 31	273	Nov. 7	280
Mar. 1	Nov. 30	275	Dec. 5	280
April 1	Dec. 31	275	Jan. 5	280
May 1	Jan. 31	276	Feb. 4	280
June 1	Feb. 28	273	Mar. 7	280
July 1	Mar. 31	274	April 6	280
Aug. 1	April 30	273	May 7	280
Sept. 1	May 31	273	June 7	280
Oct. 1	June 30	273	July 7	280
Nov. 1	July 31	273	Aug. 7	280
Dec. 1	Aug. 31	274	Sept. 6	280

This Table may be thus illustrated:—A woman has ceased to menstruate on the 1st of July—her

confinement may be expected at soonest about the 31st of March (*the end of nine calendar months*); or at latest about the 6th of April (*the end of ten lunar months*). Another has ceased to menstruate on the 20th of January—her confinement may be expected twenty days after the 30th of September (*the end of nine calendar months*) at soonest; or twenty days after the

7th of October (*the end of ten lunar months*) at latest.

For reasons above stated, the expression here used, "at latest," must be taken with some latitude. If the date of the last menstruation be wanting, the next nearest point for calculation is the period of quickening. This, however, as already mentioned, is liable to great variation.

## MISCARRIAGE.

### MISCARRIAGE. *Abortion.*

Pregnancy being established, may be terminated at any time during the usual period. If the expulsion of the contents of the womb take place before six months are past, it is termed a miscarriage or abortion; if after that time, and before the full period, the occurrence is merely termed a premature delivery, as it is possible that the child may live, although born even before seven months have expired.

Miscarriage is more likely to take place about the monthly epochs than at any other periods of pregnancy: this is particularly the case at the first or second return of the time at which menstruation should have recurred.

#### Symptoms.

Pains in the lower part of the abdomen, in the loins, and hips. These are premonitory or threatening symptoms. They may pass off as such, or they may be followed by

a discharge of blood, either in considerable or very large quantities, or sometimes not exceeding the flow in ordinary menstruation. From the latter it may be distinguished by the character of the pain, which is expulsive and bearing down, and by the colour of the discharge, which is bright.

The absolute occurrence of abortion can only be determined by the discovery of the conception (the ovum): it is, therefore, a point of importance, where miscarriage is suspected, not to throw away the discharge without careful examination.

At the earliest stages of its existence, the ovum is a small colourless bladder, about the size of a hazel-nut or walnut, containing a transparent fluid, in which the minute rudimentary form of the human being is seen floating. At later periods the ovum, being larger, is not so easily overlooked, unless it has been ruptured; but even then the partially developed child will be discoverable.

**Causes.**

Falls ; blows ; shocks ; mental emotion ; immoderate exercise ; over-exertion or excessive fatigue of any kind ; violent purgatives and medicines given to produce this effect, which often, by their severe action, cause inflammation of the bowels, and the death of the mother. Habit:—*i. e.* when once a woman has miscarried, she is prone to do so again at the same period of pregnancy.

**Treatment.**

Attention to the general health, and the observance of all means for strengthening the system, will tend to prevent this accident. Particular care to be taken as the period approaches at which this occurrence may be anticipated. At this time it is advisable that the patient should sleep alone, and upon a mattress. Gentle exercise ; rest on a sofa as much as possible. These precautions should be carried over the next monthly period, after which miscarriage will be less probable.

For the symptoms of threatened miscarriage, the patient should go to bed (if on a mattress so much the better), the room should be freely ventilated and kept cool, the diet should be light and unstimulating. From fifteen to twenty drops of laudanum, according to the severity

of the pain, may be given, and repeated, if required, in three or four hours. A dose of castor-oil, or Epsom salts, should be taken in six or eight hours afterwards.

If these precautions have not been taken, or have not availed, the patient should be laid on a bed, lightly covered, the room kept cool, and the hemorrhage checked by the application of napkins dipped in cold water to the lower part of the body, and to the external organs. The profuse discharge which takes place may sometimes be checked by injecting cold water into the passage ; or by plugging it with a cambric handkerchief, or piece of sponge dipped in cold water. One pill (see Prescription No. 21) should be given every four hours. If the ovum have been expelled, the discharge will soon cease. This fact should be ascertained by carefully examining all clots in a basin of water.

After miscarriage has happened, the patient should be as strictly careful as after labour. The large quantity of blood that is often lost on these occasions leaves a woman extremely enfeebled. The womb is still enlarged and heavy. Rest in bed is essentially necessary for a week or a fortnight. A light nutritious diet, with tonic medicines. (See Prescriptions Nos. 8, 32, 34, 38, or 39).



## LABOUR.

## LABOUR.

**Symptoms and Management.**

*We very emphatically premise that we give the following instructions, relative to the conduct of labour, for the benefit of those only who from circumstances have no choice but to take upon themselves the functions of an accoucheur.*

For some days, or perhaps only a few hours, before the conclusion of pregnancy, the enlarged abdomen subsides. Relief is thereby afforded to the oppression and discomfort often experienced in the chest, but as the womb presses more upon the bowels and bladder these become irritable, and there is frequent occasion to void the urine, which is passed in only small quantities.

What are termed "false pains" frequently occur at this time. They are generally felt in the stomach, passing to the loins and hips; they are often bearing down, like true labour pains, and like these also they recur at intervals, but not with the same regularity. They are frequently attended with griping and disordered bowels. Fifteen drops of laudanum will relieve them. If attended with disorder of the bowels take the draught (see Prescription No. 28), or a dose of the mixture (Prescription No. 15).

There are certain *preliminary*

matters which deserve attention, in the preparation of the lying-in chamber.

The bed should be prepared, or "guarded," by covering the right hand side of it with a skin of leather, or piece of waterproof fabric, laying over these three or four folds of sheet, so that discharges may be soaked up thereby.

The patient should change her dress so that she have on only her under garments and night-gown, over which, so long as she may be able to move about her room, she should wear a loose dressing-gown. The under garments should be so arranged as to be easily slipped down after the labour has ended.

The monthly-nurse and one female friend should be the only persons in the room besides the patient and the attendant.

The room should be well ventilated and kept at a moderate temperature.

If the bowels be costive the patient should take a dose of castor oil, or have a clyster of warm gruel, as soon as labour begins. The last stage of the labour is often shortened thereby.

The diet, until labour is finished, should be light, unstimulating, and nourishing, varying but little from the ordinary habit.

The conversation should be cheerful—as little as possible having reference to labours, and suspended

or moderated during the pains, as it is often very irritating to women at those moments, when the object should be to soothe and gain time.

A skein of strong brown thread, and a large pair of scissors, should be in readiness.

A plentiful supply of linen, warm and cold water, a small bath, &c. &c. should also be provided.

We repeat, that in all that here follows it is absolutely assumed *that medical aid is not obtainable, and for that reason alone are the instructions here given.*

When labour begins there is often a slight amount of coloured discharge; this is called the "shew;" but very frequently it is not perceived until later.

The ordinary natural process of childbirth may be divided into two stages: the *first* consisting in the process of the opening of the womb itself, and the expulsion of the child's head into the lower part of the mother's body or pelvis: the *second* being occupied by the expulsion of the child from the mother's body; and the subsequent expulsion of the after-birth.

The *first stage* is marked by the character of the pains, and the condition of the mouth or orifice of the womb. The pains are generally felt most severely in the stomach, and are usually described as "grinding pains." They are at first slight, and at intervals of a quarter or half an hour; becoming more frequent and more severe. They are occasionally attended with shivering, vomiting, and cramps. These symptoms need excite no alarm. Sick-

ness seems even to be of some service in relaxing the parts.

After the first stage has continued a short time it is advisable to ascertain, by examination, how the labour is progressing, and whether the child is rightly placed, or, in technical language, "the nature of the presentation." This proceeding is in lying-in phraseology termed "taking a pain."

The patient lying on her left side, on the right side of the bed, with her knees bent and the thighs raised towards her abdomen, a sheet or blanket having been thrown over the patient, the forcinger of the right hand is to be smeared with pomatum or lard, and passed into the vagina, or front passage, and pressed upwards and backwards until it comes in contact with a firm resisting body. If the child's head be pressing the womb down, a smooth globular surface will be felt under the finger; by pressing this still backwards and upwards, the mouth of the womb will be felt. It forms a round orifice, with tense thin edges, during the time that a pain is on, but as that passes away, the edges become soft, and permit the end of the finger to pass beyond. Care is to be taken in making this examination that too much pressure be not made upon the "membranes" or bag of "waters" which fill up the orifice or mouth of the womb, and are protruded, more or less, by the contraction of the womb, while the pain lasts. It is important to retain this bag entire as long as possible, because, being protruded by each pain, it acts as a wedge, and dilates the passage, thereby pre-

paring a way for the head of the infant. It very frequently happens that this membrane, or bag, is ruptured by the first few pains, and the child's head may then be felt. A gush of waters flows at the time.

It will not be very easy for a non-professional person to make out the mouth of the womb until after several trials. This, however, need not give too much anxiety, since it may safely be inferred that the presentation is natural, or that the head presents, if a large, firm, globular tumour be found pressing down into the upper part of the vagina, or passage.

The examination must not be repeated frequently while the pains are merely "grinding;" that is to say, during the first stage. No benefit accrues to the patient thereby; on the contrary, harm,—for the passage gets heated, and the secretions which would naturally moisten its surface and facilitate the next stage are suppressed.

The duration of this first stage is matter of uncertainty. In a first labour it is sometimes many hours,—depending a good deal upon the age and general health of the patient. In a young healthy woman, who has taken rational care of herself during her pregnancy, it will be shorter than in a woman getting on towards forty years of age, or who has hitherto neglected the dictates of prudence and common sense.

One thing, however, is certain, that too much interference at this time will protract the labour. The patient must be warned not to bear down, or strain. She may be allowed to sit up, or walk about her

chamber, and must be amused or occupied as best she can under the circumstances. She may take light nourishment, but must not be plied with stimulants. The room must be kept cool, and free from gossiping intruders.

*Second stage.*—The pains become longer, more severe, and are attended with a bearing-down sensation, which compels the patient also to strain. This change in the labour is attended with a distinct change in the character of the patient's groans (if she make any noise at all). The sound is a combination of straining and groaning; heard a few times it will readily be recognised.

The patient must now be kept on the bed—an examination being made more frequently than in the first stage. The child's head will be felt coming down into the passage. If the waters have been discharged, the scalp will be felt wrinkled, and the bones overlapping each other. As the head descends the expulsive pains become stronger. During this stage the patient may be allowed to pull at a towel fixed to the foot of the bed, on the right hand side, her feet pressing against the foot-board. Between each pain the head will recede a little. As the head continues to be pressed forward during each pain the external parts become greatly distended, and a desire is felt to evacuate the contents of the bowel. The patient, however, must on no account be permitted to leave the bed at this time.

When the head of the child begins to pass the outlet the right

hand of the attendant is to be spread out, and, protected by a napkin, is to cover and gently but firmly support the fundament to prevent its being torn as the child's head passes out into the world. There will probably now be a suspension of the pains for a short interval; the hand must nevertheless be maintained in its position, to protect the external parts of the mother as the shoulders of the child are expelled by the following pains. Often enough, head, shoulders, and hips, are all driven through by one pain.

Entire relief from suffering follows, and is nearly always expressed in the strongest and most emphatic language.

The "waters" have usually been partly discharged at an earlier stage of the labour; the remainder now frequently follow in a gush, after the birth of the child. It sometimes occurs that the membranes do not give way until the head is passing, or has actually passed.

Immediately after the child is born, and separated as below directed, the hand of the attendant should be placed on the lower part of the mother's abdomen, where the womb will be felt as a hard tumor, about the size of a child's head. If, however, it should remain as large as it was before, there is another child to be born. If this be not the case, the left hand should be kept upon the tumour, the fingers of the right hand occasionally following the navel-string into the passage, to ascertain if the afterbirth be within reach. This must be done without violent dragging at the cord. In about ten minutes, or less, the

afterbirth will be forced down by the contractions of the womb, and when it has reached the outlet it may be removed by the hand of the attendant. The afterbirth having been expelled, a soft warm napkin is to be applied to the external parts of the mother. During the next hour, the hand of the attendant should be frequently placed upon the abdomen, in order to ascertain that the womb retains its hard form, and has not relaxed and become large and soft, in which case flooding is to be apprehended. The state of the napkin must also be occasionally noticed, in order to satisfy the mind on that point.

Should the patient feel faint, in consequence of the profuseness of the discharge, the pillows should be removed from under the head, which should be allowed to be the lowest point of her body; firm pressure must be made upon the womb, and cold wet napkins applied to the external organs. (For the treatment of hæmorrhage after labour, see further on.)

Generally, however, nothing of this kind is required. *Perfect stillness* is to be enforced for three or four hours. It is important that the patient should not be allowed suddenly to assume an upright or sitting posture. A little tea or gruel may be administered. At the end of a couple of hours a broad bandage may be fixed around the body, not tightly, but merely just so as to give a sense of some support. The soiled garments, &c. are to be removed, dry warm napkins applied, and the patient gently moved up in the bed, then left to

sleep, if she can. Light nourishment, as gruel, sago, tea, &c. may be given from time to time.

If there be severe after-pains or nervous excitement, preventing sleep, twenty to thirty drops of laudanum, or ten grains of Dover's powder, may be administered.

A few hours after delivery the bladder should be emptied. For this purpose, however, the patient should deviate as little as possible from the horizontal posture. If the labour have been long and tedious, there may at first be some difficulty in passing water: this should be relieved by the application of warm fomentation to the lower part of the abdomen.

The discharge which, after delivery, continues to flow of a red colour, after a few days changes to greenish or yellow, and is known as the "green waters." It has usually ceased by the end of about fourteen or twenty days. If this discharge should suddenly cease at an early period, some fever or inflammation may be feared. Daily washing the external parts with warm water should be practised. The patient should not be moved from the recumbent posture while this is being performed.

If the discharge should be profuse, the patient will become debilitated thereby. In this case she should take tonic and astringent medicines. (See Prescriptions Nos. 32, 34, 39, or 40.)

#### **Difficult Labours and Cross-births.**

The process of child-birth sometimes deviates from what has been

described as ordinary or natural labour in the preceding observations.

**I. TEDIOUS LABOUR.**—The average duration of natural labour is under twenty-four hours. In first labours, and in women between thirty and forty years of age, the process sometimes occupies two or three times that period. These are called *tedious* or *lingering* labours.

The causes are—feeble contractions of the womb; rigidity or hardness of the mouth of the womb and other parts; premature rupture of the waters; excessive quantity of waters. In the first case, where the feebleness of the contractions of the womb is the cause of the protraction of the labour, a purgative dose or a clyster should be given, and every means taken to divert the attention of the patient. If the age of the patient indicate rigidity of the organs, as is usually the case with women in their first labours towards forty years of age, then aperients should also be given. Half-grain doses of ipecacuanha powder may be given every half hour until nausea or vomiting occurs.

Patience is the great requisite in the conduct of tedious labour. Non-interference is the safest rule, especially for the non-professional attendant.

An unusually large size of the abdomen, and feebleness of pains, may justify the premature rupture of the membranes; a large gush of waters is then often rapidly followed by delivery.

*A caution is again given, that in no case but that of the most urgent need should any non-professional person venture upon the conduct of a difficult midwifery case.* There may, however, be circumstances under which it shall not only be justifiable, but incumbent, as a duty, upon any person endowed with presence of mind, coolness, control of the feelings, and some common sense, to endeavour to save the life of one and probably of two fellow-creatures. It is hoped that the instructions now to be laid down may enable such a person to act safely and successfully.

II. A PRETERNATURAL LABOUR, OR CROSS-BIRTH, may be apprehended if, after the pains have continued for some time, the mouth of the womb be opened, and the waters discharged, but the child be out of reach, or the globular tumour be wanting, the membranes hanging down in the vagina.

These circumstances may lead to the suspicion that the case is a cross-birth; but of that, as well as of its character, we can only determine by an examination of the part presenting.

1. *The buttocks.*—It is generally some hours before these come within reach. They may then be mistaken for the head. They are to be distinguished, however, by their softer feel, by the discharge of the dark-green contents of the infant's bowels, and by the presence of the scrotum and penis in a male child, or by the fissure between the buttocks.

When the presentation is so low down that the finger can be passed

over the bent thigh into the infant's groin, the labour may be assisted by gentle force being used to draw the body down, *during a pain only.*

When the greater part of the body is delivered, the finger of the left hand should be passed up the front of the body, and the fore-finger inserted into the child's mouth, so as to give it the earliest possible chance of breathing; otherwise the child may be still-born, from the navel-string being compressed by the head as it passes through the pelvis. This is the risk to which buttock or breach presentation exposes a child: it does not involve danger to the mother.

The front of the body of the child should be directed towards the mother's back as it passes out. If a reverse position exist, the body should be turned round, *during a pain*, the hips and sides being taken between the hands, covered with a napkin.

The infant's arms are to be brought down successively by the side of its body, before the head is expelled.

No violence should be used to drag the child from the mother: gentle help may be afforded during the pains.

As the head passes out, the left hand must protect the fundament and external parts of the mother.

2. *Foot presentation.*—When the feet and legs pass down first, the case comes to be in every respect the same as the latter stages of a breech presentation.

3. *Arm, hand, and shoulder.*—These are extremely difficult to

detect and to manage. After the labour pains have lasted for several hours, the membranes or bag of waters having burst, no globular tumour can be felt. On reaching with the forefinger as high as possible, it may be found that the mouth of the womb is considerably open, and the finger reaches a flat or cylindrical surface; or the hand and fingers can be felt hanging in the vagina. Under these circumstances no child could be expelled by natural efforts. There is only one course to be adopted here: it is to perform the operation of *turning*. This operation requires much care and self-possession in its performance, as the consciousness of having so much dependent upon presence of mind and present action requires some nerve. The position has its peculiar novelty also, and is on the whole very impressive. *It is one that should not be attempted by a non-professional person, unless it is quite clear that there is no alternative but to act or leave the sufferer to die.* This must be explained to the patient, who should be cheered with prospect of a happy termination to her sufferings. Having been determined upon, it is not to be rashly or hurriedly performed: there need be no haste about it. Deliberation and coolness, and taking time to make well sure of each successive step taken, is essential to success. The following instructions must be observed:—

First,—Ascertain that the mouth of the womb is open to more than the size of a five-shilling piece.

Secondly,—Bring the patient's hips near to the edge of the bed.

Thirdly,—Let the operator be seated by the bedside, his right arm bare, the *back* of his right hand smeared with lard or oil.

Fourthly,—Slowly introduce one finger after the other into the vagina, until they are arranged in a conical shape. The hand should then be gently, with a rotatory motion, pressed onwards into the vagina. This is attended with pain. The hand should then rest some few minutes in the vagina until the painful feeling of distension has somewhat subsided.

Fifthly,—Pass the fingers up to the mouth of the womb. If this be sufficiently open to admit the hand, gradually introduce it. If it be not sufficiently open, the mouth of the womb must be very gradually dilated by the fingers,—all efforts at dilatation being suspended during a pain, but not withdrawing the hand altogether from the mouth of the womb.

Sixthly,—When the hand has passed the mouth of the womb, it may be forced through the bag of waters; but these have generally escaped already. The water, if not previously discharged, will then rush down the side of the arm, and some will escape. The arm will, however, serve as a plug to detain the greater quantity.

Seventhly,—Pass the hand along the front of the womb and search for the feet, and grasp both if possible,—or one, if not both. Bring down the feet and legs into the vagina gradually—waiting for a pain, during which the drawing down of the child is to be suspended.

Eighthly,—The case is now to be treated as a Breech Presentation.

In this operation great caution is required—1. That the hand be kept in contact with the child's body, so as to avoid as much as possible the risk of bruising the inner surface of the womb; 2. Not to attempt to push back any part of the child into the womb.

It may be observed, that although this operation may appear formidable when described thus at length, it is not beyond the power of a person of nerve and a clear head, to be the means, *only on an extraordinary emergency, of saving one or two lives. There is no alternative to the woman but delivery or death from exhaustion. The successful attempt may be a life-long source of satisfaction.*

4. *Twin and Multiple cases.*—If, after the birth of one child, the abdomen retain its original size; and if, upon examination of the mouth of the womb, the finger detect another presenting part, it is clear that one or more children yet remain to be delivered.

In many instances, where the pelvis is capacious, and the woman have borne other children, the second child is expelled without interference. In the greater number of cases, however, where the first child has been borne with a head presentation, the second is a breech or cross birth. In this case turning must be had recourse to, if the child does not come down after two or three hours at furthest.

5. *Flooding.*—It sometimes happens that as soon as labour pains

commence, a flow of blood takes place, and continues or augments with each pain. Or the same may take place from a shock, accident, or violent mental emotion at any time towards the end of pregnancy. The bleeding in these cases takes place in consequence of a separation of the afterbirth from the inner surface of the womb.

Cases also occur in which the bleeding comes directly from the afterbirth being placed over the mouth of the womb, and by consequence being inevitably torn when the womb begins to open. The hæmorrhage in these cases is very profuse and alarming. It is a fortunate occurrence for the mother if the labour pains come on rapidly: the head presenting, and being pressed down upon the afterbirth, may stop the bleeding.

In other instances, the flow of blood does not relax, and the woman's life soon appears to be in jeopardy. Here, as speedily as possible after the mouth of the uterus is open to the extent of a five-shilling piece, the hand of the attendant should be passed into the vagina, forced through the membranes, or through the afterbirth, if that substance be felt obstructing the mouth of the womb, and the operation of turning performed without loss of time. (See directions in Arm and Shoulder Presentation.)

Where, however, the flooding is not so alarmingly profuse, it may be checked by applications of cold wet napkins, injection of cold water, and stuffing the vagina with sponge previously compressed into



a conical shape, and greased on its surface, that it may the more easily pass. These means may check the flooding until the child is propelled downwards. If the bag of waters have not burst, it may be ruptured before the vagina is plugged. A bandage should be tightly applied round the abdomen.

Hæmorrhage not unfrequently occurs after the sixth month, without any signs of labour, although occasioned by partial detachment of the afterbirth from its connection with the womb. In these cases the treatment must be rigidly carried out, as directed for *Miscarriage*, with the exception of plugging the vagina, which is not advisable, since bleeding may continue although it may not then escape and show itself externally. If the bleeding is not checked, the finger should be passed into the mouth of the womb, and the bag of waters be ruptured. Labour will soon follow, and the hæmorrhage be thereby stopped.

*The hand should never be introduced into the womb if it can by any means be avoided. The womb is very susceptible of inflammatory action, and when so diseased is not easily treated. A woman must not, however, be allowed to die from flooding, for fear of this risk.*

*Hæmorrhage after delivery.*—Attentive watching is demanded for at least two hours after labour, in order to be certain the discharge of blood is not too profuse.

It happens frequently, that after all due attention has been paid to the patient, when the uterus has

been firmly contracted, when no faintness has been noticed, and every thing seems to be going on well, suddenly the patient's countenance becomes blanched, she feels sick, complains of indistinctness of vision, yawns, and throws her arms about. Such symptoms direct immediate attention to the extent of the discharge, which will be found flowing from the passage in a full stream: if not quickly stanchd, the patient may pass into a fatal swoon. The pillows must immediately be taken from beneath the head; the doors and windows opened, so as to admit plenty of fresh air, unless the weather be intensely cold; cold water is to be dashed on the lower part of the abdomen, and ice-cold wet napkins to be applied to the external parts, while pressure is made upon the womb. If an enema syringe be at hand, a stream of cold water should be pumped into the vagina. The pulse will be scarcely perceptible. A dessertspoonful of brandy or half a teaspoonful of sal-volatile in water should be given every quarter of an hour. If these do not rally the pulse, larger quantities of brandy may be administered. Pressure should all the while be kept up over the womb, by the hand placed on the outside of the lower part of the abdomen. By the above means it will probably again contract, whereby the flooding will be checked. The same treatment must, nevertheless, be continued for some time, as that organ will be disposed to relax again as soon as the pressure and cold applications are discontinued.

**Management of the Infant.**

When the child's head is expelled, care is to be taken that it has breathing room, and that the bed-clothes, &c. do not prevent access of air to its mouth. When the body has been expelled it should be turned on its back. The infant will generally begin to cry immediately: should this not occur, a few slaps should be inflicted on the face, chest, &c. with a towel dipped in cold water. This will in most instances suffice to cause the child to draw in a short inspiration: it will then cry, and respiration will be fully established.

As soon as this takes place, the navel-string is to be tied and divided. This is a very simple operation, and only requires attention to the following directions:—

Take four or five threads of strong brown thread; of these make two strings, each about fifteen or sixteen inches long, tying a knot at each end. The navel-string being then taken hold of, is to be tightly tied round with one of these ligatures, at about an inch and a half or two inches from the child's abdomen. The other ligature is next to be tied about two inches nearer to the mother. The navel-string is then to be cut through with a sharp pair of scissors, between these two ligatures. If it should bleed afterwards, another ligature should be tied.

Should the child not breathe after the above-mentioned measures have been adopted, it should be placed in a warm bath, while attempts are made to inflate its

lungs by breathing into its mouth, holding the nostrils to prevent the escape of the breath that way. Gentle pressure should also be made upon the upper part of the wind-pipe (Adam's apple), to prevent the air entering the stomach instead of the lungs. The sides of the chest should then be gently depressed, so as to empty the lungs. These operations may be alternately repeated as long as the slightest pulsation can be felt in the region of the heart.

The child having been separated from its mother, is to be wrapped in a warm flannel. It should then be well washed with warm water and soap, near, not close to, a fire. The child's body is often covered with a white unctuous substance, which is sometimes difficult to remove. If the first soap and water washing do not remove this, the surface should be smeared with oil or lard before the second washing: this will soften the white substance, and render it more easily removable by soap and water.

When the child has been wiped dry, the remainder of the cord, or navel-string, is to be enclosed in two or three folds of soft rag, and laid upwards on the abdomen. A band of soft flannel should then be passed twice round the body, not tightly. This belt should be worn for several months, as it affords support.

Swelling or puffiness of the scalp is generally noticed after hard labours. This may be left to itself, and will disappear in a few days.

After the washing and dressing

is complete, the child should be placed in bed with its mother, and its mouth put to the nipple. There may or may not be milk at first, but the child's suction accelerates the secretion, and stimulates the womb to contract, thereby diminishing the risk of hæmorrhage.

The warmth of the mother will be of service to the infant. Newly-born children do not maintain their own warmth. When thoroughly warm, the infant may be placed upon a pillow in a cot or bassinette. If no milk appear in the mother's breast after twelve hours, nothing should be given to the infant but warm milk and water; this should be repeated every two hours until the mother can afford a supply.

Castor oil, butter and sugar, &c. are often forced down the throats of infants, for no good reason whatever. The first milk that is secreted by the mother has all the aperient properties that can ordinarily be needed for the removal of the dark secretion contained in the bowels of the child at birth. There is certainly no occasion to physic a child directly it comes amongst us. If the contents of the bowels should not be evacuated for a couple of days, a teaspoonful of castor oil may be given. Accurate examination should first be made, in order to ascertain that no malformation exists to prevent the passage of the motions.

The urine sometimes is suppressed for several days after birth: nothing more than warm baths, or fomentations, need be employed in these cases, as, if no physical obstacle

exist, the secretion will certainly be established at last.

The breasts of newly-born infants frequently contain a secretion of a watery or milk-like character. This is erroneously regarded as true milk by many persons. Nurses are disposed too often "to get it away," as they express it. No interference is required; but much harm may be done thereby. If the breasts should swell or inflame, warm fomentation will be sufficient treatment.

The jaundice that appears in infants a few hours or days old does not call for medicine. It is the result of natural changes taking place in the circulation of the liver, and will naturally disappear.

Children are frequently "*tongue-tied*;" that is, the cord which is below the tongue prevents its tip being bent upwards freely, so as to embrace the nipple in sucking. In this case it should be cut. This operation should be performed with a pair of sharp round-ended scissors. Care must be taken that these be directed downwards in making the incision, which need only divide the edge of the cord-like membrane. If the incision be made upwards, towards the under surface of the tongue, an artery may be wounded.

As this operation is not generally urgent, it may probably be postponed until surgical aid can be obtained.

#### **Treatment after Labour.**

Much harm is done to the mother's health, and often the con-

stitution is irreparably injured, by prematurely getting up after a confinement. According to the individual strength of the patient, and the state of the weather, the patient may be allowed to leave her bed after from five to seven days. She should, however, strictly observe a recumbent posture upon a couch for another week, at least, before she ventures to sit up or walk. Those whose circumstances in life compel them sooner "to be about," pay a heavy penalty for so doing. Falling of the womb is a consequence under which the life of women of the poorer classes is often rendered one of suffering and misery.

The lying-in chamber should be light and well ventilated. Darkness and closeness of the room, as too frequently met with, are highly prejudicial to the health and strength of both mother and infant. Dread of the ill effects of a draught of cold air leads to the smothering of the infant and parent among curtains, feather beds, and fires, until both are rendered tenfold more susceptible of the slightest change of temperature.

The diet of a recently delivered woman should be light but nourishing during the first two or three days. After the bowels have been freely emptied on the third day by a mild aperient, an increase of diet may be allowed. The patient may then resume her usual diet. Little or no good is done by starving women for so many days, as is usual. By "usual diet" is meant most strictly the avoidance of any excess in the use of stimulants. If the patient have

been accustomed to take malt liquors in moderation, the same may be permitted. A pint of mild beer daily is sufficient for any nursing mother. No greater mistake as to the present, or more ruinous error, can be committed, than that of assuming it to be necessary, to enable a mother to perform the office of nursing, that she should drink strong beer *ad libitum*. The milk that is secreted under such circumstances is not either so good in quality or so full in quantity as when only small quantities, or none at all, of malt liquors are taken. The two, three, and four-pints-a-day system excites a feverish condition of the constitution, and damages the characters of the secretions. It is not always easy for a woman suddenly to discontinue such a mode of dieting when she weans her child. The habit in many cases is fixed for life. This is the source of many of those melancholy instances of inveterate love of intoxicating beverages which are occasionally met with among females of all ranks of society.

If thirst be caused by suckling, it may safely and surely be allayed by freely drinking of milk, or milk and barley water, &c. ; at the same time wholesome nutriment is thereby supplied for the formation of pure and nutritious support to the infant.

Suckling is occasionally attended with trouble, more especially so with first children. When the secretion of milk begins, the breasts may be painfully swollen, and feel as if full of hard lumps or knots. When the child is put to the breast the pain is augmented, but if it

takes a full feed, relief is experienced. It very often happens that, the nipple being small, it is several days before the child will suck freely. The fulness and pain in the breasts will be relieved by gently rubbing them two or three times a day with sweet oil; by drawing off a small quantity of the milk from time to time. This is readily effected by means of a soda-water bottle, or other wide-mouthed bottle, warmed with hot water, or by being held to the fire, and then applied to the nipple, the skin around which should be protected by a piece of leather or linen. A small quantity of milk will flow into it as the bottle cools.

If this plan do not succeed, overfulness of the breast may be prevented by suction of another infant, or adult.

The first or second occasion of nursing is often attended with sore nipples. This painful affection may be prevented or relieved by regu-

larly washing the nipples with warm water immediately after suckling, and by the use of Wansborough's metallic shields. They are to be worn in the intervals of nursing, and the nipples washed again before the infant is placed to the breast. A great many means have been recommended for the cure of sore nipples. Among these are shields and teats of various kinds. It is scarcely possible to state which may be the best of these. Sometimes one will suit, and sometimes another kind. The French or cork nipple seems to be open to fewest objections.

If the nipples be cracked and inflamed, a bread and water poultice may be applied at first:—afterwards, any astringent application, as powdered alum, tincture of catechu, &c. Whatever is used must be washed off before the infant sucks. Time, and perseverance in suckling, protecting the nipple in the intervals, are the most trustworthy remedies.

## DISEASES OF LYING-IN WOMEN.

**CHILDBED FEVERS.** *Puerperal Inflammations; Inflammation of the Peritoneum, or Lining Membrane of the Abdomen; of the Veins of the Womb, and parts connected therewith; Uterine Phlebitis; Puerperal Peritonitis.*

### Symptoms.

Pain and extreme tenderness on pressure, with distension, of the

abdomen; the knees are drawn up; pain in the bowels on moving and taking a deep breath; thirst; loss of appetite; tongue furred. The attack generally begins with more or less shivering, and fever; the discharge becomes suppressed, and the secretion of milk diminished. The pulse is very rapid and small.

In some cases there is less tenderness of the abdomen, and the fever is of a low, or typhoid character;

the pulse extremely feeble; the tongue having a thick, dark, or black coating. Delirium occurs. Diarrhoea still further prostrates the patient.

Sometimes this disease is of a lingering character, when abscesses form in the joints, limbs, and internal organs.

Neuralgic or hysterical pains may at first be mistaken for the above; but they are not attended with shivering, fever, and suppression of the discharge and of the milk.

#### Causes.

The lying-in state predisposes—constipation, errors in diet, sudden suppression of perspiration, will excite these inflammations.

They sometimes assume an epidemic character; that is to say, when one case has occurred, others often follow. Childbed fever also frequently follows upon very protracted or difficult labours.

#### Treatment.

This will depend upon the strength of the patient and the character of the disease. No invariable rule can be laid down, as the latter point varies greatly in different seasons.

When the pulse is full and strong, and the pain very acute, a large number of leeches (from twenty to forty) should be applied on the abdomen: their bleeding may be encouraged by warm fomentation, or by a large bread and water or linseed-meal poultice. One of the pills (see Prescription No. 19) should be taken every three or

four hours. If the bowels are confined, the aperient mixture (Prescription No. 3) should be taken also, but discontinued when the purgative effect is obtained.

If the symptoms do not abate under this treatment, a large blister plaster should be placed on the abdomen. The calomel and opium should be persevered in until the inflammation is checked, or the gums are affected thereby. They should in that case, if the disease have not subsided, be still given at longer intervals.

In those inflammations which have the low or typhoid character, in which pain is but slight, or perhaps absent, and the symptoms altogether obscure, a very opposite plan of treatment to the above is to be adopted. These cases often begin with indefinite symptoms referable to the nervous system; such as sleeplessness, distressing dreams, confusion of thought, &c. The suppression of the green waters with these symptoms should excite alarm. In a very few hours the pulse falls, and the patient soon exhibits all the signs of prostration. A soothing, not active, practice is called for. Five grains of Dover's powder and two of James's powder every six or eight hours, with a mild aperient dose, and warm turpentine fomentations applied to the abdomen, are generally the best-suited means for these cases. Beef-tea should be given frequently.

In the worst or typhoid cases, or which have become such in their course, the only plan of treatment that offers any prospect of cure is

to support the constitution by means of stimulants, while it rids itself of its oppression from the poisoned blood. Mercury, opium, &c. will do more harm than good. Wine must be given in frequent doses to maintain the pulse in its force. A tablespoonful may be required every few minutes. Brandy may even be necessary, so low does the heart's action fall in some of these cases. Where death seems imminent from exhaustion, there need be little fear of giving too much stimulus. By these means, apparently hopeless cases have occasionally been saved. The disease is one of blood-poisoning: if the nervous energies can be supported long enough, the poison may be cast out of the system by the various outlets to the circulation.

When amendment has taken place, and the constitution begins to bear a gradual diminution of the quantity of stimulants, bark and ammonia may be given. The diet must be augmented by nutritious substances when the stimulants are withdrawn.

## PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

### Symptoms.

These resemble those of epilepsy, under other circumstances. They are apt to occur during the latter weeks of pregnancy, or during labour or the lying-in state, but may never again happen to the patient in after-life.

In one class of cases the convul-

sions are preceded by headache, giddiness, sense of weight and throbbing, and other symptoms of congestion in the brain. In another class, and that the most numerous, they occur in weak, nervous, and hysterical females.

### Causes.

The peculiar condition of the constitution in the state of pregnancy, and at the time of labour. The fits are sometimes excited by indiscretion, by indigestible articles of food. If they occur during labour they generally subside as soon as delivery is completed.

### Treatment.

Where there are signs of congestion about the brain, leeches should be applied to the head, and strong purgatives and clysters administered. Ten grains of calomel should be given at once; if this do not purge in two or three hours, it should be followed by *one drop* of croton oil, placed on the tongue or mixed in a little sugar. A turpentine clyster should be administered. Mustard plasters should be applied to the soles of the feet or calves of the legs.

In the other class of cases, such as occur in hysterical, nervous, and feeble women, with small pulse, a different plan of treatment must be followed. Leeching must not be had recourse to. The face and head may be sprinkled or dashed freely with cold water. Stimulants, such as ether, sal-volatile, or brandy, should be given. The turpentine clyster will be useful also in these cases.

**PUERPERAL MANIA OR INSANITY.****Symptoms.**

Either a few days or hours, it may be before, or more commonly after childbirth, the mother becomes somewhat strange and excited, suspicious of her friends and attendants, imagining evils and dangers to herself or child; or her affections are entirely alienated from her offspring, which, if not carefully watched, she might injure. The patient's spirits are greatly depressed; she will cry often and long; melancholy alternating with the state of excitement characterised by incoherent volubility and irritability of temper. The pulse may be increased in rapidity; but this, as well as other bodily symptoms, may show but little indications of disease.

The symptoms may subside in the course of a few days or hours, or they may pass into furious mania, or melancholy. The above constitutes the faintest outline of this affection, which presents many forms and degrees of severity. They should suffice, however, to put the attendants of a lying-in woman upon their guard in the event of the appearance of such symptoms.

**Cause.**

A peculiar condition of the female nervous system, arising out of childbirth.

**Treatment.**

Upon the first occurrence of the symptoms in a milder degree, a full dose of tincture of henbane should

be given, and repeated at intervals of four or six hours, according to the effect produced (see *Table of Medicines*). An aperient draught should be given if the bowels are costive. The greatest care and vigilance are required in watching that the patient does not injure herself or offspring. When such symptoms appear, the woman ought never to be left entirely alone. If she be very violent, the arms may be pinioned down to the sides by a sheet folded broad and firmly bound round the body. This should not be had recourse to if it can safely be avoided; but where there are not sufficient or competent attendants, it is the best plan to use some restraint of this kind. By thereby preventing the patient from augmenting her excitement, she will often become quiet, and fall off into a refreshing doze.

It is scarcely necessary to observe how important it is in such a case to spare no effort to obtain medical advice.

**WHITE LEG.** *Inflammation of the Veins of the Lower Extremity.***Symptoms.**

At an uncertain interval after delivery, the patient experiences shivering, sickness, rapid pulse, sense of prostration, thirst, and furred tongue. Pain is felt in the region of the womb, and in the course of a day or two extends to the groin and upper part of the thigh, which are tender when pressed.



There will be some slight degree of swelling; the tenderness may be traced in a narrow line along the inner side of the thigh down to the back of the knee-joint, and down the calf of the leg. The skin of the leg and entire limb becomes tense, white, and shining: hence the name of the malady. The impression of the finger is retained for some seconds after its pressure has been removed. Movement of the limb becomes painful.

These symptoms vary greatly as to degrees of severity, and as to duration. In some instances they may all have disappeared in a few weeks; in others they may last for months. The disease is not attended with the danger to life that marks inflammation of the veins of the womb, but it is frequently a source of much pain and difficulty in walking for several months.

**Treatment.**

Two or three dozen leeches should be applied to the groin, and the

bites be afterwards fomented and poulticed. Simple saline mixture (see Prescription No. 4; the tartar emetic being omitted if the pulse be feeble). Ten grains of Dover's powder to be given at bed-time to allay pain. The bowels should be regulated by four or five grains of blue pill and a dose of castor oil, or a rhubarb draught. The diet should be light and unstimulating.

As the inflammation extends down the limb, the occasional application of a few leeches at different points will be found serviceable.

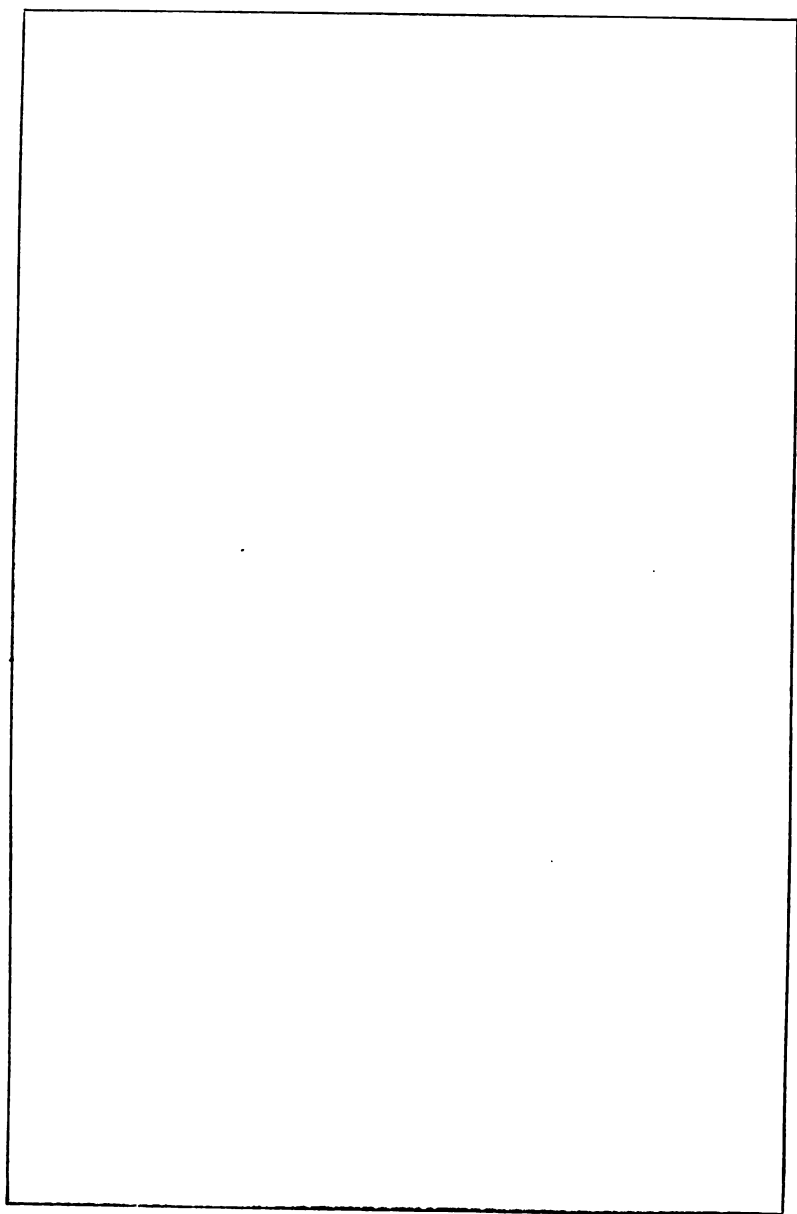
The entire limb should be enveloped in flannel wrung out of warm water, and then enclosed in waterproof material. The best kind is the thin gutta-percha sheeting. This application to be changed as often as required to keep the limb warm.

When all the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, the stiffness and immobility of the limb may be relieved by the use of stimulating liniments (see Prescriptions).

**SECTION III.**



**ACCIDENTS.**



## ACCIDENTS.

### SHOCK OR CONCUSSION.

ANY serious accident, or severe injury, causes a *shock* to the nervous system, depressing its energies and interfering with the vital functions. The patient in that state presents a cold pale surface; his consciousness is suspended, or partially so; he has a feeble, sighing kind of breathing; and the pulse is small and feeble. The condition is similar to that of fainting, or collapse. There is often sickness; and in children convulsions frequently occur in this state.

This collapsed state may last only a few minutes, or may continue for various lengths of time up to a couple of days. Reaction then takes place, and in the majority of instances recovery ensues. If, however, serious injury to any vital organ have happened, a state of morbid excitement may follow.

Where the injury to vital organs is still more serious, no reaction will follow, but the patient sooner or later sinks.

When called to a person in a state of collapse from the shock of an accident, a small quantity of stimulant should be given, such as a little wine and water, or brandy and water, or a few drops of ether or sal-volatile in water; the surface of the body should be warmed by blankets, hot bottles to the feet, legs, &c. The head should be kept in a line with the body, which should be laid in the recumbent posture. Let the patient have plenty of fresh air. *In all such cases abstain from bleeding.*

For the particular treatment of special injuries, see the several headings in the present section.

## TREATMENT OF ACCIDENTS.

**ABRASION.** *Graze; Excoriation.***Symptoms.**

The outermost skin removed by violence, as a blow, a fall, or friction of clothing.

**Treatment.**

For a small extent of injury, court plaster; for larger, gold-beater's skin or collodion; or collodion painted over the gold-beater's skin.

Common adhesive plaster, or diachylon, generally irritates an abraded surface.

Any simple unirritating substance that will serve to protect the true or deep skin while the cuticle or outer skin is being formed; *e. g.* spermaceti ointment, glycerine, &c.

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**ANIMATION, SUSPENDED.** (See *Hanging, Drowning, Suffocation, or Cold.*)

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**ARTERIES, BLEEDING FROM.**

This is known by the blood flowing by jerks, and by its bright scarlet colour; whereas the blood from veins is of a dark purple colour, and flows in a continuous stream.

**Treatment.**

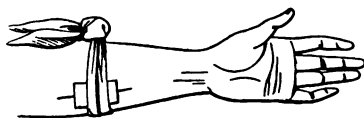
Pressure of the finger over the wound will, if the artery be small, stop the bleeding after a short time.

If the bleeding recommences when the finger is removed, pressure may be made by twisting a handkerchief twice round the limb, over the wound; place a stick under the knot and give it several turns, so as to make firm pressure, thus:—



The pressure should only be sufficient to stop the bleeding; beyond that it will bruise or injure the parts.

Or, a piece of rag several times folded, and tied down with a broad piece of tape, or bandage, thus:—



If the bleeding proceed from a wound of an artery in a limb, and is not checked by either of the above methods, the current of the

blood in the limb may be checked by pressure upon the main artery. Thus, if it be in the arm, firm pressure should be made downwards in the neck, just above and behind the collar-bone. This pressure may conveniently be made by means of the handle of a door-key wrapped in a few folds of linen.

If the blood flow from a wound in the hand, it may be considerably checked, or altogether arrested, by bending the elbow-joint, and firmly pressing the lower against the upper part of the arm, so that the hand shall be able to touch the shoulder.

If the wounded artery be in the lower extremity, the flow of blood can be controlled by firm pressure at the groin, where the large artery may be felt pulsating as it passes over the bone.

While the circulation is thus controlled, the open mouth of the artery, in the wound, should be taken hold of by a pair of fine-pointed forceps, and a piece of silk, or strong thread, should be then firmly tied round it near the forceps. Care must be taken not to cut the artery through in tying the ligature. One end of the ligature should be left hanging out of the wound, which should then be covered with lint or rag wetted with cold water.

If the artery divided be small, and not conveniently accessible for either pressure or ligature, a small piece of lint soaked in muriated tincture of steel, or touching it with stick of nitrate of silver, or lint moistened with spirits of turpentine, will frequently arrest hæmorrhage.

If none of these means be at

hand, a piece of iron wire made black-hot, lightly and rapidly applied, will stop the bleeding. This plan appears formidable, but it is very efficacious, and is not so painful as might be thought.

Bleeding from veins is easily stopped by pressure.

At the same time that these means are employed, it will be necessary to keep the patient as tranquil as possible, and give light unstimulating diet. If fainting take place, the patient should be laid on the back with the head low, and small quantities of wine or wine and water very carefully administered.

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### BITES OF LEECHES.

Press steadily for some time with the finger upon the orifice, previously covered with two or three folds of lint or rag. If this do not avail, apply a little muriated tincture of iron on lint; or touch the orifice with nitrate of silver, or with red-hot wire; or pass a fine needle horizontally through the bite, and then twist a piece of fine silk several times round the needle, enclosing the bite by a figure of eight.

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**BITES OR STINGS.** 1. *Of Insects,*—*as Bees, Wasps, &c. &c.*; 2. *Of Snakes, Dogs, &c.*

#### 1. BITES OF INSECTS.

These, strictly speaking, are sim-

ply *poisoned wounds*, and not what is generally understood by the word *venomous*, or *deadly*.

The *symptoms* produced will vary according to individual constitution, state of health, &c. Generally speaking, they are slight, and confined to the part. The swelling may, however, extend over a whole limb, or even over the whole body, and be attended with sickness, faintness, &c.

#### Treatment.

If a sting be left in, it must be extracted with forceps or tweezers. The best local application is harts-horn or sal-volatile. If inflammation follow, it must be treated with cold lotions, or poultices.

If the effects produced be of the more serious character named, stimulants must be given freely. Brandy in hot water; ether; sal-volatile. (See *Table of Doses*.)

A ligature should be tightly tied round the limb above the bite or wound, while surgical aid is procured. At the same time nitrate of silver or caustic potash may be applied to the wound.

## 2. BITES OF SNAKES, DOGS, &c.

In the case of a snake-bite of a venomous kind, *e. g.* cobra, the effects are so rapidly developed that only the use of instantaneous and energetic means offers any chance of saving life. The adder's bite is occasionally followed in a short time by serious consequences.

These are only to be averted by

the frequent administration of strong stimulants, such as teaspoonful doses of sal-volatile in water every five or ten minutes, to an adult, and in reduced doses if a child. In some cases of cobra bites in India life has been saved by the administration of a teaspoonful of *eau de luce* (a solution of ammonia with oil of amber) every five minutes, while the fearful state of depression continues.

The explanation of this mode of treatment is simply that the poison acting with lightning-like rapidity, there is not time to remove it from the point at which it has been inserted, before it is traversing the whole course of the circulation. All that is left to us to do is to uphold the vital energies of the victim until it shall have lost its force, or been expelled from the system. How either may happen we know not. We may be thankful that life can sometimes be saved under such imminent danger.

For dog-bites, apply a ligature tightly above the spot until strong caustic can be applied, or the part be removed by incision. If the bite be only superficial, the free application of a stick of lunar caustic will suffice. In deeper bites the stick of lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) or caustic potash may be applied as soon as possible, if surgical aid cannot be procured to remove the part.

Hydrophobia seldom occurs. Compared to the number of dog-bites, its occurrence is as nothing. This fact, however, should not lead to neglect of the means above mentioned, but should remove those alarming ap-

prehensions which may disorder the nervous system and lay the foundation of serious symptoms.

### BONES, BROKEN.

When a thigh, or arm, is broken, there is little difficulty in finding it out. If there have not been a distinctly perceptible snap, there will be the disfigurement and inability to use the limb, which will shortly lead to the discovery of the nature of the accident. If the broken bone be moved gently, there will be felt and heard a grating or crepitation of the ends upon one another. If, however, ribs or smaller bones be broken, the fracture may not be so readily detected.

In all accidents of this kind, the first object is to remove the sufferer as quietly and carefully as possible to his home, or wherever else may be thought desirable. Unless care be taken in so doing, a simple fracture of the bone may be seriously complicated, and converted into a compound fracture; *i. e.* rough handling may force the broken ends of the bone through the muscles and skin.

In order to avoid this, if the sufferer has to be moved any distance, less or more, he should be laid upon a door or shutter, or any board large enough to carry him. This should be placed on a level with the patient, so that it will scarcely be required to raise him in placing him thereon. A hand conveyance of this kind is preferable to

a horse carriage, as less jolting is occasioned thereby. The limb should be placed at the same time as nearly as possible in its natural direction, in order to prevent the broken ends of the bone piercing the skin before it is properly set.

#### Treatment.

*General rules.*—The first point is to restore the broken bones as nearly as possible to their natural position. This must be done by drawing the broken bones in opposite directions, so that the ends may slip into contact and resume their natural position.

Certain articles are required in order to keep the bones in place. These may be procured, generally, with a little trouble and contrivance. They are:—linen bandage, three or four inches wide, and several yards in length; soft pads or cushions of various lengths and breadths, made from linen stuffed with tow, wool, chaff, or feathers; splints or pieces of wood about four or five inches broad, a quarter of an inch thick, and of lengths varying with the length of the limb: if these cannot be obtained, bundles of straight straw or strong reeds folded or quilted in cloth will answer the same purpose.

For the first three or four days the broken limb should not be tightly bound up in these splints, bandages, &c.; but they should only be so applied as to keep the bones in place, at the same time that the inflammatory swelling which ensues may be watched and treated with the cold water dressing.



The symptoms and treatment of fractures of particular bones are as follows:—

#### Nose.

##### Treatment.

Replace the bones as nearly as possible in their natural position. If there be any small splinters of bone, they should be removed by the forceps.

Cloths dipped in cold water should be constantly applied, to reduce the swelling and arrest bleeding.

Wounds may afterwards be brought together by sticking plaster.

#### Ribs.

##### Symptoms.

This accident may be detected by gentle pressure, or by the broad flat hand laid over the painful part during breathing: pain is occasioned, and grating of the bones may be felt. The detection of the grating sound, in the case of broken ribs, often requires some time and attention.

##### Treatment.

A linen roller, six inches broad, should be tightly bound several times round the chest, so as to limit the movement of the ribs in breathing. If the edges of the bandage be stitched in several places, it will be less likely to slip.

Rest in bed for a few days will generally be sufficient treatment in addition to the above. Pain may be allayed by Dover's powder or laudanum.

If severe pain and distress in breathing arise—see *Pleurisy*.

#### COLLAR-BONE.

##### Symptoms.

Fracture of this bone is rendered evident by the prominence that may be observed at the seat of fracture. This will be the more readily detected when compared with the bone of the opposite side. A grating feeling, and pain, are also felt when the shoulder is moved.

##### Treatment.

Fix the shoulders back by a bandage crossed behind both. Place a roll or pad in the armpit:—a pair of man's stockings folded will answer the purpose. In the next



place, pass a few turns of a bandage round the arm above the elbow; then carry the remainder of the

bandage several times round the chest, so as to bind the arm to the body. This done, raise the elbow and arm in a sling made by a handkerchief, and tie it over the shoulder of the sound side. By these means the bone will be restored to its natural position, and, by wearing the bandages about a month, will firmly unite.

#### ARM, ABOVE THE ELBOW.

##### Treatment.

If the length of the arm be diminished, or its form distorted, the bones must first be brought into their proper position. One person should steady the shoulder, another should steadily pull at the elbow until the bones can be felt to have taken their proper places. A towel passed round the elbow will form a fixed point in making this extension. When the bones are in place, four splints the length of the arm, lined with four soft pads, should be placed around the arm, and be made firm either by straps or broad pieces of tape. The splints must not be tightly fixed for the first few days, but should be so loose that the state of the swelling may be watched. In the event of this, and pain, being considerable, it will be advisable to reduce the excessive inflammation by means of cold lotions.

Before the splints are fixed, the arm should be well washed with soap and water, and powdered with starch-powder. The same should be done whenever it may be requisite to move the splints, which

need not be done for ten days or a fortnight.

The arm should be bent, and supported in a sling.



The patient should be confined to the bed for a fortnight at least. No movement of the arm should be allowed under five weeks, and movement should then be very gradually and gently resumed.

#### FOREARM, OR THAT PORTION BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND WRIST.

When both bones are broken, the injury is easily discovered. Sometimes only one bone is broken: the accident is then not so apparent, because the other bone acts as a sort of splint, and prevents the obvious deformity that attends fracture of both bones.

##### Treatment.

The bones, if displaced, should be

restored to their proper position by one person firmly holding the upper arm and elbow, while the forearm is put on the stretch from the wrist and hand by another person.

Two large well-padded splints should then be laid, the one on the front, the other on the back of the arm, and then being tied by tapes, the entire arm should be supported by a sling while in the upright or sitting posture.



The splints must be worn for about a month. The same precaution is to be observed not to tighten the splints if there be swelling and inflammation.

#### FINGERS.

##### Treatment.

A thin board should be cut into the shape of the hand; this being padded, the hand should be laid upon it, and it may be covered by

another well-padded splint of a shape corresponding to the hand. It should be supported in a sling.

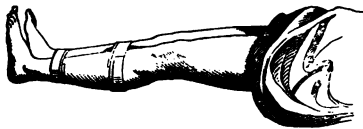
#### THIGH.

Fracture of the thigh-bone may be detected by the deformity, and by the uselessness of the limb; by the inability to stand upon it, or raise it from the ground.

##### Treatment.

The readiest and simplest plan for the treatment of this accident by non-professional persons is that recommended by Mr. South in his "Household Surgery." "The patient must be placed on his back upon a firm mattress, laid on a board resting on the bed-frame, which is better than on the sacking, as that sinks with the weight of the body when resting on it for some weeks. Two thick pads are to be made, of sufficient size to cover, the one the whole of the inside of the sound knee, and the other the inside of the ankle of the same limb. Both limbs must now be laid close together, in the same straight line as the body, resting on the heels, with the toes right upward; and in doing this, care must be taken that the calves of the legs rest flat on the mattress. Thus far done, the body must be kept immoveable by one person, who grasps the hips with his two hands. A second person then takes hold of the broken limb with both hands, just above the ankle, and gently and steadily draws it down, without disturbing its position; whilst a third places

the knee-pad between the two knees, and the ankle-pad between the ankles. The gentle pulling being continued, the sound knee is brought close to that of the broken limb, but a little above it, so that it rests against the jutting inside of the joint, and then, being kept close together, a pad about as broad as the hand must be turned round both legs, directly below both knees, and around this a roller about three yards long must be tenderly, carefully, and tightly wound, so as to prevent one knee slipping from the other. A strap and buckle will serve the same purpose; or, in want of roller and strap, a handkerchief may be passed twice round, and tied, care being taken not to make the knot opposite the hard parts which mark the place of the two leg-bones; for, if put there, it will be likely to cause very uneasy pressure. Both ankles are next to be tied together in like manner, care being taken that that of the sound side is above that of the broken limb. A small pad is now to be placed between the insides of both feet, to guard them against the pressure which is made by binding both feet together; and this completes the whole business."



The usual mode of treatment is much more complicated, and requires a surgical hand. By the above simple plan as good cures have been

effected; it is therefore the best adapted for those to whom the present work is addressed.

#### KNEE-CAP.

This accident is caused either by a fall, or by the violent muscular effort made in preventing a fall, or a slip in walking. Standing on the limb is impossible. If the knee be examined, a depression will be felt where the prominence of the bone should be, above and below which may be felt the two broken pieces of the bone.

#### Treatment.

The patient must lie on a bed, with shoulders and head raised, and the thigh and leg, being kept in the same straight line, are to be elevated to the highest position that can be borne. The best plan is to pass a sling from round the neck to the heel. The two pieces of bone will be brought as nearly as possible together by these means. There is generally considerable swelling; this must be treated by cloths dipped in cold water. At the end of a week tie a couple of handkerchiefs, one round the limb above the upper fragment, the other below the lower, without altering the position above directed. The two handkerchiefs may then be brought closer together by tapes passed from one to the other, and as they approach each other the two pieces of bone will be brought nearer. They cannot be brought actually into contact, but union will take place by a strong new liga-

ment passing from one piece of bone to the other.

It is requisite to maintain this posture and bandaging for a month. After this it will take some time of gradual practice in swinging the leg backwards and forwards upon the edge of a table, before the muscles regain their power of supporting the limb. When the patient is able to raise his leg to a line with his thigh in this manner, a weight of a pound or two should be attached to the foot, and the same practice be continued until he can raise the leg easily to the level of the thigh.

#### LEG, BELOW THE KNEE-JOINT.

There are two bones in the leg: if both, or the larger bone, be broken, the injury is apparent enough; if only one, and that the smaller or outer bone, it is not so readily discovered. The larger bone forms a strong splint, and the patient can stand upon it, although the other bone be broken and cause pain, &c.

#### Treatment.

If only the small bone on the outer side of the leg be broken, complete rest of the limb for a day or two. The leg should then be bandaged with egg and flour, as directed below.

If both, or the larger bone be broken, lay the leg on its outside upon a pillow for four or five days, while by cold lotions, &c. the inflammation and swelling are reduced. At

the end of this time, the bones being placed in position, a splint may be placed on each side of the leg, well padded, and the ankle protected from pressure by a hole being cut in the lower end of the outside splint. Or strips of linen smeared with a thickish paste of white of egg and flour well mixed, or of thick gum and chalk, may be laid over the limb in all directions. In the course of twelve hours this will have dried and hardened into a firm case, which will so protect the limb that, in four or five days, the patient may quit the horizontal posture, and make some little use of the limb.

This plan, however, can only be used where the bone is fractured in such a manner that the opposite ends of the bone can be brought into contact so as to maintain their position. If obliquely broken the ends will slip off each other; it is then preferable to have recourse to splints, as they admit of daily examination of the state of the bones without disturbing them.

In placing the leg to set the bones and apply splints, or starch bandage, &c., observe to keep the great toe in a line with the knee-cap.

If neither of the above methods can conveniently be put in practice, a bundle of reeds or straight straws may be made to serve as spints.

A bag of sand forms a very convenient pillow, in which the leg may be placed on its back, after it is properly put up in either of the above ways; it will then receive support on all sides.

## Foot.

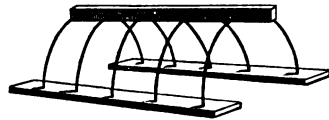
Fractures of these bones should be treated on a similar plan to that of fractures of the bones of the hand. A splint made to pass up the back of the leg, and having a footboard fixed thereto nearly at a right angle, should be padded with soft cushions; and the bones being as nearly as possible adjusted to their natural position, the foot should be placed upon it, and be maintained in its situation by several turns of a bandage. The foot should be kept raised from the ground for two, three, or four weeks, according to the extent of the injury.

**BONES, BROKEN, with Wounds.**  
*Compound Fractures.*

When, in addition to a bone being broken, the soft parts over it are torn or otherwise wounded, it is termed a *compound fracture*. Such accidents are dangerous in proportion to the extent to which the parts are torn or bruised. If a joint also be opened it is a still more serious matter. This class of accidents is especially one in which effort should be made to obtain surgical advice. Failing this, the following directions will point out the principles of treatment:—

The edges of the wounds should be brought together slightly by strips of sticking plaster. If any loose pieces of bone should be visible, and can be detached by a pair of forceps, they should first be

removed. The rest of the limb should be kept cool with cloths dipped in cold water, to be moistened as often as they dry. The air should be admitted to the limb, and the bed-clothes raised so as not to press upon the injury;—both these objects may be attained by a band-box, or wooden and wire frame, arched over the limb, or part.



A light diet and saline medicines (see Prescriptions) should be given. Pain should be relieved by opium at night (see *Table of Medicines*). If the wound heal in a few days, the case is then to be treated as one of simple fracture.

In many cases, however, fever occurs in the course of three or four days. The treatment in this stage must not be lowering: a profuse discharge is soon set up, and the powers of the constitution must be supported by a nutritious diet. Stimulants may be allowed when the patient has previously been accustomed thereto, or if the powers of the system flag and a typhoid state is threatened.

The wound, when extensive, often requires several weeks before it is filled up by the growth of new flesh. During this process of growth the wound should be dressed with the water-dressing, *i. e.* lint soaked in warm water, and covered with oil silk to prevent its evaporation. This should be changed as fre-

quently as required to keep the wound clean, and to sponge away accumulation of discharge.

In such cases as the above (when a surgeon is not within reach), the limb should be placed as nearly as possible in the position directed for a simple fracture; the splints being so arranged as to permit of the dressings with the least possible disturbance of these. The pads and splints should be covered with oil-silk or other waterproof material, so that they shall not be soaked in the discharge. The greatest cleanliness is required.

## BRUISES.

### Symptoms and Causes.

Swelling and discolouration of a part from violence applied; the colour undergoing changes from black to green and yellowish-green, in proportion as the blood effused beneath the skin is absorbed. If a great quantity of blood be effused, inflammation and abscess may follow.

### Treatment.

Apply warmth and moisture by sponging, poultices, or wetted lint or flannel; to be continued until the swelling subsides. Rest of the limb or part injured, and an elevated posture to be maintained. As recovery takes place, the limb is to be very carefully and gradually made use of, especially if a joint have been bruised, otherwise serious inflammation and permanent disease may be excited.

When the end of a finger or toe is crushed, the blood effused under the nail sometimes causes great pain. By scraping down the nail at one part with a knife or piece of glass, it may be made so thin that it will bulge out: a slight puncture will then let out the fluid part of the blood, and give speedy relief to the pain.

## BURNS AND SCALDS.

### Symptoms.

Burns, the effects of heated solids, destroy more deeply than scalds, the effects of heated liquids; the latter, however, are usually the more extensive. In scalding, blisters are usually formed. In burning there may be blisters, or the skin may be charred and its structure destroyed. The latter are, therefore, the more severe injuries. The danger is in proportion to the extent of the skin destroyed, and the nature of the part injured.

### Treatment.

In severe cases, if the burn have been occasioned by the clothing taking fire, the clothes are to be immediately removed, or cut off as quickly as possible, taking all possible care *not to break any blisters*. Those portions that stick should not be disturbed. The rest of the body should be kept warm. If there be shivering or faintness, warm wine-and-water should be given.

In either severe or slight burns or scalds, the most correct principle to guide the selection of applica-

tions is to keep up the heat of the part at first, and bring it down gradually to the ordinary temperature. The first and most important object is to protect the surface from the action of the air. For this purpose flour, cotton-wool, or wadding, are the readiest means. In slight cases these alone will be sufficient. In severer and more extensive injuries the parts should be covered with strips of linen or lint spread over with ointment, consisting of equal parts of yellow basilicon and spirits of turpentine.

The dressing should be changed once in twenty-four hours, or a liniment, as follows—

Lime Water..... 1 part ;  
 Linseed Oil ..... 2 parts ;

Well shaken together, and applied by lint or linen soaked in it.

Cold applications are objectionable, as the relief they afford is but temporary, while the reaction which follows their use augments the pain and inflammation.

The water contained in the blisters is to be carefully retained, as it affords protection to the tender skin beneath. If the surface around the blister should become inflamed, the water may be let out of the blister by the prick of a needle. The skin which forms the blister should be carefully preserved in contact, as a covering to the skin below.

If the burn have caused destruction of the true skin, which remains as a dark char or ash, bread poultices should be applied till the slough separates.

When the inflammation subsides, and the surface begins to discharge, it should be dressed with Turner's

cerate twice a day. The surface from which the discharge proceeds often grows very unequally, and forms what is commonly called "proud flesh," *i. e.* exuberant granulations. These may be checked by gently touching them with a stick of lunar caustic. Care is to be taken to keep the tender surfaces separately dressed, lest parts in contact should grow together.

There is often great depression of the nervous system as the consequence of extensive burn or scald. Stimulants are then required, and a full, nourishing diet. Severe pain may be relieved by opiates, such as laudanum or Dover's powder, at bed-time, or at intervals during the twenty-four hours (see *Table of Medicines*).

During the process of cure the large scars contract the skin, and, unless guarded against by gentle movement, or keeping the limbs extended, the limbs may become deformed and disabled.

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### BURNS FROM CHEMICAL CAUSTICS. *Oil of Vitriol, &c.*

Wash the parts well with water; then treat as common inflammation, with water-dressing, &c.

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### CHOKING. *Hard Substances in the Gullet.*

#### Symptoms and Causes.

Quickly and carelessly eating or bolting large pieces of food some-



times causes the food to lodge in the gullet, and produces suffocation by pressing upon the upper part of the windpipe; or spasm of the gullet may cause choking. Fish bones, fruit stones, pins, &c., frequently lodge in some part of the throat.

**Treatment.**

The fore-finger should be passed down the throat to reach the substance, and hook it up. If it be beyond reach of the fingers, a large piece of bread crumb should be partly masticated and swallowed, washing it down with water. This will often dislodge the bone or pin, and carry it into the stomach, where it may be left to pass through the bowels. It is not advisable to give purgatives to expel these or other hard substances accidentally swallowed; they are more likely to pass safely through the intestines if left to be sheathed by their contents.

Anything that is not dislodged in this manner requires the use of a probang, or thin piece of whalebone about two feet long, having at one end a piece of sponge, about the size of a hazel-nut, firmly tied on. This is to be greased before use, and then passed steadily down the back of the throat until the obstruction gives way. This operation, however, ought to be entrusted to the hands of a surgeon if possible.

**COLD.** *Frost-bite, &c.*

Intense cold produces drowsiness, paleness of surface, feebleness of pulse, and death.

If a part of the body, as the nose, ears, toes, be exposed to severe cold, they are very prone to become frost-bitten; they turn of a dead white colour, then livid and shrunk. If not carefully treated, mortification will follow.

**Treatment.**

Rub the part with snow until reaction is established; then with cold water. The patient should be very slowly allowed to be exposed to warmth, lest the reaction should be too great. Stimulants may afterwards be very gradually given.

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**CUTS.** (*See Wounds.*)

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**CUT-THROAT.** (*See Wounds.*)

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**DISLOCATIONS.**

The general indications of dislocation are, deformity or alteration in the form of the joint, together with change in its length, and impairment of the movements of the limb. It is in many cases extremely difficult, even to a surgeon, to discover a dislocation. The more common forms are detectable by a non-professional person.

**DISLOCATION OF THE JAW.**

The nature of this accident is evident from the wide gaping of the mouth, and impossibility to close it;

the ludicrous character of the deformity, and of the attempts to speak.

**Treatment.**

Steady the patient's head against the back of a chair or a wall.

The operator should wrap a handkerchief or napkin round his thumbs. Place the thumbs on the jaw as far back as possible in the mouth, beyond the teeth. Then press downwards and backwards, at the same time that with the fingers the chin should be raised. The bone will then slip into its place with a snap. Or, a piece of wood or cork, placed between the teeth on each side, may be used as a fulcrum.

DISLOCATION OF THE ARM OR SHOULDER-JOINT.

**Symptoms.**

The arm is lengthened, the shoulder flattened, and, when com-

pared with the opposite side, a depression will be found under the point of the shoulder. The round end of the arm-bone may be felt in the arm-pit.

**Treatment.**

The patient should lie on his back on the floor. The operator should sit on the floor in the opposite direction, so that his feet may come in contact with the shoulder of the patient. Then, taking off his boot or shoe, let him place his heel in the arm-pit of the dislocated joint; if on the right side, the heel of his right foot, and *vice versa*. Then let him grasp the patient's wrist and steadily pull the arm, while he makes pressure with his heel in the arm-pit. If he can manage to distract the patient's attention, the reduction of the bone will more easily be affected. When the bone slips into its place a snap will be heard, or a jerk felt, by the operator.



DISLOCATION OF THE HIP.

**Symptoms.**

These vary with the direction in which the head of the thigh-bone

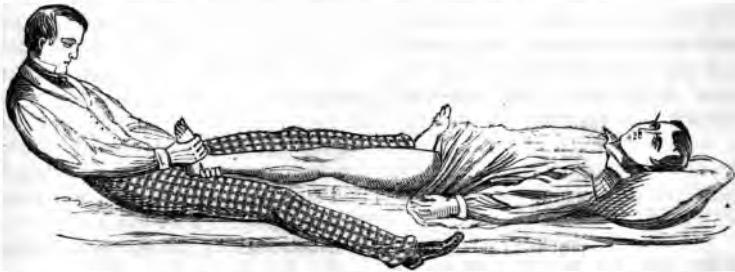
slips. Generally the limb is shortened and turned inwards; sometimes it is lengthened and turned outwards. On comparing the two sides of the body, the prominence

of the hip will be found wanting on the injured side.

**Treatment.**

The simplest plan is somewhat similar to that recommended for dislocation of the shoulder-joint. The operator should lie down on the ground in a contrary direction to that

of the patient, and, taking off his boot, let him place his foot between the patient's thigh, and, grasping the ankle-joint, make a steady pull upon the limb until the bone slips in. If the attention of the patient can be distracted, at the moment, the power of the muscles will be more readily overcome.



Should this plan not prove successful, it may be necessary to apply greater force. The top of a round towel may be passed round the dislocated joint and between the patient's thighs, and fastened to some firm point behind him, and in a line with his body, the patient lying on a bed or sofa. By this means the body becomes the fixed point. Another towel should then

be fixed on the limb above the knee, and strong steady traction exerted upon the limb. It is very important that the force be steadily applied.

The nauseating effect of half a grain of ipecacuanha powder, given every ten minutes, will assist the operator in overcoming the action of the muscles, which constitutes the obstacle to the reduction of the limb.

**DISLOCATIONS, COMPOUND.**

If, in addition to the dislocation, the bones be broken, or a portion be forced through the skin, the dislocation is *compound*, and has a very serious character. In proportion to the extent of surface of the joint, and of the injury done to the soft parts, is the danger of this accident.

**Treatment.**

The bones should be restored as nearly as possible to their ordinary position, as in the case of simple dislocation. If any arteries be wounded, cold sponging should be used. If this do not stop the bleeding, the end of the artery should be taken up by a hook or forceps, and then tied with a strong

thread. When the dislocation has been reduced, the wound should be dressed with wet lint covered with oil silk. If inflammation should take place wet cloths must be kept on the adjoining parts. The strictest rest of the limb must be enjoined.

These cases necessarily require confinement to bed for some time, and will call for medical treatment according to the degree and character of the febrile symptoms, or degree of depression, as in compound fractures.

### DROWNING.

Place the body in a warm room as quickly as possible; apply warmth externally, by means of blankets, hot bottles, hot bricks, friction, &c. If breathing is suspended, artificial respiration is to be practised; *i. e.* a tube is to be placed in the mouth and blown through, the nostrils to be closed, and the larynx pressed backward to prevent the air passing into the stomach. If a tube is not at hand, the operator's mouth should be applied to the mouth of the body. As soon as the patient is sufficiently recovered, small quantities of stimulants must be given.

### DRUNKENNESS.

When a person is what is called "dead drunk" he is in a state closely resembling apoplexy. The

neckcloth should be loosened; cold water dashed upon the head, which should be raised; an emetic of mustard should be given, if it can be got down the throat, and the throat tickled with a feather to excite vomiting. After this has acted freely, a strong purge of calomel and colocynth, or a drop of croton oil, should be given.

### FITS.

*Fainting.*—Lay the patient flat on the back. Give small quantities of stimulants; bathe the face and temples with cold water.

*Apoplectic.*—The patient being laid down, or having fallen, raise the head and shoulders; the handkerchief and neck of the shirt should be loosened, and cold water applied to the face; mustard plasters to the feet or calves of the legs.

*Epileptic.*—Lay patient down, slightly raise the head; undo collars, handkerchiefs, &c. Apply cold water to head and face.

*Hysterical.*—Lay the patient down, and freely dash cold water on the face and head.

For further particulars see the several diseases under their respective names.

### HANGING.

Loosen all ligatures; dash cold water on the face; employ artificial respiration, as directed for *Drowning*. When the patient is somewhat re-

vived it may be necessary to apply from four to six leeches to the temples.

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### LIGHTNING.

Apply strong stimulants to nostrils; friction of surface of body; stimulants internally.

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### SPRAINS.

A sprain, or strain, violently stretches or tears the ligaments and tendons of a joint. The pain is very severe, and the effects often more serious than those of a simple fracture. The joints are particularly susceptible of inflammation under injury.

The limb should be elevated, the body recumbent, the strained joint wrapped round with thin folds of rag wetted with cold water: this must be renewed as fast as it dries. When the pain and inflammation have subsided, the joint may be gently rubbed once or twice a day with soap liniment. The movements of the joint must be very cautiously resumed.

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### SUFFOCATION.

Let the fresh air have free access; sprinkle the face with cold water; employ artificial respiration, as in *Drowning*; give moderate stimulants as soon as patient can swallow.

### WOUNDS.

#### Cuts.

First stop bleeding, if considerable, by sponging with cold water, or placing the limb in a raised posture and employing pressure. Then bring the edges of the wound close together, by sticking plaster, and if the cut be a long one leave one or two small spaces by which fluids may ooze out, then cover all with rag or lint as a bandage.

For a slight cut, a piece of gold-beater's skin, or a piece of rag folded several times over the part and left to dry, will answer the purpose.

If the part swell from inflammation, the strapping should be loosened a little. Otherwise the dressing need not be disturbed for two or three, or more, days.

Where the wound gapes considerably a stitch or two of silk passed between the opposite edges will often prove useful in keeping the parts in their proper position.

#### STAB.

A stab should not be immediately closed, but be treated with cold-water-dressing, &c., to prevent inflammation, while blood or other fluid has thereby an opportunity of escaping by the orifice. When this has ceased the wound may be treated as a clean cut or bruised wound, as the case may be.

If at the same time that a cut is inflicted, the parts be bruised, the wound should not be closed at once by sticking plaster, but should

be dressed by wet lint and oil silk, or a bread-and-water poultice. This should be continued until the bruised or destroyed parts are cast off, and the wound filled up by granulations of new flesh. If the new growth take place too rapidly it may be checked by being touched with nitrate of silver, and dressed with zinc ointment, or Turner's cerate, spread upon lint.

A torn wound should be treated the same as a bruised wound, the torn part being first replaced in its position, and held there by a strap of plaster.

Rest, low diet, and saline aperients, will be required if the inflammation be attended with feverishness.

#### CUT THROAT.

In cases of cut-throat, the wound should not be closed by plaster lest suffocation subsequently occur by blood flowing into the windpipe; bleeding should first be checked by cold sponging, or if this does not stop the bleeding, by tying the wounded arteries; *i. e.* the open and bleeding ends of the arteries should be taken hold of by the forceps, and then firmly tied round with a piece of strong thread. The posture should be such as to prevent difficulty of breathing.

The wound is afterwards to be treated as any other large or serious wound.

#### SPLINTERS, THORNS, &c. PUNCTURED WOUNDS.

The splinter, &c. should be re-

moved with a pair of forceps, if it can be taken hold of easily. If not within reach, a bread-and-water poultice should be applied, should inflammation take place. The limb should be elevated. If matter forms, the "gathering" may require to be punctured, and the thorn or splinter being discharged the inflammatory symptoms will subside.

#### WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMEN.

If the abdomen be stabbed and the bowels protrude, these must be first examined to see that they are not wounded. They should then be very gently sponged, and pressed back through the aperture.

If the bowel be wounded, the edges of the wound in the intestine should be very finely stitched, and then the part be carefully pressed back again through the wound into the abdomen, which is to be treated with water dressing, as above directed for a stab.

Severe inflammation in the peritoneum is sure to follow. This is to be treated as directed (see *Inflammation of the Bowels*). There may be this caution, that no purgatives should be given, and opium may be rather more freely administered.

#### GUNPOWDER WOUNDS OR BURNS.

The wound produced by explosion of gunpowder is a compound of bruising and burning. The surface of the wound should be well washed to remove every particle of

gunpowder, and the wound then dressed with water-dressing, as for bruised or torn wounds.

#### GUNSHOT WOUNDS

Are perforated wounds, or are partly bruised, and partly torn. They do not bleed so much as cuts or stabs, because the arteries are torn, and sooner contract at their wounded ends. The nature and extent of the injury inflicted will vary with the velocity and direction as well as the size and shape of the projectile. A gunshot wound is generally attended with physical depression or nervous shock. Within twenty-four hours signs of inflammation in the wound appear; the parts become painful and swollen; and in two or three days suppuration, or the formation of matter, will have taken place. In a few days after this, those parts that have been in contact with the ball, in consequence of their having been destroyed by the bruising action of the ball, will be cast off: the period at which this is complete will vary from five or six days to a fortnight, according to the extent of surface injured. The discharge of matter may continue for many months. If the inflammation attending these stages be excessive, or the patient be in a bad state

of health, or under unfavourable conditions as to pure air, &c., or if the destruction of bone as well as flesh be very great, mortification may follow.

#### Treatment.

Give a small quantity of wine or other stimulant to remedy the state of depression. Then, if the shot have passed completely through a part, sponge the surface clean, and cover with wet lint, which should be kept moistened with cold water, but not disturbed, for three or four days: after which, treat as for a bruised wound.

If the wound be torn as well as bruised, the parts must be well washed, and then treated by cold water.

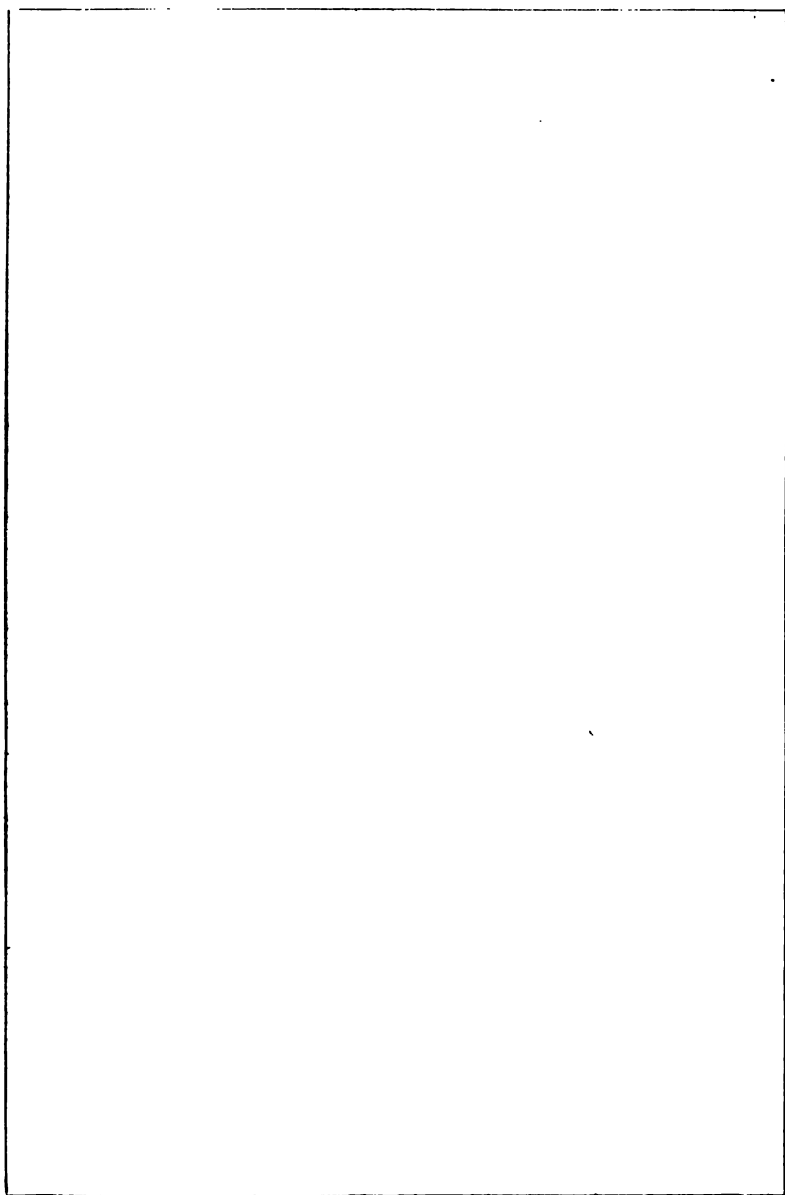
If the shot or other foreign body *be within reach* of the orifice of the wound, it should be removed by the forceps. It may be necessary to enlarge the wound by an incision before the substance can be removed. It is quite obvious that this part of the treatment can only be confided to the hands of a surgeon. It will be safer for a non-professional person to leave the ball or foreign body in the wound, than to be cutting or groping therein. Bullets are often lodged in soft parts, and remain there for life without harm.

**SECTION IV.**



**POISONING.**





# POISONING.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THERE are certain features observed in cases of poisoning, the mention of which may be of use in leading to the detection of the accident, or in relieving the mind from unfounded alarm.

1. The symptoms of poisoning generally appear suddenly, while the individual is in health. When a large dose of a poison is taken, this is invariably the case. Even small doses are frequently so quickly followed by their symptoms, that it is easy to trace the sequence. If a poison be criminally administered, the quantity will generally be such as to cause a speedy appearance of the symptoms. The symptoms caused by noxious articles of food are sometimes very speedily manifested. Sleep and intoxication retard the action of poisons: some diseases, on the contrary, will accelerate their operation, while their effects may be delayed by others. It may be stated as a general rule, that in debilitated constitutions the influence of poisons is more speedy than in the robust and healthy.

2. The symptoms most frequently appear soon after food or medicine has been taken, or within an hour afterwards.

3. When several persons partake of the same food or medicine, if it be mixed with poison, all suffer from similar symptoms. Such an occurrence should lead to close inquiry and investigation of the articles of diet, and vessels employed in the culinary processes.

4. The symptoms of poisoning frequently resemble those of disease. It is therefore necessary that great caution should be observed before so grave an imputation as criminal, or careless, poisoning be fixed upon any persons. Diseases of the brain or of the heart, cholera, inflammation of the bowels, ruptures, or perforations of internal organs, colic, tetanus, apoplexy, &c., might be mistaken for poisoning.

Bearing in mind these circumstances, the following statement of the symptoms and treatment of poisons may be found useful.

## SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF POISONS.

Poison.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
<b>ARSENIC.</b> <i>White Arsenic.</i> <i>Orpiment.</i> <i>Realgar, or Red Arsenic.</i> <i>Scheele's Green.</i>	Burning pain and thirst; dryness of mouth and throat; burning pain and tenderness on pressure of stomach; sickness; frequent vomiting; diarrhoea and cramps; pulse small and rapid; great nervous depression; convulsions.	Stomach pump; or emetic of half a drachm of sulphate of zinc, or powdered ipecacuanha; or two teaspoonfuls of mustard in a cup of warm water. Drink large draughts of gum water, or linseed tea, or milk, or milk and eggs. Afterwards treat for inflammation of stomach and bowels.
<b>ANTIMONY.</b> <i>Tartar Emetic.</i> <i>Butter of Antimony.</i>	Same as above; but depression greater, and more rapid.	Emetics, if sickness has not occurred freely. Give freely a drink of decoction of tea, of oak bark, or of nut-galls, with magnesia.
<b>COPPER.</b> <i>Blue Vitriol.</i> <i>Mineral Green.</i> <i>Verdigris.</i>	Same as above, but rather less acute. Inflammation of stomach and bowels follows.	Emetic, or stomach pump. White of egg, milk, flour and water to be drunk freely. Subsequent symptoms of inflammation to be treated accordingly.
<b>LEAD.</b> <i>Sugar of Lead.</i> <i>White Lead.</i>	Sugar of lead causes the same symptoms as above, if in a large dose. White lead causes colic and paralysis (which see).	Emetic of sulphate of zinc. Repeated small doses of sulphate of magnesia with a few drops of laudanum, if griping be severe.

Poison.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
<p><b>MERCURY.</b>  <i>Corrosive Sublimat.</i>  <i>Calomel.</i>  <i>White Precipitate.</i></p>	<p>Powerfully irritating and acrid effects, as above (see <i>Arsenic</i>); with the addition of profuse salivation, coming on after several hours, or days.</p>	<p>Emetic of sulphate of zinc. Draughts of white of egg and water, or of flour and water, or milk, or all mixed. For the salivation, gargles of alum.</p>
<p><b>ACIDS.</b>  <i>Sulphuric.</i>  <i>Nitric, or Aqua Fortis.</i>  <i>Muriatic, or Spirits of Salt.</i>  <i>Oxalic.</i>  <i>Tartaric.</i></p>	<p>Acid burning taste; vomiting of acid matters; the lips or lining membrane of the mouth charred or excoriated by the acid if undiluted; vomiting; purging; pain in stomach and bowels; depression of the pulse and nervous energies; convulsions.</p>	<p>Magnesia in water <i>ad libitum</i>; not carbonates of soda or potash, because by their effervescence they cause great distension of the bowels. Soap and water if the magnesia be not at hand, or lime-water.</p>
<p><b>PRUSSIC ACID, &amp; ESSENTIAL OIL OF ALMONDS.</b></p>	<p>Paleness; depression of nervous power; giddiness; impaired vision; difficulty of breathing; faintness; loss of power of motion.</p>	<p>Stomach pump, or emetics; dash cold water <i>constantly</i> on the head; give a teaspoonful of sol-volatile in a wine-glass of water every quarter of an hour, until some signs of revival.</p>
<p><b>ALKALIES.</b>  <i>Strong</i> { <i>Potash.</i>  <i>Soda.</i>  <i>Ammonia.</i></p>	<p>Taste nauseous, acrid, and burning; vomiting; pain in stomach and bowels; convulsions.</p>	<p>Vinegar <i>ad libitum</i>, with or without water, lemon juice, olive oil.</p>
<p><b>NITRE.</b></p>	<p>The symptoms are those of acrid poisons, with great depression.</p>	<p>Emetics; egg and milk; flour and water.</p>

<b>Poison.</b>	<b>Symptoms.</b>	<b>Treatment.</b>
<b>SALTS</b> of various kinds ; such as— <i>Iodide of Potassium,</i> <i>Muriate of Ammonia,</i> <i>&amp;c. &amp;c.</i>	The effects will generally be the same as other acrid substances.	Emetics ; egg and milk ; flour and water.
<b>ETHER.</b> <b>CHLOROFORM.</b>	These produce intoxication ; in the latter the degree of fatal intoxication comes on in a very few minutes.	Suspension of life from these two substances requires the most energetic stimulation by fresh air, friction, ammonia, artificial respiration (see <i>Drowning</i> ).
<b>VEGETABLE POISONS.</b> <i>Aconite, or Monk's Bryony.</i> [ <i>Hood.</i> <i>Colchicum or Meadow Saffron.</i> <i>Daphne Mezereon.</i> <i>Euphorbium.</i> <i>Savine.</i> <i>Opium.</i> <i>Hemlock.</i> <i>Henbane.</i> <i>Belladonna.</i> <i>Buttercups.</i> <i>Spurred Rye.</i> <i>Gamboge.</i> <i>Hellebore.</i> <i>Mushroom. &amp;c. &amp;c.</i>	Most vegetable poisons have strongly acrid and narcotic properties: they cause violent vomiting and purging; pain in the stomach; feebleness and rapidity of pulse; drowsiness; insensibility; convulsions; &c.	Promote vomiting; give stimulants if the depression and insensibility be considerable. Narcotic effects may be relieved by strong coffee, ether, &c. The patient should be kept constantly walked about, and roused, as long as drowsiness continues.
<b>ANIMAL POISONS.</b> <i>Mussels, &amp;c.</i>	Sickness; thirst; pain in stomach; giddiness; swelling of the limbs and body from extensive nettlerash.	Emetics; purgatives; stimulants, such as ammonia, ether, &c.

SECTION V.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEDICINES,

AND

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS;

WITH

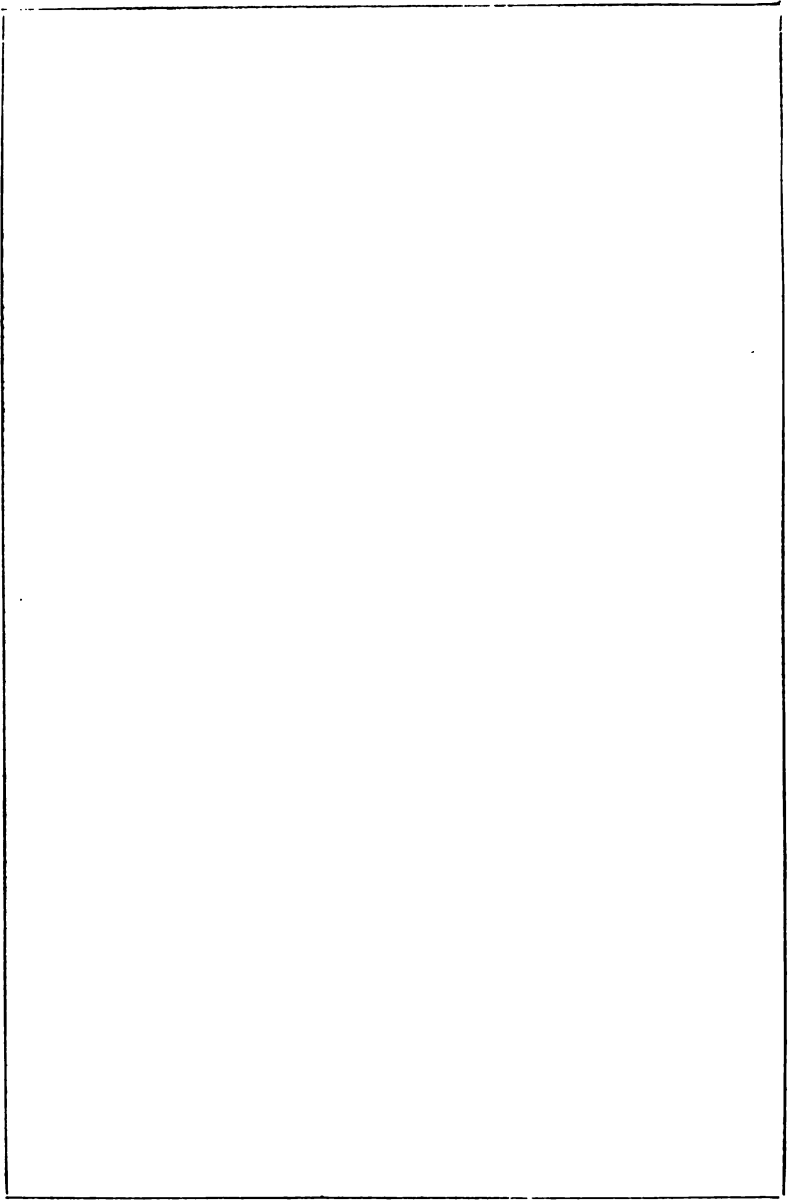
OBSERVATIONS ON THE USES AND DOSES OF MEDICINES,

A CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

A TABLE OF MEDICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

AND

A LIST OF ARTICLES FOR A MEDICINE-CHEST.



# MEDICINES AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

## USES AND DOSES OF MEDICINES.

As stated in the preface, we have advised the use of such medicines only as may *safely* be entrusted to a prudent person. The following table is much fuller than is absolutely required for an ordinary medicine-chest; but a wider opportunity of selection is hereby afforded. In the table of prescriptions it will be seen that the proportions of each ingredient, as required for different ages, is stated. In this manner, as likewise in the list of medicines, it is more particularly indicated what medicines may be given to children, and what to adults.

The selection and administration of medicines may probably be somewhat assisted by the following remarks and classified index to medicines and prescriptions:—

### **Circumstances which Modify the Effects of medicines.**

**α. Form.**—Medicines act more rapidly in solution than in the solid state: therefore, those salts which

are soluble act more powerfully than those that are not soluble.

**β. COMBINATION.**—The action of a medicine may be promoted, or moderated, by joining it with other medicines having a similar or opposite effect; by combining it with substances which shall render the stomach more susceptible of its action, or shall protect that organ from the too powerful action of the medicine. Lastly, by mixing it with substances which shall render it more palatable, and therefore less likely to be rejected by the stomach.

**γ. DOSE.**—The effects of medicines will be different according as large doses are given at long intervals, or repeated smaller doses at shorter intervals.

**δ. INDIVIDUAL PECULIARITIES:—**

1. **Age.**—Children and aged persons, as a general rule, require smaller doses than persons in middle life; but there are certain exceptions: for instance, adults are sooner salivated by mercury than children: a dose of calomel, which may be



given with impunity to a young child, will sometimes cause profuse salivation in a full-grown man. Children are so susceptible of the influence of opium, that it should never be given to them without the greatest caution.

2. *Sex.*—Females somewhat resemble children in their susceptibility to the action of medicines, which is more rapidly and powerfully manifested upon them, at the same time that the effects sooner pass off, than in males. Hence medicines should be given in smaller doses, and at shorter intervals, to women than to men.

It is, moreover, especially to be borne in mind, that during the periods of menstruation, pregnancy, and nursing, greater caution is to be observed than at other times in the administration of medicines to women. For instance, during menstruation strong purgatives should not be given; and powerful medicines of all kinds should be given in smaller doses, and at longer intervals, at this time, lest the function be interrupted. During the early months of pregnancy strong purgatives are likely to cause miscarriage. Opiates, and all other strong medicines that rapidly pass into the circulation, should be withheld, or very cautiously given, to a woman while she is nursing, or their effects may be made manifest in her infant.

3. *Habit.*—It is sometimes matter of surprise that large doses of medicines, *e. g.* opium, do not produce the effect anticipated. This is found, on close inquiry, to be owing to the existence of the habit of opium-eating. Where the habit

of taking considerable quantities of alcoholic stimulants has been indulged in, medicines of a stimulant character will produce a slighter effect.

4. *Disease.*—The influence of disease upon the action of medicines is well exhibited in the large doses of opium which are borne with impunity in Tetanus, and in some neuralgic affections.

5. *Mental influence.*—Inasmuch as the healthy condition of the body is greatly under the control of the nervous system, and therefore of the mind, so it is obvious that powerful mental impressions will, through the nervous system, operate upon the frame in a morbid state. This fact is made familiar to medical practitioners by almost daily examples. Thus it is that a disease which has resisted the skill and science of several practitioners, will yield at once when the patient meets with the person whom he (or she) will let cure him. Thus it is that bread-pills subdue disease; and thus it is that globules of sugar of milk develop their marvellous healing powers.

6. *Personal peculiarity*, or, in technical language, *Idiosyncrasy.*—Some persons have their own special and unusual susceptibility towards some medicines and other substances: thus, the odour or dust of ipecacuanha powder has been known to prostrate a man, and cause blueness of face, coldness of the surface, and all the symptoms of a severe attack of spasmodic asthma. A similar peculiarity has been noticed as regards other medicines.

7. *Particular organs.*—Medicines act more speedily when taken into the stomach than when applied to the skin. Some medicinal substances are not absorbed by the skin unless its surface has been removed by blistering. Medicinal substances injected into the bowels are absorbed, but not so rapidly as when taken into the stomach.

8. *Sleep.*—The action of many medicines, *e. g.* mild aperients, appears to be suspended or restrained

during sleeping; their effects being manifested shortly after waking.

9. *Rest and posture.*—It is owing, probably, to the complete rest and the recumbent posture observed during sleep that the actions of medicines are influenced thereby. The operation of astringent and other medicines for diarrhoea is favoured by rest and recumbent posture. Standing, walking, &c., frequently render medicine useless in these cases.

CLASSIFICATION

OF

MEDICINES AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

IN the *Table of Medicines and Prescriptions, and their Uses*, we have spoken of their operations as being antacid, antispasmodic, &c. In order to facilitate the selection of medicines according to the effect desired to be obtained, we have classified them according to their operation, so that by glancing over

each class, as given below, and then referring to the alphabetical list of medicines, or the numbers of the prescriptions, the required medicine will readily be found, and information given as to the disease for which it is adapted, together with its dose according to age.

**ALTERATIVES.** *Mildly acting upon the Secretions.*

- Blue pill.
- Calomel.
- Chlorate of potash.
- Cod-liver oil.
- Elm bark.
- Grey powder.
- Sarsaparilla.
- Taraxacum.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 22, 23, 47, 68.)

**ANTACIDS.** *Correcting Acidity.*

- Borax.
- Carbonate of ammonia.
- potash.
- soda.
- magnesia.
- Prepared chalk.
- Solution of potash.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 17, 70.)

**ANTISPASMODIC.**

Æther.  
 Aromatic spirits of ammonia.  
 Assafœtida.  
 Cajeput oil.  
 Chloric ether.  
 Galbanum.  
 Guaiacum.  
 Opium.  
 Peppermint.  
 Stramonium.  
 Tincture of musk.  
 — valerian.

It may be observed that narcotics and sedatives have also antispasmodic properties.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 52, 53, 83.)

**APERIENTS & PURGATIVES.**

Aloes.  
 Broom tops.  
 Buckthorn.  
 Calomel.  
 Castile soap.  
 Castor-oil.  
 Colchicum.  
 Colocynth.  
 Cream of tartar.  
 Croton oil.  
 Cubebs.  
 Dandelion.  
 Epsom salts.  
 Gamboge.  
 Glauber's salt.  
 Guaiacum.  
 Hellebore.  
 Jalap.  
 Lobelia.  
 Magnesia.

Manna.  
 Mercurial pill.  
 Mercury with chalk.  
 Phosphate of soda.  
 Rhubarb.  
 Rochelle salt.  
 Scammony.  
 Senna.  
 Sulphate of potash.  
 Tartrate of potash.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 39, 44, 45, 46, 48, 69, 71, 79.)

**ASTRINGENT.**

Acetate of lead.  
 Alum.  
 Catechu.  
 Chalk, prepared.  
 Creasote.  
 Gallic acid.  
 Goulard's extract.  
 Iron, muriated tincture of.  
 — sulphate of.  
 Kino.  
 Logwood.  
 Muriatic acid.  
 Muriate of ammonia.  
 Myrrh.  
 Nitrate of silver.  
 Nitric acid.  
 Oak bark.  
 Oxide of silver.  
 Sulphuric acid.  
 Uva ursi, or bear berry.  
 Zinc sulphate of.  
 — Oxide of.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 21, 70, 82, 83.)

**CAUSTIC.**

Nitrate of silver.  
Nitric acid.  
Pure potash.  
Sulphate of copper.  
Sulphuric acid.

**DIAPHORETIC, OR SUDORIFIC.**

*Promoting Perspiration.*

Acetate of ammonia.  
Antimonial powder.  
Bittersweet, or Dulcamara.  
Cajeput oil.  
Camphor.  
Dover's powder.  
Guaiacum.  
James's powder.  
Juniper.  
Lettuce.  
Sarsaparilla.  
Saffron.  
Sulphur.  
Sweet spirit of nitre.  
Tartar emetic.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 48, 55, 59.)

**DIURETICS.** *Promoting the Secretion of Urine.*

Acetate of ammonia.  
Bear berry.  
Borax.  
Broom tops.  
Buchu.  
Cantharides.  
Castile soap.

Colchicum.  
Copaiba.  
Cream of tartar.  
Cubebs.  
Dandelion.  
Digitalis.  
Elm bark.  
Foxglove.  
Juniper.  
Nitre.  
Potash, solution of.  
Sarsaparilla.  
Squills.  
Turpentine.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 25, 68, 71, 72.)

**EMETICS.**

Ammonia, carbonate of.  
Antimonial wine.  
Ipecacuanha.  
Mustard.  
Tartar emetic.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 6, 7.)

**EXPECTORANT.**

Ammonia, carbonate of.  
Ammoniacum.  
Antimonial wine.  
Friar's Balsam.  
Ipecacuanha.  
Lobelia.  
Squills.  
Tartar emetic.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 54, 57, 58, 73.)

**HEALING AND ABSORBENT.**

Calamine powder.  
 Chalk powder.  
 Glycerine.  
 Lead cerate.  
 Mercurial ointment.  
 Oxide of zinc.  
 Soap cerate.  
 Spermaceti cerate.

**REFRIGERANT, OR COOLING.**

Acetate of ammonia.  
 Citric acid.  
 Cream of tartar.  
 Goulard's lotion.  
 Lead ointment.  
 Muriate of ammonia.  
 Nitre.  
 Tartaric acid.

**NARCOTIC AND SEDATIVE.**

Aconite.  
 Belladonna.  
 Calomel.  
 Camphor.  
 Cantharides.  
 Chloric ether.  
 Colchicum.  
 Creasote.  
 Dover's powder.  
 Foxglove.  
 Hemlock.  
 Henbane.  
 Laudanum.  
 Lead, extract of.  
 Lettuce.  
 Lobelia.  
 Morphia.  
 Opium.  
 Paregoric.  
 Poppies.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 18,  
 19, 56, 61.)

**STIMULANTS.**

Æther.  
 — chloric.  
 Ammonia.  
 — spirits of.  
 Aniseed.  
 Aromatic confection.  
 Assafetida.  
 Bichloride of mercury.  
 Buchu.  
 Burgundy pitch.  
 Cajeput oil.  
 Camphor.  
 Cantharides.  
 Capsicum.  
 Cardamoms.  
 Chloride of lime.  
 Cinnamon.  
 Citrine ointment.  
 Cloves.  
 Copaiba.  
 Cubebs.  
 Dill water.  
 Friar's balsam.  
 Galbanum.  
 Ginger.  
 Guaiacum.  
 Iodine.  
 Lavender.

Musk.  
Opodeldoc.  
Peppermint.  
Saffron.  
Sengga.  
Turpentine.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 5, 10, 30, 31, 36, 43, 47, 52, 53, 54, 63, 75, 76, 78, 82, 88.)

### STOMACHIC AND CORDIAL.

Aniseed.  
Aromatic confection.  
Cardamoms.  
Cascarilla.  
Compound chalk powder.  
Chamomile.  
Cinnamon.  
Cloves.  
Dill.  
Gentian.  
Peppermint.  
Rhubarb.  
Senna, tincture of.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 15, 17, 29, 30, 33, 35, 43, 44.)

### TONIC.

Alum.  
Bark.  
Bismuth nitrate.  
Calumba.  
Cascarilla.  
Chamomile.  
Chlorate of potash.  
Citrate of iron.  
Gentian.  
Hops.  
Iodide of iron.  
Iron, sulphate of.  
— carbonate of.  
Kino.  
Muriatic acid.  
Nitrate of silver.  
Nitric acid.  
Oxide of silver.  
Quassia.  
Quinine.  
Sarsaparilla.  
Zinc, sulphate of.  
Tartrate of iron.  
Sulphuric acid.

(See also Prescriptions Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 69, 80, 81, 84).

## MEDICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

SCALES and measures should always be used in the administration of medicines, if they can be obtained. The sizes of spoons vary so greatly, that under the same denomination a double quantity may be held by a different spoon. This is especially the case with powders, the densities of which vary still more than the sizes of spoons. Drops also have an infinite variety as to their bulk, depending on the size of the neck of the bottle, its dryness, the density of the liquid, &c. Hence, it is evident how unsafe it is to trust to dropping, in the

administration of medicines. In the present work, where the dose of a medicine is stated in drops, the measurement by minims should be adopted if possible. The word "drops" has been used because it too often happens that a minim measure is not at hand; for the same reason the measurements of teaspoons, &c., are given. We would, however, repeat the caution never to trust to such quantities, if a properly graduated glass can be obtained.

The following tables will explain the preceding remarks:—

TABLE of MEDICAL WEIGHTS and MEASURES mentioned in this work; with their Equivalents in ordinary spoonfuls, the Abbreviations made use of herein, and the Signs used in medical works.

Solids . .	{	1 lb. = 1 pound . . . . . contains	12 ounces.
		1 oz. = 1 ounce = (ʒj.) . . . ditto	8 drachms.
		1 dr. = 1 drachm = (ʒj.) . . . ditto	3 scruples.
		1 scr. = 1 scruple = (ʒj.) . . . ditto	20 grains.
		1 gr. = 1 grain = (gr.)	

Liquids . .	{	0 = 1 pint = (Oj.) . . . ditto	16 ounces.
		1 oz. = 1 ounce = (ʒj.) . . . ditto	8 drachms.
		1 dr. = 1 drachm = (ʒj.) . . . ditto	60 minims.
		1 min. or dr. = 1 drop or minim = (mj.)	

A moderate sized	teaspoon . . . . .	should hold about	1 drachm.
ditto	dessertspoon . . . . .	ditto	2 drachms.
ditto	tablespoon . . . . .	ditto	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
ditto	wineglass . . . . .	ditto	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
ditto	teacup . . . . .	ditto	4 ounces.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Acetate of Lead...	Astringent	Hæmorrhages	...	...	...	...	1 gr.	2 gra.	Made into pills.
Acid, Citric ...	Cooling	Feverish complaints	...	...	...	...	...	½ dm.	To be given in effervescence. See Pres. 94, 95.
Acid, Muriatric ...	Tonic	Debility Dyspepsia	... }	...	...	...	10 dps.	20 dps.	Must be freely diluted with water.
	Astringent gargles Stimulating lotion	Sore Throat Some Skin Diseases	... }	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	Mixed with 8 oz. of water to make a gargle or lotion.
Do. do. diluted (1 part of acid to 3 of water) ...	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	15 dps.	20 dps.	Useful also as a lotion, mixed with two or three parts of water.



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Acid, Nitric ...	Caustic Tonic	To destroy Warts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apply very carefully in its pure state.
Do. do. diluted ...	Astringent	Dyspepsia Liver Disorders Diarrhoea Secondary syphilitic eruptions	...	...	...	10 dps.	20 dps.	In 1½ oz. of water.	
Do. Nitromuriatic (nitric acid 1 parts, muriatic do. 2 parts) ...	do.	Same as the separate Acids	...	...	...	10 dps.	20 dps.	See Pres. 96.	
Acid, Sulphuric, diluted (with 12 parts of water) ...	Tonic Astringent Cooling	Diarrhoea Cholera Dyspepsia Hæmorrhage Profuse Sweating Purpura	...	...	...	...	½ dm.	In 2 oz. of water.	
	Stimulating lotion	Itching Nettlerash	...	...	...	...	10 dps.	To be taken in water.	
			...	...	...	½ dm.	1 dm.	In 8 oz. of water, for gargle or lotion.	

LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Acid, Gallic ...	Astringent	Hemorrhages	...	...	...	...	3 gra.	10 gra.	In form of pill; or mixed with gum-water.
Aconite, Tincture of ...	Sedative	Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	To be applied externally on the painful part.
Æther ...	Stimulant Antispasmodic	Hysteria Asthma Spasms Fainting	...	...	...	...	20 dps.	½ to 1 dm.	In a wine-glass of water.
Æther, Chloric ...	Sedative Antispasmodic Stimulant	Spasms Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	5 dps.	10 dps.	Do.
Aloes ...	Purgative	Costiveness Deficiency of Menstruation Chlorosis	...	...	...	...	5 gra.	10 gra.	As pills. 3 times a-day.

## LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.		Adult.
Aloes, Compound Powder of ...	Purgative	(as preceding)	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	
Do. Compound Pills of ...	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	
Do. and Myrrh Pills ...	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	
Do. and Soap Pills	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	
Do. Decoction of	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	½ oz.	1 dm.	
Do. Tincture of ...	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	½ dm.	1 dm.	
Do. Glyster ...		For Worms.	...	...	...	20 to 30 grs.	...	...	Dissolved in 4 oz. of warm water or gruel.
Alum ...	Tonic	Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	
	Astringent	Whites	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	...	
		Painter's Colic	...	...	...	...	10 grs.	½ dm.	
		Whooping Cough	1 gr.	2 grs.	4 grs.	5 grs.	10 grs.	...	
		Relaxed Sore Throat	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	Dissolved in ½ pint of water.
		Inflamed Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	In the proportion of 4 grs. to 1 oz. of water for any age.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Namea.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Alum Wley ...	Astringent and cooling		...	...	...	2 to 3 oz.	...	Add 2 dms. of Alum to 1 pint of milk; then strain.
Amber, Oil of ...	Stimulant	Rheumatism Hooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	...	Is only to be used for externally rubbing on the chest or limbs.
Ammonia, Acetate, Solution of	Diaphoretic or promoting perspiration. Diuretic or increasing urine. Refrigerant or cooling.	Fevers Catarrh Bronchitis External inflammation Bruises Scald-head, and some other eruptions	...	...	...	2 dms.	6 dms.	
Do. Aromatic Spirits of ...	Stimulant Antispasmodic	Debility Fainting Spasms Hysteria Dyspepsia	...	...	...	20 dps.	1 dm.	In water.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.		Adult.
Ammonia, Carbonate of ...	(as preceding)	(as preceding)	...	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	Dissolved in water.
Do. Muriate of ...	Antacid Emetic	In chronic cough	...	...	...	...	...	½ dm.	In warm water, as an emetic.
Do. Muriate of ...	Cooling and astringent Stimulant	External Inflammations, Indolent Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	To ½ pint of water, as a lotion.
Ammoniacum Gum ...	Stimulant Expectorant	Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	10 grs.	
Aniseed, Oil of ...	Stimulant Cordial	Flatulency & Griping in Children	½ dp.	½ dp.	½ dp.	1 dp.	1 dp.	2 dps.	In water or syrup.
Do. Powder ...	do.	do.	1 gr.	2 grs.	3 grs.	3 grs.	10 grs.	½ dm.	
Antimonial Powder (James's Powder) ...	Diaphoretic	Fever Catarrh	½ gr.	1 gr.	2 grs.	4 grs.	5 grs.		



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Balsam, Friar's ...	Stimulant Expectorant	Chronic Catarrh, or Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dm.	With gum-water or syrup.	
	As a varnish for Cuts		...	...	...	...	...	The edges of the cut should be brought together, and the rag or lint be then painted over with the Balsam.	
Bark ( <i>Cinchona</i> ), powder ...	Tonic	Fevers } Ague } Debility }	...	...	...	20 gra.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dm.		
Do. infusion of ...	do.	do.	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	Made from 1 oz. of bruised bark to 1 pint of boiling water, let stand until cold.	
Do. decoction of ...	do.	do.	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	3 to 4 oz.	Made from 10 dms. of bark: boil for 15 minutes in a pint of water, and then strain.	
Do. tincture ...	do.	do.	...	...	10 dps.	15 dps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.		
Bark, Cascarella, Infusion of ...	Tonic Stomachic	Debility Dysepepsia	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 to 2 oz.	Made like Infusion of Bark: see above.	

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Bark of Oak ...	Astringent	As an Injection in Whites or Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	Made like Decoction of Bark: see above.
Bark of Elm, Decoction ...	Tonic Alterative Diuretic	Leprosy and other eruptions on the skin	...	...	...	2 oz.	4 oz.	Made like Decoction of Bark: see above. Or used as an injection for Leucorrhœa.
Basilicon Ointment ...	Stimulant	Burns Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	Mixed with equal parts of Spirits of Turpentine as a dressing for Burns.
Bear-Berry ...	See Uva Ursa, decoction & extract of							
Belladonna, Extract of ...	Sedative	Neuralgia	...	...	...	...	...	Smearred externally on the painful part.—Taken internally, it is a deadly poison.



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Bicarbonate of Ammonia ...	<i>See Ammonia</i>							
Bicarbonate of Magnesia ...	<i>See Magnesia</i>							
Bicarbonate of Potash ...	Antacid	Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	20 grs., 30 grs.	With same quantity of Citric or Tartaric Acid, to form effervescent draught.
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	Antacid	Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	20 grs., 30 grs.	Same as above.
Bismuth, Nitrate of ...	Tonic	Dyspepsia Water Brash	...	...	...	...	3 grs.	5 grs.
Bittersweet ...	<i>See Dulcamara</i>	Diarrhoea	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 gr.	2 grs.		

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.		Adult.
Bo:ax Powder ...	Diuretic Antacid	Thrush	...	...	...	...	...	80 grs.	1 dm. mixed with 1 oz. of honey, and smeared on the gums, &c.
Broom-tops and Seeds, Decoction of ...	Diuretic Purgative	Eruptions of a scaly character	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 dms.	With $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water, for a lotion.
Buchu ...	<i>See</i> Infusion of	Dropsy, with Diseases of the Chest.	...	...	...	1 oz.	...	2 oz.	This decoction is made from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of Broom, Juniper berries, and Dandelion root, in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints of water, boiled down to one pint.
Buckthorn Syrup	Purgative	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz.	
Burgundy Pitch	Stimulating & irritating	Cough, Lumbago, and other rheumatic pains	...	...	...	...	...	...	Applied as a plaster spread on leather.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.		
Cajuput Oil	... Stimulant Antispasmodic Sudorific	Flatulency } Colic } Hysteria } Spasms } Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	2 to 5 dps. 10 dps.	5 to 10 dps.	Given in water.  Applied externally as a liniment.	
Calamine, Powder	Absorbent	Excoriation Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sprinkled upon the part from a fine muslin bag.	
D <sup>o</sup> . Cerate	Drying Healing	Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	Applied on rag or lint.	
Calomel	... Alterative	Glandular Affections Chronic Skin Diseases Bilious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Purgative	...	1 gr.	2 grs.	2 grs.	2 grs.	2 grs.	3 grs.	5 grs.	Generally in combination with other purgatives, as Senna, Rhubarb, Colocynthis, &c.
	Sedative	Cholera Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 20 grs.	At long or short intervals. (See Cholera.)	

LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Calomel	To procure salivation.	In acute Inflammations Syphilis Jaundice	½ gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	2 grs.	2 grs.	Combined with Opium in doses of ¼ gr.
Calumba, Powder	Tonic	Indigestion Debility	...	2 grs.	2 grs.	10 grs.	10 grs.	20 grs.	With diuretics.
Calumba, Tincture of	do.	Dyspepsia Vomiting at- tending on Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	½ to 1 dm.	Combined with ½ dm. of Sal Volatile in 1½ oz. of water.
Camphor	Stimulant  Diaphoretic Sedative	Typhoid Fever  Inflamma- tions  Gout  Gangrene	...	...	...	...	3 grs.	5 grs.	With Nitre.
			...	...	...	...	2 grs.	4 grs.	
			...	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	
			...	...	...	...	...	5 to 10 grs	

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Camphorated Oil	Sedative Stimulant	Sprains Rheumatism Chilblains Glandular Swellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rubbed on externally.
Camphor Liniment, Compound ...	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Camphorated Spirits ...	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Camphor Julep, or Mixture ...	Do. (feebler)	Fainting Nervousness	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 oz.	2 oz.	This is generally used as a vehicle for the administration of other medicines.
Cantharides, Plaster of ...	Blistering	Inflammations, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	The Blistering plaster requires only to be spread about the thickness of a half-crown piece upon adhesive plaster.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Cantharides, Tincture of ...	Stimulant Diuretic	Dropsy Hooping-cough	... 2 dps.	... 3 dps.	... 5 dps.	... 5 dps.	10 dps. 10 dps.	30 dps. Taken in water. Combined with Paregoric, &c. : <i>see</i> Hooping-cough. A narcotic poison, in large doses.
Capsicum, Powder ...	Stimulant	Rheumatism Rheumatic pains	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Applied outwardly as a liniment.
Capsicum, Tincture of ...	do.	Indigestion Flatulence Gout	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 grs. 5 grs.	Given in form of pills, with other medicines, twice a day.
Caraway, Oil of...	do.	Relaxed Sore Throat	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Gargle, containing 1 dm. in 6 oz. of water.
Carbonate of Soda	<i>See</i> Bicarbonate of Soda.	Flatulency Griping	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 dp. 2 dps.	Mixed with Magnesia or Chalk mixture, every three or four hours.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Carbonate of Potass ...	Antacid (Same as Bicarbonate)	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	The Bicarbonate should be used; the Carbonate is too acrid for general purposes.
Carbonate of Ammonia ...	<i>See</i> Bicarbonate of Ammonia.							
Carbonate of Iron	<i>See</i> Iron, Bicarbonate of							
Cardamoms, Tincture of ...	Cordial Stimulant Stomachic	Flatulence Indigestion	...	...	...	...	1 dr.	Principally used to add warmth to other medicines.
Cascarilla ...	<i>See</i> Bark							
Cassia ...	<i>See</i> Cinnamon							

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Castile Soap ...	Aperient Diuretic	Costiveness	...	...	...	...	5 gra.	Combined with Aloes or Rhu- barb.
Castor Oil ...	Purgative	do.	1 dm.	1 dm. 2 dms.	2 dms.	4 dms.	6 dms. to 1 oz.	
Catechu, Tincture of ...	Astringent	Diarrhoea	5 dps.	10 dps.	20 dps.	30 dps.	1 dm.	With Chalk mixture.
Caustic ...	<i>See Nitrate of Silver; also Potass, pure</i>							
Cayenne Pepper	<i>See Capsicum</i>							
Cerates, Resin ...	<i>See Basilicon</i>							
Cerates (Turner's)	<i>See Calamine Cerate</i>							



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Cerate, Spermaceti	Healing	Blistered surfaces Simple Sores or Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	Spread upon lint or linen rag.
Cerate, Lead ( <i>Sugar of Lead</i> )	Cooling Astringent	Inflamed Ul- cers Excoriations Sores	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Cerate, Savine ...	Irritating Drawing	To keep a blistered surface open or discharg- ing	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Cerate, Soap ...	Drying Healing	Wounds; or, spread on linen to bind round limbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Chalk, Prepared ( <i>Mixture</i> ) ...	Antacid Absorbent	Diarrhoea Ulcers Excoriations	2 gra.	3 gra.	5 gra.	10 gra.	30 gra.	1 dm.	With Catechu, Aromatic Con- fection, &c. Sprinkled on as a fine dust.



## LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Chloride of Mercury ...	<i>See</i> Calomel							
Cinchona ...	<i>See</i> Bark							
Cinnamon, or Cassia Powder...	Aromatic Stimulant Stomachic	Diarrhoea Sickness Indigestion	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 gr. 2 grs.	3 grs.	5 grs. 10 grs.		Given in water every two or three hours.
Cinnamon, Oil of	Stimulant	do.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dp.	1 dp.	To add warmth to pills or other medicines.
Cinnamon, Spirit of ...	do.	do.	1 dp.	2 dps. 4 dps.	6 dps.	20 dps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.	To flavour and give warmth to mixtures of other medicines.
Citrate of Iron ...	Tonic	Debility Chlorosis Poorness of blood	...	1 gr. 2 grs.	2 grs.	5 grs.	10 grs.	Two or three times a day, taken in water.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Citric Acid ...	See Acid, Citric							
Citrine Ointment	Stimulant	Ringworm & other chronic skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	To be rubbed on the part night and morning.
Cloves, Oil of ...	Stimulant Cordial Stomachic	Flatulence Griping	...	...	...	1 dp.	2 dps.	Generally combined in pills or other medicines.
Cod-liver Oil ...	Alterative Nutritious	Scrofula Chronic rheumatism Consumption Wasting Debility	1 dm.	1 dm. 2 dms.	2 dms.	‡ oz.	‡ to 1 oz.	This oil is usually given on Orange Wine. Peppermint, or any other aromatic water, will cover its flavour.
Colchicum, Powder of ...	Diuretic Purgative Narcotic	Gout Rheumatism Bilious complaints	...	...	...		1 to 5 grs.	Every six or eight hours. (The powder should be fresh.)

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Colchicum, Wine of	(as preceding)	(as preceding)	...	...	...	...	30 dps. to 1dm.	Every four or six hours.
Colocynth, Extract of	Purgative	Costiveness	...	...	...	5 grs.	5 to 10 grs.	Usually combined with other purgatives, in form of pills.
Confection of Senna	do.	do. Piles	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 dms.	This "Electuary" is well suited for use during pregnancy.
Copaiba, Balsam	Stimulant Diuretic Expectorant	Gonorrhoea & Gleet Whites Chronic Cough	...	...	...	30 dps.	1 dm.	Three times a day. (The nauseous flavour of Copaiba is covered by the use of Gala- tine capsules.)
Copper, Sulphate (Blue Vitriol) ...	Caustic	Indolent Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	The surface to be gently touched with the Sulphate.
Coppers, White	See Sulphate of Zinc							

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	11 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Copperas, Green	See Sulphate of Iron								
Cream of Tartar	Diuretic Aperient	Dropsies	...	...	...	20 grs. to 1 dm.			$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to a quart of hot water, sugar, and lemon peel, form a refreshing drink, called "Imperial."
	Cooling	Fevers	...	...	...	2 drms. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.			
Cressote	Astringent	Diarrhoea	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ dp.	1 dp.	2 dps.	4 dps.	Mixed with solution of gum or sugar and egg.
	Sedative	Sickness	...	...	...	...	1 dp.	2 dps.	
		Rheumatism Toothache	...	...	...	...	...	...	Applied on wool to the painful part.
Cotton Oil	Strongly purgative	Obstinate Costiveness Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	1 dp.	This medicine should only be used in extreme cases, and then with great care.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Cubebs, Powder	Stimulant Diuretic Purgative	Gonorrhoea & Chronic In- flammation of the Blad- der	...	...	...	10 grs. foldm.		Three times a day, in water.	
Cubebs, Tincture of	do.	do.	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.	Do.	
Dandelion	...								
Decoction of Aloes	See Tarax- cum								
Decoction of Bark	See Bark								
Decoction of Logwood	Astringent	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1 oz.	3 oz.	Every two or three hours. Made from 10 dms. of Logwood and a pint and a half of water boiled down to one pint.	

LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Decoction of Poppies ...	Sedative	Local pains	...	...	...	...	...	...	To be applied externally, as a fomentation. Made by boiling 4 oz. of Poppy heads in 4 pints of water for a quarter of an hour.
Decoction of Oak Bark ...	<i>See</i> Bark								
Decoction of Sarsaparilla ...	Alterative Tonic	Debility Secondary Syphilis	...	...	...	4 oz.	8 oz.		To be taken three times a day. Made from 5 oz. of Sarsaparilla boiled in 4 pints of water down to 2 pints.
Decoction of Broom-tops ...	<i>See</i> Broom								
Decoction of Senega ...	Stimulant Diuretic Purgative	Dropsies Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	2 to 3 oz.		Made from 10 drms. of the root boiled in 2 pints of water down to 1 pint.
	Expectorant	Debility Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1½ oz.		The dose to be taken three times a day.



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Decoction of Dandelion ...	Purgative Diuretic Tonic	Disorders of the Liver Dropsies	...	...	...	...	1½ to 3 oz.	Twice a day. Made from 4 oz. of the fresh bruised root boiled in a pint and a half of water down to one pint.
Decoction of Elm	See Bark							
Decoction of Uva Ursi or Bear-berry ...	Astringent Diuretic	Dropsies Chronic Inflammation of Bladder	...	...	...	...	1 to 3 oz.	Three times a day. Made from 1 oz. boiled in a pint and a half of water down to one pint.
Decoction of Bit-ter Sweet ( <i>Dulcamara</i> ) ...	Diuretic Diaphoretic Alterative	Chronic Cough Chronic Skin Diseases Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	½ to 1 oz.	Three times a day. Made from 10 drms. boiled in a pint and a half of water down to one pint.
Dill Water ...	Cordial Stimulant	Flatulency Griping	1 to 2 drms.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	...	A useful vehicle for Magnesia, Rhubarb, &c. for children.



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Elixir of Vitriol...	Uses & doses same as dilute Sulphuric Acid							
Elm ...	<i>See Bark</i>							
Extract of Chamomille ...	Tonic Stomachic	Dyspepsia Debility	...	...	...	5 to 10 grs.	10 to 20 grs.	Twice a day.
Extract of China Bark ...	Tonic Febrifuge	Debility Fevers	...	...	...	5 to 10 grs.	5 to 30 grs.	Twice a day.
Extract of Colocynth ...	<i>See Colocynth</i>							
Extract of Gentian ...	Tonic Stomachic	Indigestion Debility	...	...	...	10 grs.	20 grs.	Twice a day, in form of pills.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Extract of Hemlock ...	Narcotic Sedative	In painful Diseases, such as Neuralgia, Cancer, &c.	...	...	...	3 grs.	4 grs.	In form of pill, repeated, if required, after several hours.	
Extract of Lettuce	See Lettuce								
Extract of Logwood ...	Astringent	Diarrhoea Dysentery	...	...	...	10 grs.	30 grs.	From every four to six hours.	
Extract of Henbane ...	Narcotic	Pain Rheumatism Chordee	...	...	...	2 grs.	5 grs.	Repeated after a not less interval than six hours.	
Extract of Jalap	Purgative Producing profuse watery stools	Costiveness Dropsies	...	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs. 20 grs.	Combined with Calomel.	

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.		Adult.
Extract of Rhubarb	Aperient Stomachic	Costiveness Indigestion	...	...	...	...	10 gra. 5 gra.	20 gra. 10 gra.	At bed time.
Extract of Sarsaparilla	Alterative Tonic Diuretic Diaphoretic	Secondary Syphilis Chronic Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.	Twice a day, dissolved in water.
Extract of Taraxacum ( <i>Dandelion</i> )	Alterative Aperient	Bilious Complaints Indigestion Chronic Diseases	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	1 to 2 dms.	Twice a day.
Extract of Uva Ursi	Astringent Diuretic	Dropsies Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	5 to 15 gra.	Three times a day.
Flowers of Sulphur	Aperient Diaphoretic	Chronic Rheumatism Chronic Skin Diseases Itch	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	1 to 2 dms.	Once or twice a day.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Foxglove ( <i>Digitalis</i> ) ...	Sedative Diuretic Strong narcotic poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	This medicine should never be administered except by a medical man.
Friar's Balsam ...	See Balsam							
Galbanum ...	Stimulant Antispasmodic Expectorant	Hysteria Irregular Menstruation Chlorosis	...	...	...	10 grs.	20 grs. to ½ dm.	Twice a day.
Gallie Acid ...	See Acid, Gallic							
Gamboge ...	Powerfully purgative	Dropsies Tapeworm Costiveness	...	...	...	3 grs.	5 grs.	Should only be used when other purgatives fail.
Gentian, Infusion of ...	Tonic Stomachic	Debility Indigestion	...	...	2 dms.	½ oz.	1 oz.	Twice or thrice a day.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Extract of Rhubarb ...	Aperient Stomachic	Costiveness Indigestion	...	...	...	...	10 grs. 5 grs.	20 grs. 10 grs.	At bed time.
Extract of Sarsaparilla ...	Alterative Tonic Diuretic Diaphoretic	Secondary Syphilis Chronic Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.	Twice a day, dissolved in water.
Extract of Taraxacum ( <i>Dandelion</i> )	Alterative Aperient	Bilious Complaints Indigestion Chronic Diseases	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	1 to 2 dms.	Twice a day.
Extract of Uva Ursi ...	Astringent Diuretic	Dropsies Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	5 to 15 grs.	Three times a day.
Flowers of Sulphur ...	Aperient Diaphoretic	Chronic Rheumatism Chronic Skin Diseases Itch Piles	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	1/2 to 2 dms.	Once or twice a day.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Foxglove ( <i>Digitalis</i> ) ...	Sedative Diuretic Strong nar- cotic poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	This medicine should never be administered except by a medical man.
Friar's Balsam ...	See Balsam							
Galbanum ...	Stimulant Antispasmo- dic Expectorant	Hysteria Irregular Menstrua- tion Chlorosis	...	...	...	10 grs.	20 grs. to ½ dm.	Twice a day.
Galic Acid ...	See Acid, Gallic							
Gamboge ...	Powerfully purgative	Dropsies Tapeworm Costiveness	...	...	...	3 grs.	5 grs.	Should only be used when other purgatives fail.
Gentian, Infusion of ...	Tonic Stomachic	Debility Indigestion	...	2 dms.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 to 2 oz.	Twice or thrice a day.



## LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Gentian, Extract of ...	See Extracts								
Gentian, Tincture of ...	Tonic Stomachic	Debility Indigestion	...	...	...	...	...	...	Once or twice a day.
Ginger Powder ...	Stimulant Cordial	Flatulency Griping Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Added to other medicines.
Ginger, Tincture of ...	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Glauber's Salt ...	Purgative	Costiveness	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Glycerine ...	Soothing Healing	Eruption of the Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	As a lotion, one pint to eight of water; or applied undiluted.
Goulard's Extract	Astringent Sedative	Inflammations	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diluted with water to form lotion, as follows:—

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Goulard Lotion...	Cooling Sedative	Inflam- mations	...	...	...	...	...	1½ dms. of the Extract to 1 pint of water.
Green Vitriol ...	See Iron, Sul- phate of							
Grey Powder ...	See Mercury with Chalk							
Griffith's Mixture	Tonic	Debility Deficient Menstrua- tion Chlorosis Hysteria	...	...	...	1 oz.	1 to 2 oz.	Three times a day.
Guaiacum, Resin	Stimulant Diaphoretic	Chronic Rheumatism Gout	...	...	...	5 gra.	10 to 20 gra.	Three times a day.
	Purgative	Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	15 gra. to 1dm.	Once a day.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Guaiacum, Tincture of ...	Stimulant Diaphoretic Antispasmodic	(as preceding)	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.	1 dm.	Three times a day.
Gum Arabic ...	Diluting Soothing	Coughs Catarrhs Strangury	...	...	...	...	...	Dissolved in water, taken <i>ad libitum</i> .
Gum Tragacanth	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Harts horn, Spirits of ...	See Ammonia							
Hellebore ...	Powerfully purgative	Dropsies Suppressed Menstruation Worms Melancholy	...	...	...	...	2 to 5 grs.	At bed time. To be used with great caution.
Hemlock, Leaves, powdered ...	Sedative	Neuralgia Rheumatism Hooping- Cough	...	...	...	...	2 to 5 gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. boiled in a pint of water forms a lotion for cancerous ulcers.



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Infusion of Quassia ...	Tonic	Dyspepsia Hysteria Gout	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 oz.	2 drms. to 1 pint of water, twice or thrice a day.	
Infusion of Senna	Aperient	Costiveness, &c.	...	...	½ oz.	1 to 2 oz.	2 to 4 oz.	1 oz. to a pint of hot water for an hour, and strain.	
Iodine, Tincture of ...	Stimulant Absorbent	Bronchocele Swellings of Glands Scrofula	...	...	...	5 dps.	5 to 15 dps.	Twice a day. This tincture applied externally promotes absorption, and acts as a counter-irritant.	
Iodide of Potassium ...	See Hydriodate of Potash								
Iodide of Iron, Syrup of ...	Tonic	Debility Scrofula Amenorrhoea Mesenteric disease	...	...	...	20 dps.	½ to 1 dm.	Twice a day. Do.	



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Iron, Citrate of...	<i>See Citrate of Iron</i>							
Iron, Sulphate of	Tonic	Debility Suppressed Menstruation Chlorosis Worms	...	...	...	...	1 to 3 yrs.	Twice a day.
Iron, Iodide of	<i>See Iodide of Iron.</i>							
Iron, Tartrate of	Tonic	Debility Scrofula	...	2 grs.	3 grs.	5 grs.	10 grs.	20 to 30 grs. Twice a day.
Iron, Wine of ...	Tonic	do.	5 dps.	10 dps.	15 dps.	30 dps.	1 dm.	2 dms. Twice a day.
Jalap, Powder of	Purgative	Costiveness, &c.	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	15 grs.	30 grs.
James's Powder...	<i>See Antimonial powder</i>							

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Juniper, Infusion of ... Diaphoretic	Diuretic Cordial	Dropsies	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 3 oz.	Generally in combination with other diuretics, twice or thrice a day.
Juniper, Spirits of	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 4 dms.	Do.
Kino ...	Astringent Tonic	Diarrhoea Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	10 to 20 grs. 10 grs.	With Chalk mixture, every three or four hours.
Kino, Tincture of	do.	do.	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	1 to 2 dms.	Do.
Laudanum ...	Narcotic	Pain Spasms Diarrhoea, &c. &c.	...	...	...	2 to 5 dps. 15 dps.	5 to 15 dps. 40 dps.		Repeated, if required, at intervals of four, six, or eight hours.
Isingender, Tincture or Spirits of	Stimulant Cordial	Fainting Hysteria, &c.	...	...	...	...	30 dps.	1 dm.	



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Lenitive Electuary	<i>See</i> Confection of Senna								
Lead, Acetate of	<i>See</i> Acetate of Lead								
Lead, Sugar of ...	do.								
Lead, Extract of	<i>See</i> Goulard's Extract								
Lettuce, Extract of ...	Sedative Diaphoretic	Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 10 grs.	Twice a day, or at bed-time.
		Neuralgia & other cases as Opium	...	...	...	...	3 grs.	5 to 10 grs.	Do.
Lime, Chloride of	Disinfecting Stimulating	For foul Ulcers, sloughing Sore-throat	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm. to 6 oz. of water	Diluted with water, and exposed in shallow dishes. As a gargle or lotion, or added to bread or linseed poultice.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.		Adult.
Lime Water ...	Antacid	Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	1 to 6 oz.	Taken with milk two or three times a day.	
Lobelia, Tincture of ...	Expectorant Purgative Sedative	Asthma	...	...	...	...	5 to 15 dps.	Twice a day. To be used very cautiously.	
Logwood ...	See Decoc- tion of								
Lunar Caustic ...	See Nitrate of Silver								
Magnesia, Calcined ...	Antacid Aperient	Heartburn Dyspepsia Thrush	1 gr.	2 grs.	5 grs.	10 grs.	20 grs.	20 grs.	Two or three times a day.
Magnesia, Carbonate of ...	do.	do.	2 grs.	4 grs.	5 grs.	10 grs.	1 dm.	1 dm.	Do.
Magnesia, Sulphate of ...	Aperient	Costiveness, &c.	...	...	...	...	2 dms. to 1 oz.	1 to 1 oz.	

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Manna	...	Costiveness	15 grs.	20 grs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.	1 dm.	...	Once or twice a day.
Meadow Saffron	<i>See</i> Colchicum							
Mercury, Chloride of	<i>See</i> Calomel							
Mercury, Bichloride of ( <i>Corrosive Sublimated</i> )	Stimulant Alterative	Chronic Diseases of the skin	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 grs. in 8 oz. of water	To be applied as a lotion. Internally this is a strong poison, and ought not to be administered without medical authority.
Mercurial Ointment	Alterative Absorbent	In cases where it is desired to affect the system with mercury, as syphilis and inflammations To promote removal of swellings	...	...	...	...	...	Rubbed on the surface; in the groins or armpits.  Rubbed on the part.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Mercurial, or "Blue Pill" ...	Alterative Purgative	Bilious disorders Inflammations Fevers Dropsies Syphilis	...	...	...	2 to 5 grs.	5 to 10 grs.	At bed time. Every eight hours, taking care as regards the risk of salivation.	
Mercury with Chalk ( <i>Grey Powder</i> ) ...	Alterative Aperient	In Disorders of the Bowels, in Fevers, &c. of children.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	3 grs.	5 grs.	...	...	Once or twice a day.	
Mindererus Spirit	<i>See</i> Acetate of Ammonia								
Morphia, Acetate of ...	Narcotic Sedative	Same as Opium	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	This is a very powerful medicine, and must be very cautiously used.	
Morphiate, Muriate of	do.	do.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	Do.	

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Muriatic Acid ...	<i>See</i> Acid, Muriatic.							
Muriate of Iron	<i>See</i> Iron, Muriated Tincture of							
Myrrh ...	Astringent	Swelling of the gums	...	...	...	...	...	Dilute it with water.
Nitre, Powder ( <i>Nitrate of Potash</i> )	Cooling Diuretic	Fevers	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	2 grs.	3 grs.	5 grs.
		Dropsies	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	5 to 10 gra.
		Gargles	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
Nitre, Sweet Spirits of ...	Diuretic Diaphoretic	Fevers Catarrh	...	...	...	10 to 20 dps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 dps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 1 dm.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Nitrate of Silver ( <i>Lunar Caustic</i> )	Astringent	Inflamed Throat  Erysipelas Inflammation of the skin. Boils Whitlows Warts Cornus  Epilepsy Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm. to 1 oz. of water  The surface should be wetted with water, and the stick of Nitrate gently smeared over it once or twice at one dressing.
Nitric Acid ...	Tonic  <i>See Acid, Nitric</i>		...	...	...	...	...	Under medical direction.
Nitro-muriatic Acid ...	do.							
Opodeldoo ( <i>Soap Preparation</i> ) ...	Stimulating	Local pains Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	Rubbed on the part.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Opium	Narcotic Antispasmodic	Pain Diarrhoea Dysentery Cholera Spasms Rheumatism, &c. &c.	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs.	Repeated at intervals of four, six, or eight hours, if required.
Oxide of Silver	Tonic Astringent	Dyspepsia Whites Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Twice or thrice daily. Every six hours.
Oxide of Zinc	Tonic	Debility Diarrhoea Profuse Sweating Chorea	...	...	...	...	1 to 3 grs.	3 to 5 grs.	Twice a day.
Oxymel of Squills	Drying Expectorant Diuretic	Excoriations Cough Dropsies	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dusted on the part. Two or three times a day.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Pepergoric ...	Anodyne Sedative	Pain Cough	...	...	...	½ dm.	1 to 2dms.	Two or three times a day.	
Pareira Brava ...	Diuretic	Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	In form of a decoction, made by boiling 2 oz. of the root in a pint of water down to half a pint.	
Peppermint, Oil of	Stimulant Antispasmodic Cordial	Flatulency Spasms Sickness	...	...	...	1 dp.	2 dps.	Occasionally.	
Peppermint, Spirit of ...	do.	do.	1 dp.	3 dps.	10 dps.	15 dps.	1 dm.	Do.	
Peppermint Water	do.	do.	1 dm.	2dms.	4dms.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	Do.	
Phosphate of Soda	Apertient	Costiveness	...	...	...	½ oz.	1 oz.		



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Poppy, Extract & Decoction of ...	<i>See</i> Extract & Decoction							
Potash, Bicarbonate of ...	<i>See</i> Bicarbonate of Potash							
Potash, Bitartrate of ...	<i>See</i> Cream of Tartar							
Potash, Solution of ...	Antacid Diuretic Absorbent	Dyspepsia Skin diseases Obesity	...	...	...	10 to 20 dps.	Twice a day.	10 to 20 dps. to $\frac{1}{4}$ dm.
Potash, Chlorate of ...	<i>See</i> Chlorate of Potash							
Potash, Hydriodate of ...	<i>See</i> Hydriodate							

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.	
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.		Adult.
Potash, Nitrate of	<i>See Nitre</i>								
Potash, Tartrate of	Aperient	Costiveness	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.		
Potash, Sulphate of	Aperient	do.	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	80 grs.	1 dm.	2 dms.	
Prussic Acid	Sedative		...	...	...	...	...	...	Only to be used under medical advice.
...	<i>See Infusion of</i>								
	Tonic Febrifuge	Debility	...	...	...	1 gr.	2 to 5 grs.		Twice or thrice a day.
		Fevers	...	...	...	1 gr.	...		Do.
		Erysipelas	...	...	...	1 gr.	2 grs.		Every six hours.



LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Salt, Rochelle ...	<i>See</i> Rochelle salt							
Salt of Wormwood	<i>See</i> Carbonate of Potash							
Salt of Tartar ...	<i>See</i> do.							
Sarsaparilla ...	<i>See</i> Decoctions & Extracts							
Scammony Powder	Purgative	Costiveness Worms	...	...	3 grs.	5 grs.	10 grs.	10 to 15 grs.
See Onion, or Squills ...	Diuretic	<i>See</i> Oxymerl; and Tincture of						
<i>See</i> ...	Purgative <i>See</i> Infusion	Costiveness, &c.						



LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Sulphur ...	See Flowers of							
Sulphuric Acid ...	See Acid, Sulphuric							
Sugar of Lead ...	See Acetate of Lead							
Sulphate of Magnesia ...	See Epsom Salts							
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ...	See Nitre							
Tartar Emetic ...	Emetic	Inflammations	...	..	...	...	1 to 5 grs.	As an emetic,
	Diaphoretic Expectorant		...	..	...	...	½ to ¼ gr.	At intervals of four or five hours, to obtain the diaphoretic effect.

## LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Tartar Emetic Ointment ...	Producing Eruption	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	To 1 oz. of lard, rubbed on twice a day.	
Tartar, Salt of ...	See Carbonate of Potash								
Tartaric Acid ...	Cooling	Fever	...	...	...	...	10 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ dm.	With Carbonate of Soda or Potash in effervescence.	
Thorn Apple ...	See Stramonium								
Tincture of Aloes	Purgative	Costiveness Amenorrhoea	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.	1 to 2 oz.		
Tincture of Benzoin ...	See Friar's Balsam								
Tincture of Calumbe ...	See Calumba								

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Tincture, Camphor Compound	<i>See</i> Paregorio							
Tincture of Cantharides ...	<i>See</i> Cantharides							
Tincture of Capsicum ...	<i>See</i> Capsicum							
Tincture of Cardamoms ...	<i>See</i> Cardamoms							
Tincture of Cascarella ...	Tonic Stomachic	Debility Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 drms.	Twice a day.
Tincture of Catechu ...	<i>See</i> Catechu							
Tincture of Cinchona ...	<i>See</i> Bark							



Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Tincture of Gentian ...	See Gentian							
Tincture of Guaiacum Compound ...	See Guaiacum							
Tincture of Henbane ...	See Henbane							
Tincture of Hops ...	See Hops							
Tincture of Iodine ...	See Iodine							
Tincture of Jalap ...	Purgative		...	...	...	...	1 to 3 drms.	
Tincture of Kino ...	See Kino							

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Tincture of Lavender ...	See Lavender								
Tincture of Lobelia ...	See Lobelia								
Tincture of Musk ...	Antispasmodic Stimulant	Hysteria Spasmodic affections	...	...	...	10 to 30 dps.	1 dm.	Twice a day.	
Tincture of Opium ...	See Laudanum								
Tincture of Rhubarb ...	Aperient Stomachic	Costiveness Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1 oz.	2dms.	1 oz.	oz.
Tincture of Sassa ...	Aperient Stomachic	Costiveness Colic	...	...	...	1 oz.	2dms.	1 oz.	2dms.

## LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Tincture of Valerian ...	Antispasmodic	Hysteria	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	Twice or thrice a day.
Trageacanth ...	See Gum							
Turpentine, Spirit of ...	Diuretic Stimulant Purgative	Chronic Bronchitis Hæmorrhages Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	5 to 80 dps.	Twice or thrice a day.
		Tape Worm Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1 dm. 1 dm. to 2 dms.	With Castor Oil for Tapeworm or Apoplexy.
		For external irritation Turpentine "Stupes"	...	...	...	...	2 dms.	Rubbed on alone, or sprinkled on flannel soaked in hot water.
Uva Uri ...	See Decoctions & Extracts							
Valerian ...	See Tincture of							

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Vitriol, Green ...	<i>See</i> Iron, Sulphate of								
Vitriol, Blue ...	<i>See</i> Copper, Sulphate of								
Zinc, Oxide of ...	<i>See</i> Oxide of Zinc								
Zinc, Sulphate of	Tonic	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2 grs.	2 grs.	Two or three times a day.
		Convulsions	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	2 grs.	3 grs.	Do.
		Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	1 gr.	2 grs.	Do.
		Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1 gr.	2 grs.	Do.
		Gonorrhoea Astringent Inflammation of the Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	12 grs.	to 6 oz. of water.

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>6. Emetic Mixture.</b>						
Tartar Emetic .....	...	...	...	...	1 gr.	2 grs.
Water .....	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	2 oz.
					1 tea-spoon- ful every ten minutes, un- til vomiting occurs.	do.
<b>7. Emetic Draught.</b>						
Ipecacuanha Powder .....	...	...	...	...	25 grs.	30 grs.
Tartar Emetic .....	...	...	...	...	½ gr.	1 gr.
Water .....	...	...	...	...	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
					To be taken at 1 dose.	do.
<b>8. Saline Aperient and Tonic Mixture.</b>						
Sulphate of Magnesia .....	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	4 oz.
Sulphate of Iron .....	...	...	...	...	4 grs.	8 grs.
Sulphate of Quinine .....	...	...	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid .....	...	...	...	...	½ dm.	1 dm.
Infusion of Gentian Root .....	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	8 oz.
					1 table- spoonful twice or 7	2 table- spoonfuls

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>9. Castor Oil and Turpentine Draught.</b>                      Castor Oil .....                      Spirits of Turpentine.....                      Yolk of an Egg .....                      Water .....                      Shaken together in a bottle, and flavoured with a few drops of Essence of Peppermint.</p>	..	..	..	..	½ oz. 2 drms. 2 drms. 1 oz.	6 drms. ½ oz. 2 drms. 1 oz.
<p><b>10. Turpentine Mixture.</b>                      Spirits of Turpentine.....                      Carbonate of Soda .....                      Gum Water .....                      Cinnamon Water .....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	1 dm. 2 drms. 2 oz. 2 oz. One fourth every 4 or 6 hours.
<p><b>11. Aperient Pills.</b>                      Compound Extract of Colocynth.....                      Blue Pill.....                      Extract of Henbane .....</p>	..	..	..	..	2 scr. 10 gra. 5 gra.	2 scr. 1 scr. 10 gra. to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose. to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose.



TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>3. Nauseating Saline Aperient.</b>                      Sulphate of Magnesia .....                      Tartar Emetic.....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 1 gr. 6 gr. 1 table- spoonful every 3, 4, or 6 hours.
<p><b>4. Saline Fever Mixture.</b>                      Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....                      Powdered Nitre .....                      Tartar Emetic .....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	2 dms. 5 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 10 dms.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 dessert- spoonful do.	1 oz. 1 scr. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 2 oz. 1 table- spoonful do.	2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 4 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
<p><b>5. Stimulant Saline Mixture.</b>                      Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....                      Carbonate of Ammonia .....                      Sweet Spirits of Nitre .....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 15 grs. 2 dms. 2 oz. 1 table- spoonful every 4 or 6 hours.	2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 3 dms. 4 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.



## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>18. Calomel and Opium Pills.</b> Calomel ..... Powdered Opium ..... Treatle a drop, or enough to make these into a mass, to be divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 grs. 1 gr. 1 every 6 or 8 hours.	12 grs. 2 grs. do.
<b>19. Calomel and Antimony Pills.</b> Calomel ..... Powdered Opium ..... Tartar Emetic..... Treatle a drop, or enough to make a mass to be divided into six pills.	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 grs. 3 grs. 1 gr. 1 every 6 or 8 hours.
<b>20. Alterative Pills.</b> Mercury and Chalk ..... Dover's Powder ..... Treatle enough to make a mass to be divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 grs. 10 grs. 1 every 6 or 8 hours.	12 grs. 15 grs. do.
<b>21. Sugar of Lead Pills.</b> Sugar of Lead..... Opium..... Treatle enough to make a mass to be	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 grs. 1 gr.	12 grs. 2 grs.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Quantities according to Ages.

	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
6 dms.						6 dms.
4 oz.					1/2 oz.	4 oz.
2 dms.					2 dms.	2 dms.
1 oz.					1 oz.	1 oz.
1 dm.						1 dm.
2 dms.						2 dms.
2 oz.						2 oz.
2 oz.						2 oz.
One fourth every 4 or 6 hours.						One fourth every 4 or 6 hours.
2 scr.					2 scr.	2 scr.
1 scr.					10 grs.	1 scr.
10 grs.					5 grs.	10 grs.
5 grs.						
to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose.						to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose.

Prescriptions.

9. *Castor Oil and Turpentine Draught.*

Castor Oil .....  
 Spirits of Turpentine.....  
 Yolk of an Egg .....  
 Water .....  
 Shaken together in a bottle, and flavoured with a few drops of Essence of Peppermint.

10. *Turpentine Mixture.*

Spirits of Turpentine.....  
 Carbonate of Soda .....  
 Gum Water .....  
 Cinnamon Water .....

11. *Apertient Pills.*

Compound Extract of Colocynth.....  
 Blue Pill.....  
 Extract of Hembane .....

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>35. Purgative and Discretive Electuary.</b>						
Cream of Tartar .....	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ os.
Powdered Ginger .....	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ dm.
Powdered Jalap .....	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm.
Confection of Senna .....	...	...	...	...	...	2 os.
						1 tea-spoon-ful three times a day.
<b>36. Senna Mixture.</b>						
Senna Leaves .....	...	...	...	...	4 dms.	6 dms.
Sliced Ginger .....	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ dm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dm.
Tartrate of Soda (Rochelle Salt) .....	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ os.	1 os.
Extract of Liquorice .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.
Boiling Water .....	...	...	...	...	6 os.	9 os.
After these have stood three hours let the liquor be strained off, then add of Tincture of Cardamoms half an ounce.					2 table-spoonfuls.	a wine glass-ful.
<b>37. Aperient Draught.</b>						
Sulphate of Magnesia .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.
Carbonate of Magnesia .....	...	...	...	...	10 grs.	1 scr.
Syrup of Ginger .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	1 dm.
Dill Water .....	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>28. Rhubarb Draught.</b>                      Powdered Rhubarb .....                      Tartrate of Potash .....                      Spirit of Sal-volatile .....                      Dill Water .....</p>	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 scr. ½ dm. 20 dps. 1 oz.	2 scr. 1 dm. ½ dm. 1 ½ oz.
<p><b>29. Stomachic Aperient Powder.</b>                      Powdered Rhubarb .....                      Carbonate of Magnesia .....                      Powdered Ginger .....</p>	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	½ oz. 2 dms. ½ dm.	½ oz. 2 dms. ½ dm. 30 grs. do.
<p><b>30. Stimulant Tonic Mixture.</b>                      Compound Tincture of Bark .....                      Carbonate of Ammonia .....                      Water .....</p>	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	½ oz. 1 scr. 4 oz.	1 oz. 2 scr. 8 oz. 2 table- spoonful three times a day.

## LIST OF MEDICINES.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Tartar Emetic Ointment ...	Producing Eruption	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	To 1 oz. of lard, rubbed on twice a day.	
Tartar, Salt of ...	See Carbonate of Potash								
Tartaric Acid ...	Cooling	Fever	...	...	...	...	10 grs. to ½ dm.	With Carbonate of Soda or Potash in effervescence.	
Thorn Apple ...	See Stramonium								
Tincture of Aloes	Purgative	Costiveness Amenorrhoea	...	...	...	½ to 1 oz.	1 to 2 oz.		
Tincture of Benzoin ...	See Friar's Balsam								
Tincture of Calumbe ...	See Calumbe								

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Tincture, Camphor Compound	See Paregoric							
Tincture of Cantharides ...	See Cantharides							
Tincture of Capsicum ...	See Capsicum							
Tincture of Cardamoms ...	See Cardamoms							
Tincture of Cascarella ...	Tonic Stomachic	Debility Dyspepsia	...	...	...	1/4 dm.	1 to 2 dms.	Twice a day.
Tincture of Catechu ...	See Catechu							
Tincture of Cinchona ...	See Bark							

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Tincture of Gentian ...	See Gentian							
Tincture of Guaiacum Compound ...	See Guaiacum							
Tincture of Henbane ...	See Henbane							
Tincture of Hops ...	See Hops							
Tincture of Iodine ...	See Iodine							
Tincture of Jalap ...	Purgative		...	...	...	...	1 to 3dms.	
Tincture of Kino ...	See Kino							

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Tincture of Lavender ...	See Lavender								
Tincture of Lobelia ...	See Lobelia								
Tincture of Musk ...	Antispasmodic Stimulant	Hysteria Spasmodic affections	...	...	...	...	10 to 30 dps.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dm.	Twice a day.
Tincture of Opium ...	See Laudanum								
Tincture of Rhubarb ...	Aperient Stomachic	Costiveness Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2cms.	1 oz. oz.	
Tincture of Sassa ...	Aperient Stomachic	Costiveness Colic	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2cms.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2cms.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.



Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					Adult.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 30 years.	
<b>A.3. Stimulant Tonic Tincture.</b> Tincture of Gentian ..... Spirits of Sal-volatile.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 oz. 1 oz. a tea-spoon- ful in wine- glass of water, twice a day.
<b>A.4. Tonic Aperient Pills.</b> Powdered Aloes..... Sulphate of Iron ..... Extract of Gentian ..... Mixed and divided into twelve pills, one to be taken twice a day.	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6 grs. 12 grs. 12 grs. once or twice a day.
<b>A.5. Nitro-muriatic Acid Mixture.</b> Muriatic Acid ..... Nitric Acid..... Water .....	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 dm. ½ dm. 6 oz. 1 table- spoonful twice or

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Diseases in which given.	Doses					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
Vitriol, Green ... <i>See</i> Iron, Sulphate of						
Vitriol, Blue ... <i>See</i> Copper, Sulphate of						
Zinc, Oxide of ... <i>See</i> Oxide of Zinc						
Zinc, Sulphate of	...	...	...	...	2 gra.	Two or three times a day.
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2 gra.	Do.
Convulsions	½ gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	2 gra.	Do.
Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	1 gr.	Do.
Chronic Diarrhoeas	...	...	...	...	1 gr.	Do.
Gonorrhoeas Astringent Inflammation of the Eyes	...	...	...	...	12 gra. to 6 os. of water.	To form a lotion or an injection.

Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.					Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
Tincture of Valerian ...	Antispasmodic	Hysteria	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	Twice or thrice a day.
Tragacanth ...	See Gum							
Turpentine, Spirits of ...	Diuretic Stimulant Purgative	Chronic Bronchitis Hemorrhages Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	5 to 30 dps. 40 dps.	Twice or thrice a day.
		Tape Worm Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1 dm. to 2 dms.	With Castor Oil for Tapeworm or Apoplexy.
		For external irritation Turpentine "Stupes"	...	...	...	...	2 dms.	Rubbed on alone, or sprinkled on flannel soaked in hot water.
Uva Uri ...	See Decoctions & Extracts							
Valerian ...	See Tincture of							

LIST OF MEDICINES.

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Names.	Operation.	Diseases in which given.	Doses according to Age.						Remarks.
			Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.	
Vitriol, Green ...	<i>See</i> Iron, Sulphate of								
Vitriol, Blue ...	<i>See</i> Copper, Sulphate of								
Zinc, Oxide of ...	<i>See</i> Oxide of Zinc								
Zinc, Sulphate of	Tonic	Epilepsy	...	...	...	2 gra.	2 gra.	2 gra.	Two or three times a day.
		Convulsions	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1 gr.	1 gr.	2 gra.	2 gra.	3 gra.	Do.
		Dyspepsia	...	...	...	1 gr.	1 gr.	2 gra.	Do.
		Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1 gr.	1 gr.	2 gra.	Do.
	Astringent	Gonorrhoea Astringent Inflammation of the Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	12 gra. to 6 os. of water.	To form a lotion or an injection.



TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Quantities according to Ages.

Prescriptions.

	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>3. Nauseating Saline Aperient.</b>						
Sulphate of Magnesia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Tartar Emetic.....	...	...	...	...	...	1 gr.
Water .....	...	...	...	...	...	6 oz.
						1 table- spoonful every 3, 4, or 6 hours.
<b>4. Saline Fever Mixture.</b>						
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....	...	...	2 dms.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Powdered Nitre .....	...	...	5 grs.	10 grs.	1 scr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dr.
Tartar Emetic .....	...	...	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Water .....	...	...	10 dms.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
			1 tea-spoon- ful every 4 or 6 hours.	1 dessert- spoonful do.	1 table- spoonful do.	2 table- spoonfuls do.
<b>5. Stimulant Saline Mixture.</b>						
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	2 oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia .....	...	...	...	...	15 grs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre .....	...	...	...	...	2 dms.	3 dms.
Water .....	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	4 oz.
					1 table- spoonful every 4 or 6 hours.	2 table- spoonfuls do. }

*Handwritten:* 1000 mg



**8. Zinco Draught.**

Zincum Sulphuricum .....  
 Tartar Kineticum .....  
 Water .....

**9. Salina Aperient and Tonic Mixture.**

Sulphate of Magnesia .....  
 Sulphate of Iron .....  
 Sulphate of Quinine .....  
 Diluted Sulphuric Acid .....  
 Infusion of Gentian Root .....

Ingredient	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
Zincum Sulphuricum	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss
Tartar Kineticum	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss
Water	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss
Sulphate of Magnesia	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss
Sulphate of Iron	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss
Sulphate of Quinine	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss
Diluted Sulphuric Acid	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss
Infusion of Gentian Root	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss	℥ss

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Quantities according to Ages.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>9. Castor Oil and Turpentine Draught.</b> Castor Oil ..... Spirits of Turpentine..... Yolk of an Egg ..... Water ..... Shaken together in a bottle, and flavoured with a few drops of Essence of Peppermint.	..	..	..	..	½ oz. 2 drms. 2 drms. 1 oz.	6 drms. ¼ oz. 2 drms. 1 oz.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>10. Turpentine Mixture.</b> Spirits of Turpentine..... Carbonate of Soda ..... Gum Water ..... Cinnamon Water .....	..	..	..	..	..	1 dm. 2 drms. 2 oz. 2 oz.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	One fourth every 4 or 6 hours.
<b>11. Aperient Pills.</b> Compound Extract of Colocynth..... Blue Pill..... Extract of Hembane .....	..	..	..	..	2 scr. 10 grs. 5 grs.	2 scr. 1 scr. 10 grs.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose.

Prescriptions.

**9. Castor Oil and Turpentine Draught.**

Castor Oil .....  
 Spirits of Turpentine.....  
 Yolk of an Egg .....  
 Water .....  
 Shaken together in a bottle, and flavoured with a few drops of Essence of Peppermint.

**10. Turpentine Mixture.**

Spirits of Turpentine.....  
 Carbonate of Soda .....  
 Gum Water .....  
 Cinnamon Water .....

**11. Aperient Pills.**

Compound Extract of Colocynth.....  
 Blue Pill.....  
 Extract of Hembane .....



Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>6. Emetic Mixture.</b> Tartar Emetic ..... Water .....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 gr. 2 oz. 1 tea-spoon- ful every ten minutes, un- til vomiting occurs.	2 grs. 2 oz. do.
<b>7. Emetic Draught.</b> Ipecacuanha Powder ..... Tartar Emetic..... Water .....	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	25 grs. ½ gr. 1½ oz. To be taken at 1 dose.	30 grs. 1 gr. 1½ oz. do.
<b>8. Saline Aperient and Tonic Mixture.</b> Sulphate of Magnesia ..... Sulphate of Iron..... Sulphate of Quinine ..... Diluted Sulphuric Acid..... Infusion of Gentian Root .....	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	2 oz. 4 grs. 5 grs. ½ dm. 4 oz. 1 table- spoonful	4 oz. 8 grs. 10 grs. 1 dm. 8 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.							
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.		
<b>9. Castor Oil and Turpentine Draught.</b> Castor Oil ..... Spirits of Turpentine..... Yolk of an Egg ..... Water ..... Shaken together in a bottle, and flavoured with a few drops of Essence of Peppermint.	...	...	...	...	½ oz. 2 drms. 2 drms. 1 oz.	6 drms. ½ oz. 2 drms. 1 oz.		
	<b>10. Turpentine Mixture.</b> Spirits of Turpentine..... Carbonate of Soda ..... Gum Water ..... Cinnamon Water .....	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm. 2 drms. 2 oz. 2 oz. One fourth every 4 or 6 hours.	
		<b>11. Aperient Pills.</b> Compound Extract of Colocynth..... Blue Pill..... Extract of Henbane .....	...	...	...	...	2 scr. 10 gra. 5 gra.	2 scr. 1 scr. 10 gra. to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose. to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose.

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>12. Strong Aperient Pills.</b>            Compound Extract of Colocynth.....            Powdered Scammony.....            Powdered Gamboge.....            Calomel.....</p> <p>A few drops of Water are required to make these into a mass, to be divided into twenty pills.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ dr. 15 grs. 15 grs. 15 grs. two for a dose.
<p><b>13. Purgative Pills.</b>            Powdered Aloes.....            Powdered Castile Soap.....</p> <p>Divided into twelve pills.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. two for a dose.
<p><b>14. Aperient Pills.</b>            Powdered Rhubarb.....            Powdered Ipecacuanha.....            Powdered Castile Soap.....</p> <p>Mixed with a few drops of Water, and divided into twelve pills.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ dr. 6 grs. 15 grs. two for a dose.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>15. Antacid Aperient Mixture.</b>						
Carbonate of Soda .....	...	...	...	1 scr.	½ dr.	1 dr.
Carbonate of Magnesia .....	...	...	...	1 scr.	½ dr.	1 dr.
Spirits of Sal-volatile .....	...	...	...	½ dr.	1 dr.	2 drs.
Powdered Rhubarb .....	...	...	...	10 grs.	1 scr.	2 scr.
Peppermint Water .....	...	...	...	2 oz.	3 oz.	6 oz.
				a dessert-spoonful	1 table-spoonful	2 table-spoonfuls
				once or twice a day.	} do.	do.
<b>16. Antacid Aperient Mixture.</b>						
Carbonate of Magnesia .....	5 grs.	10 grs.	10 grs.	10 grs.		
Carbonate of Soda .....	10 grs.	15 grs.	20 grs.	20 grs.		
Powdered Rhubarb .....	5 grs.	10 grs.	20 grs.	20 grs.		
Sugar .....	1 dm.	1 dm.	1 dm.	1 dm.		
Dill Water .....	1 ½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.		
	a tea-spoonful	} do.		do.		
	once or twice a day.					
<b>17. Cordial Antacid Mixture.</b>						
Carbonate of Magnesia .....	5 grs.	10 grs.	15 grs.	15 grs.		
Spirits of Sal-volatile .....	20 dps.	½ dm.	1 dm.	1 dm.		
Syrup of Orange-peel .....	2 dms.	2 dms.	2 dms.	2 dms.		
Dill Water .....	1 oz.	1 ½ oz.	1 ½ oz.	2 oz.		
	a tea-spoonful	} do.		do.		
	every 3 or 4 hours.					

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>18. Calomel and Opium Pills.</b> Calomel ..... Powdered Opium ..... Treatle a drop, or enough to make these into a mass, to be divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 grs. 1 gr. 1 every 6 or 8 hours.	12 grs. 2 grs. do.
<b>19. Calomel and Antimony Pills.</b> Calomel ..... Powdered Opium ..... Tartar Emetic..... Treatle a drop, or enough to make a mass to be divided into six pills.	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 grs. 8 grs. 1 gr. 1 every 6 or 8 hours.
<b>20. Alterative Pills.</b> Mercury and Chalk ..... Dorer's Powder ..... Treatle enough to make a mass to be divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 grs. 10 grs. 1 every 6 or 8 hours.	12 grs. 15 grs. do.
<b>21. Sugar of Lead Pills.</b> Sugar of Lead..... Opium..... Treatle enough to make a mass to be divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 grs. 1 gr. 1 every 6 or 8 hours.	12 grs. 2 grs. do.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>22. Alterative Powders.</b>                      Mercury with Chalk .....                      Dover's Powder .....                      Divide into six powders.</p>	...	...	...	3 grs. 6 grs.	6 grs. 10 grs.	12 grs. 15 grs.
<p><b>23. Alterative and Aperient Powders.</b>                      Mercury with Chalk ..                      Powdered Rhubarb ..                      Carbonate of Soda .....                      Divide into six Powders.</p>	...	...	...	6 grs. 12 grs. 12 grs.	12 grs. 20 grs. 20 grs.	20 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
<p><b>24. Purgative (or Worm) Powder.</b>                      Scammony Powder .....                      Powdered Ginger .....                      Calomel .....</p>	...	...	3 grs. 1 gr. 1 gr.	5 grs. 2 grs. 1 gr.	8 grs. 2 grs. 2 grs.	10 grs. 3 grs. 3 grs.
			to be re- peated every other mor- ning (three times for worms).	do.	do.	do.



TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>28. Rhubarb Draught.</b>                      Powdered Rhubarb .....                      Tartrate of Potash .....                      Spirit of Sal-volatile .....                      Dill Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	1 scr. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 20 dps. 1 oz.	2 scr. 1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<p><b>29. Stomachic Aperient Powder.</b>                      Powdered Rhubarb .....                      Carbonate of Magnesia .....                      Powdered Ginger .....</p>	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 dms. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 20 gra. for a dose.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 dms. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 30 gra. do.
<p><b>30. Stimulant Tonic Mixture.</b>                      Compound Tincture of Bark .....                      Carbonate of Ammonia .....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 scr. 4 oz. 1 table- spoonful three times a day.	1 oz. 2 scr. 8 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls. do.



## Quantities according to Ages.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					Adult.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
<b>25. Purgative and Diuretic Electuary.</b>						
Cream of Tartar.....	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Powdered Ginger.....	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
Powdered Jalap.....	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm.
Confection of Senna.....	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
						1 tea-spoon-ful three times a day.
<b>26. Senna Mixture.</b>						
Senna Leaves.....	...	...	...	...	...	6 dms.
Sliced Ginger.....	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
Tartrate of Soda (Rochelle Salt).....	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Extract of Liquorice.....	...	...	...	...	...	2 dms.
Boiling Water.....	...	...	...	...	...	9 oz.
After these have stood three hours let the liquor be strained off, then add of Tincture of Cardamoms half an ounce.						2 table-spoonfuls.
						a wine glass-ful.
<b>27. Aperient Draught.</b>						
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	...	...	...	...	...	2 dms.
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	...	...	...	...	...	1 scr.
Syrup of Ginger.....	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm.
Dill Water.....	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>28. Ehubarb Draught.</b>                      Powdered Ehubarb .....                      Tartrate of Potash .....                      Spirit of Sal-volatile .....                      Dill Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	1 scr. ½ dm. 20 dps. 1 oz.	2 scr. 1 dm. ½ dm. 1½ oz.
<p><b>29. Stomachic Aperient Powder.</b>                      Powdered Ehubarb .....                      Carbonate of Magnesia .....                      Powdered Ginger .....</p>	...	...	...	...	½ oz. 2 drms. ½ dm.	½ oz. 2 drms. ½ dm. 80 grs. do.
<p><b>30. Stimulant Tonic Mixture.</b>                      Compound Tincture of Bark .....                      Carbonate of Ammonia .....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	½ oz. 1 scr. 4 oz.	1 oz. 2 scr. 8 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls. do.

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Quantities according to Ages.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.						Adult.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.		
<b>31. Tonic Alterative Tincture.</b> Compound Tincture of Bark ..... Iodide of Potassium .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1½ oz. 1 scr. 1 tea- spoonful three times a day, in a wine-glass of water.
<b>32. Astringent Tonic Tincture.</b> Muriated Tincture of Iron ..... Water .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	2 dms. 1½ oz. do.
<b>33. Acid Tonic Tincture.</b> Compound Tincture of Bark ..... Diluted Sulphuric Acid .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1½ oz. 2 dms. do.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					Adult.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
<p><b>34. Quinine Mixture.</b>                      Sulphate of Quinine .....                      Diluted Sulphuric Acid.....                      Syrup of Orange- or Lemon-peel.....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	8 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4 oz. 1 table- spoonful two or threetimes a day.	16 grs. 1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 8 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
<p><b>35. Alkaline Tonic Mixture.</b>                      Compound Tincture of Bark.....                      Solution of Potash.....                      Peppermint Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4 oz. 1 table- spoonful three times a day.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 dm. 6 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
<p><b>36.</b>                      Compound Tincture of Bark .....                      Compound Tincture of Guaiacum .....</p>	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. half a tea- spoonful in a wine-glass of milk two or three times a day.	1 oz. 1 oz. 1 tea- spoonful do.

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>37. Sulphate of Zinc Mixture.</b>						
Sulphate of Zinc .....	...	...	...	...	8 grs.	6 grs.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid .....	...	...	...	...	½ dm.	½ dm.
Syrup of Lemon.....	...	...	...	...	½ os.	½ os.
Water .....	...	...	...	...	2½ os.	5½ os.
					1 table- spoonful	2 table- spoonfuls
					twice a day.	do.
<b>38. Citrate of Iron Mixture.</b>						
Citrate of Iron .....	...	...	...	8 grs.	6 grs.	12 grs.
Syrup of Lemon.....	...	...	...	½ os.	½ os.	½ os.
Water .....	...	...	...	1 os.	2½ os.	5½ os.
				a dessert- spoonful	1 table- spoonful	2 table- spoonfuls
				three times a day.	do.	do.
<b>39. Aperient and Tonic Mixture.</b>						
Sulphate of Iron .....	...	...	...	...	6 grs.	12 grs.
Sulphate of Magnesia .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 drms.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid.....	...	...	...	...	½ dm.	1 dm.
Cinnamon Water .....	...	...	...	...	3 os.	6 os.
					1 table- spoonful	2 table- spoonfuls
					three times a day.	do. }

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Quantities according to Ages.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					Adult.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
<b>40. Tincture of Steel Mixture.</b> Muriated Tincture of Iron ..... Syrup of Ginger..... Water .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm. ½ oz. 3¼ oz. 1 table- spoonful two or three times a day.	2 dms. ½ oz. 7¼ oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
	...	...	...	...	3 gra. 20 dps. ¼ oz. 2¼ oz. table-spoon- ful 2 or 3 times a day.	6 gra. ½ dm. ¼ oz. 5¼ oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
	...	...	...	...	15 gra. 2 dms. 1 dm. 9 dms. 1 tea-spoon- ful in a wine- glass of water, every six or eight hours.	½ dm. ¼ oz. 2 dms. 10 dms. do.
	...	...	...	...		
<b>41. Sulphate of Iron Mixture.</b> Sulphate of Iron ..... Dilute Sulphuric Acid ..... Syrup of Ginger or Lemon ..... Water .....	...	...	...	...	3 gra. 20 dps. ¼ oz. 2¼ oz. table-spoon- ful 2 or 3 times a day.	6 gra. ½ dm. ¼ oz. 5¼ oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
	...	...	...	...	15 gra. 2 dms. 1 dm. 9 dms. 1 tea-spoon- ful in a wine- glass of water, every six or eight hours.	½ dm. ¼ oz. 2 dms. 10 dms. do.
	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...		
<b>42. Diuretic Quinine Tincture.</b> Sulphate of Quinine ..... Sweet Spirits of Nitre ..... Dilute Sulphuric Acid ..... Tincture of Gentian .....	...	...	...	...	15 gra. 2 dms. 1 dm. 9 dms. 1 tea-spoon- ful in a wine- glass of water, every six or eight hours.	½ dm. ¼ oz. 2 dms. 10 dms. do.
	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...		

Prescriptions.

**40. Tincture of Steel Mixture.**

Muriated Tincture of Iron .....  
 Syrup of Ginger.....  
 Water .....

**41. Sulphate of Iron Mixture.**

Sulphate of Iron .....  
 Dilute Sulphuric Acid .....  
 Syrup of Ginger or Lemon .....  
 Water .....

**42. Diuretic Quinine Tincture.**

Sulphate of Quinine .....  
 Sweet Spirits of Nitre .....  
 Dilute Sulphuric Acid .....  
 Tincture of Gentian .....



TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>3. Nauseating Saline Aperient.</b>                      Sulphate of Magnesia .....                      Tartar Emetic.....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 1 gr. 6 oz. 1 table- spoonful every 3, 4, or 6 hours.
<p><b>4. Saline Fever Mixture.</b>                      Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....                      Powdered Nitre .....                      Tartar Emetic .....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	2 dms. 5 grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 10 dms.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 dessert- spoonful	1 oz. 1 scr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 2 oz. 1 table- spoonful	2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 4 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
<p><b>5. Stimulant Saline Mixture.</b>                      Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....                      Carbonate of Ammonia .....                      Sweet Spirits of Nitre .....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 15 grs. 2 dms. 2 oz. 1 table- spoonful every 4 or 6 hours.	2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 3 dms. 4 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls } do.



## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>1. Saline Aperient Mixture.</b>						
Epsom Salts .....	..	..	..	1 dm.	2 dms.	½ oz.
Powdered Nitre .....	..	..	..	5 grs.	10 grs.	1 scr.
Infusion of Senna .....	..	..	..	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Peppermint Water .....	..	..	..	1 dessert-spoonful every 4 or 6 hours.	1 table-spoonful ... do. ... do.	2 table-spoonfuls ... do.
<b>2. Effervescent Saline Aperient Powder (Seidlitz).</b>						
Tartrate of Soda .....	..	..	..	..	1 dm.	2 dms.
Carbonate of Soda .....	..	..	..	..	1 scr.	2 scr.
Dissolve in two-thirds of a tumbler of cold water, and then mix with Tartaric Acid .....	..	..	..	..	1 scr.	2 scr.
Dissolved in a wine-glass of water.						

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Quantities according to Ages.

Prescriptions.

**3. Nauseating Saline Aperient.**

Sulphate of Magnesia .....  
 Tartar Emetic.....  
 Water .....

Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 1 gr. 6 oz. 1 table- spoonful every 3, 4, or 6 hours.

**4. Saline Fever Mixture.**

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....  
 Powdered Nitre .....  
 Tartar Emetic .....  
 Water .....

...	...	2 dms. 5 grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 10 dms. 1 tea-spoon- ful every 4 or 6 hours.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 dessert- spoonful do.	1 oz. 1 scr. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 2 oz. 1 table- spoonful do.	2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 4 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
-----	-----	--	---	--	--

**5. Stimulant Saline Mixture.**

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia .....  
 Carbonate of Ammonia .....  
 Sweet Spirits of Nitre .....  
 Water .....

...	...	...	...	1 oz. 15 grs. 2 dms. 2 oz. 1 table- spoonful every 4 or 6 hours.	2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 3 dms. 4 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls do.
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## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>6. Emetic Mixture.</b> Tartar Emetic ..... Water .....	..	..	..	..	1 gr. 2 oz.	2 grs. 2 oz.
	..	..	..	..	1 tea-spoon- ful every ten minutes, un- til vomiting occurs.	do.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>7. Emetic Draught.</b> Ipecacuanha Powder ..... Tartar Emetic..... Water .....	..	..	..	..	25 grs. ½ gr. 1½ oz.	30 grs. 1 gr. 1½ oz.
	..	..	..	..	To be taken at 1 dose.	do.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>8. Saline Aperient and Tonic Mixture.</b> Sulphate of Magnesia ..... Sulphate of Iron..... Sulphate of Quinine ..... Diluted Sulphuric Acid..... Infusion of Gentian Root .....	..	..	..	..	2 oz. 4 grs. 5 grs. ½ dm. 4 oz.	4 oz. 8 grs. 10 grs. 1 dm. 8 oz.
	..	..	..	..	1 table- spoonful twice or thrice daily.	2 table- spoonfuls do.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Quantities according to Ages.

	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
6 drms. ½ oz. 2 drms. 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	½ oz. 2 drms. 2 drms. 1 oz.	6 drms. ½ oz. 2 drms. 1 oz.

Prescriptions.

9. *Castor Oil and Turpentine Draught.*

Castor Oil .....  
 Spirits of Turpentine.....  
 Yolk of an Egg .....  
 Water .....  
 Shaken together in a bottle, and flavoured with a few drops of Essence of Peppermint.

10. *Turpentine Mixture.*

Spirits of Turpentine.....  
 Carbonate of Soda .....  
 Gum Water .....  
 Cinnamon Water .....

11. *Apertient Pills.*

Compound Extract of Colocynth.....  
 Blue Pill.....  
 Extract of Hembane .....

1 dm.  
2 drms.  
2 oz.  
2 oz.  
One fourth every 4 or 6 hours.

2 scr.  
1 scr.  
10 grs.  
5 grs.  
to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose.  
to make 12 pills, 2 for a dose.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>63. Creasote Lotion.</b>                      Creasote .....                      Solution of Potash .....                      Water .....</p> <p>The Creasote and Solution of Potash are to be shaken with a small quantity of Water in a bottle, and the remainder added.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	20 dps. $\frac{1}{4}$ dm. 1 pint
<p><b>65. Emetics or Clysters.</b>                      Spirits of Turpentine.....                      White of One Egg .....                      Warm Gruel .....</p> <p>Shaken well together in a bottle. This clyster may be made more stimulant by the addition of one drachm Tincture of Assafetida.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 1 pint
<p><b>66.</b>                      Castor oil .....                      Warm Solution of Soap .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	3 oz. 1 pint

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>67. Clyster for Worms.</b>                      Aloes and Soap, of each one scruple, boiled                      in half a pint of water, and injected                      tepid.</p>						
<p><b>68. Alterative and Discretive Pills.</b>                      Blue Pill.....                      Powdered Squills .....                      Divided into six pills.</p>	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 grs. 6 grs. 1 pill every 8 hours.
<p><b>69. Aperient and Tonic Pills.</b>                      Sulphate of Iron, powdered.....                      Compound Rhubarb Pill .....                      Treacle sufficient to make into twelve pills.</p>	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 scr. 2 scr. 1 for a dose.
<p><b>70. Chalk Mixture.</b>                      Prepared Chalk .....                      Aromatic Confection .....                      Spirit of Cinnamon (or Nutmeg) .....                      Syrup .....                      Water .....</p>	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	½ dm. ½ dm. 10 dps. ½ oz. 1½ oz. a tea-spoon-2 table- ful 2 or 3 spoonfuls times a day.	1 dm. ½ dm. 20 dps. ½ oz. 3 oz. a fourth part do.	2 drms. 1 dm. ½ dm. ½ oz. 6 oz. a fourth part do.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>63. Creasote Lotion.</b> Creasote ..... Solution of Potash ..... Water ..... The Creasote and Solution of Potash are to be shaken with a small quantity of Water in a bottle, and the remainder added.	...	...	...	...	...	20 dps. 4 dm. 1 pint
<b>65. Ememata or Clysters.</b> Spirits of Turpentine ..... White of One Egg ..... Warm Gruel ..... Shaken well together in a bottle. This clyster may be made more stimulant by the addition of one drachm Tincture of Assafœtida.	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 1 pint
<b>66.</b> Castor oil ..... Warm Solution of Soap .....	...	...	...	...	...	3 oz. 1 pint

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>67. Clyster for Worms.</b>                      Aloes and Soap, of each one scruple, boiled in half a pint of water, and injected tepid.</p>						
<p><b>68. Alterative and Discretive Pills.</b>                      Blue Pill.....                      Powdered Squills .....                      Divided into six pills.</p>	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 grs. 6 grs. 1 pill every 8 hours.
<p><b>69. Aperient and Tonic Pills.</b>                      Sulphate of Iron, powdered.....                      Compound Rhubarb Pill .....                      Treacle sufficient to make into twelve pills.</p>	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 scr. 2 scr. 1 for a dose.
<p><b>70. Chalk Mixture.</b>                      Prepared Chalk .....                      Aromatic Confection .....                      Spirits of Cinnamon (or Nutmeg) .....                      Syrup .....                      Water .....</p>	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	½ dm. ½ dm. 10 dps. ½ oz. 1½ oz. a tea-spoon-2 table-ful 2 or 3 spoonfuls times a day.	1 dm. ½ dm. 20 dps. ½ oz. 3 oz. a fourth part do.	2 drms. 1 dm. ½ dm. ½ oz. 6 oz. a fourth part do.



## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>71. Discretic and Aperient Electuary.</b>						
Cream of Tartar, powdered .....	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	2 oz.
Powdered Nitre .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.
Magnesia .....	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Confection of Senna .....	...	...	...	...	3 oz.	4 oz.
					a tea-spoon- ful twice a day.	do. } }
<b>72. Discretic Mixture.</b>						
Cream of Tartar.....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.
Powdered Borax.....	...	...	...	...	1 scr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.
Spirits of Juniper .....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.
Water .....	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	6 oz.
					a fourth part every four hours.	do. } }
<b>73. Common Cough Mixture.</b>						
Ipecacuanha Wine.....	...	...	...	...	1 dm.	2 dms.
Oxymel of Squills .....	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	1 oz.
Paragoric .....	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 dms.
					a tea-spoon- ful occa- sionally.	do. } }

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>74. Goulard Lotion.</b>                      Goulard's Extract .....                      Distilled Vinegar .....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 pint.
<p><b>75. Turpentine Liment.</b>                      Solution of Ammonia .....                      Olive Oil.....                      Spirits of Turpentine.....                      To be well shaken together.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
<p><b>76. Camphor Liment.</b>                      Opodeldoc (Soap Liment).....                      Spirits of Camphor .....                      Solution of Ammonia .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz. 6 dms. 2 dms.
<p><b>77. Astringent Gargle.</b>                      Powdered Alum.....                      Tincture of Catechu .....                      Diluted Sulphuric Acid.....                      Water .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm. 1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. to 6 oz.

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>43. Stimulant Tonic Tincture.</b> Tincture of Gentian ..... Spirits of Sal-volatile .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 oz. 1 oz. a tea-spoon- ful in a wine- glass of water, twice a day.
<b>44. Tonic Aperient Pills.</b> Powdered Aloes ..... Sulphate of Iron ..... Extract of Gentian ..... Mixed and divided into twelve pills, one to be taken twice a day.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	6 grs. 12 grs. 12 grs. once or twice a day.
<b>45. Nitro-muriatic Acid Mixture.</b> Muriatic Acid ..... Nitric Acid ..... Water .....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 dm. ½ dm. 6 oz. 1 table- spoonful twice or threetimes a day.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>46. Sulphate of Zinc Pills.</b>                      Powdered Sulphate of Zinc .....                      Moist Bread-crumbs .....                      Mixed and divided into twelve pills.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	12 grs. 20 grs. one twice, or thrice, daily.
<p><b>47. Powder for Chronic Rheumatism.</b>                      Powdered Guaiacum .....                      Precipitated Sulphur .....                      Carbonate of Magnesia .....                      Carbonate of Soda .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 1 oz. 1 oz. 1 oz. a tea-spoon- ful in water, three times a day.
<p><i>Or, with the addition of, to the whole quantity,</i>                      Compound Tincture of Guaiacum .....                      Carbonate of Potash .....                      Colchicum Wine .....</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 20 dps.
<p><b>48. Mixture for Acute Rheumatism.</b>                      Colchicum Wine .....                      Bicarbonate of Potash .....                      Water .....                      Taken effervescing every four hours, with                      one table-spoonful of Lemon-juice.</p>	...	...	...	...	...	1 dm. 6 dms. 6 oz. 2 table- spoonfuls

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>§4. Oxide of Zinc Pills.</b> Oxide of Zinc ..... Extract of Hemlock ..... Mixed and divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 grs. 10 grs.
<b>§5. Fever Powder for a Child.</b> Calomel ..... Powdered Nitre ..... Powdered Ipecacuanha ..... White Sugar ..... Mixed and divided into six powders.	2 grs. 3 grs. ½ gr. 5 grs.	3 grs. 6 grs. 1 gr. 10 grs.	6 grs. 12 grs. 2 grs. 12 grs.	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...
<b>§6. Astringent Lotion or Injection.</b> Sulphate of Zinc..... Water.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 grs. 6 oz.	15 grs. 6 oz.
<b>§7. Opiate Lotion.</b> Goulard Water ..... Laudanum .....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 oz. 1 dm.	8 oz. 1 dm.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>88.</b> <i>Bichloride of Mercury Lotion.</i>                      Bichloride of Mercury .....                      Dissolved in Spirits of Wine.....                      Then add Water.....</p>	..	..	..	..	2 grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ dm. 8 oz.	4 grs. 1 dm. 8 oz.
<p><b>89.</b> <i>Calomet and Opium Ointment.</i>                      Calomet .....                      Powdered Opium .....                      Mixed thoroughly in a mortar, and then                      rubbed down in Fresh Lard .....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ dm. 1 scr. 1 oz.
<p><b>90.</b> <i>Sulphur Ointment.</i>                      Flowers of Sulphur.....                      Lard.....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	1 oz. 2 oz.
<p><b>91.</b> <i>Tartar Emetic Ointment.</i>                      Powdered Tartar Emetic .....                      Fresh Lard .....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	1 dm. 1 oz.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>S4. Oxide of Zinc Pills.</b> Oxide of Zinc ..... Extract of Hemlock ..... Mixed and divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 grs. 10 grs.
<b>S5. Fever Powder for a Child.</b> Calomel ..... Powdered Nitre ..... Powdered Ipecacuanha ..... White Sugar ..... Mixed and divided into six powders.	2 grs. 3 grs. ½ gr. 5 grs. one every 6 or 8 hours.	3 grs. 6 grs. 1 gr. 10 grs. do.	6 grs. 12 grs. 2 ½ grs. 12 grs. do.	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...
<b>S6. Astringent Lotion or Injection.</b> Sulphate of Zinc ..... Water .....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 grs. 6 oz.	15 grs. 6 oz.
<b>S7. Opiate Lotion.</b> Goulard Water ..... Laudanum .....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 oz. 1 dm.	8 oz. 1 dm.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Quantities according to Ages.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					Adult.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	
<p><b>88.</b> <i>Bichloride of Mercury Lotion.</i>                      Bichloride of Mercury .....                      Dissolved in Spirits of Wine.....                      Then add Water.....</p>	..	..	..	..	2 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 8 oz.	4 grs. 1 dm. 8 oz.
<p><b>89.</b> <i>Calomet and Opium Ointment.</i>                      Calomet .....                      Powdered Opium .....                      Mixed thoroughly in a mortar, and then                      rubbed down in Fresh Lard .....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm. 1 scr. 1 oz.
<p><b>90.</b> <i>Sulphur Ointment.</i>                      Flowers of Sulphur.....                      Lard.....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	1 oz. 2 oz.
<p><b>91.</b> <i>Tartar Emetic Ointment.</i>                      Powdered Tartar Emetic .....                      Fresh Lard .....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	1 dm. 1 oz.



## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>92. Goulard Ointment.</b> Goulard's Extract ..... Fresh Lard .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 dm. 1 oz.
<b>93. Black Wash.</b> Calomel ..... Lime Water .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
<b>94. Effervescing Draughts.</b> Carbonate of Soda ..... Dissolved in half a tumbler of Water. Tartaric Acid ..... Dissolved in wine-glasses of Water. Mixed together and drunk while effervescing	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
<b>95.</b> Or, Carbonate of Potash ..... Citric Acid ..... Mixed as above.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 scr. 1 scr.

## LIST OF ARTICLES FOR A MEDICINE - CHEST.

Acetate of ammonia, or  
Mindererus spirit.

Acetate of lead.

Adhesive plaster.

Æther.

Aloes.

Alum.

Antimonial powder.

Antimonial wine.

Aromatic confection.

Balsam capivi.

Bark, compound tincture of.

Basilicon ointment.

Bicarbonate of soda.

Blistering plaster.

Borax.

Calomel.

Camphor liniment.

Camphor, spirits of.

Carbonate of ammonia.

Carbonate of iron.

Castor oil.

Catechu, tincture of.

Chalk, prepared.

Citrate of iron.

Cod-liver oil.

Colchicum, wine of.

Colocynth, extract of.

Compound rhubarb pills.

Confection of senna.

Copperas blue, or sulphate  
of copper.

Creasote.

Diluted sulphuric acid.

Dover's powder.

Epsom salts.

Forceps of different sizes.

Glass measures.

Glauber's salts.

Grey powder, or mercury  
with chalk.

Henbane, tincture of.

Iodide of iron, syrup of.

Iodide of potassium.

Iodine, tincture of.

Ipecacuanha powder.

Ipecacuanha wine.

Iron, muriated tincture of.

Jalap.

James's powder.

Laudanum.

Lint.

Lunar caustic.

Magnesia.

Mercurial ointment.

Mortars and Pestles.

Nitre, powdered.

Nitre, spirits of.

Oil silk.

Opodeldoc.

## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>92. Goulard Ointment.</b> Goulard's Extract ..... Fresh Lard .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 dm. 1 oz.
<b>93. Black Wash.</b> Calomel ..... Lime Water .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
<b>94. Effervescing Draughts.</b> Carbonate of Soda ..... Dissolved in half a tumbler of Water. Tartaric Acid ..... Dissolved in wine-glass of Water. Mixed together and drunk while effervescing	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
<b>95.</b> <i>Or,</i> Carbonate of Potash ..... Citric Acid ..... Mixed as above.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 scr. 1 scr.

## LIST OF ARTICLES FOR A MEDICINE - CHEST.

Acetate of ammonia, or  
Mindererus spirit.

Acetate of lead.

Adhesive plaster.

Æther.

Aloes.

Alum.

Antimonial powder.

Antimonial wine.

Aromatic confection.

Balsam capivi.

Bark, compound tincture of.

Basilicon ointment.

Bicarbonate of soda.

Blistering plaster.

Borax.

Calomel.

Camphor liniment.

Camphor, spirits of.

Carbonate of ammonia.

Carbonate of iron.

Castor oil.

Catechu, tincture of.

Chalk, prepared.

Citrate of iron.

Cod-liver oil.

Colchicum, wine of.

Colocynth, extract of.

Compound rhubarb pills.

Confection of senna.

Copperas blue, or sulphate  
of copper.

Creasote.

Diluted sulphuric acid.

Dover's powder.

Epsom salts.

Forceps of different sizes.

Glass measures.

Glauber's salts.

Grey powder, or mercury  
with chalk.

Henbane, tincture of.

Iodide of iron, syrup of.

Iodide of potassium.

Iodine, tincture of.

Ipecacuanha powder.

Ipecacuanha wine.

Iron, muriated tincture of.

Jalap.

James's powder.

Laudanum.

Lint.

Lunar caustic.

Magnesia.

Mercurial ointment.

Mortars and Pestles.

Nitre, powdered.

Nitre, spirits of.

Oil silk.

Opodeldoc.

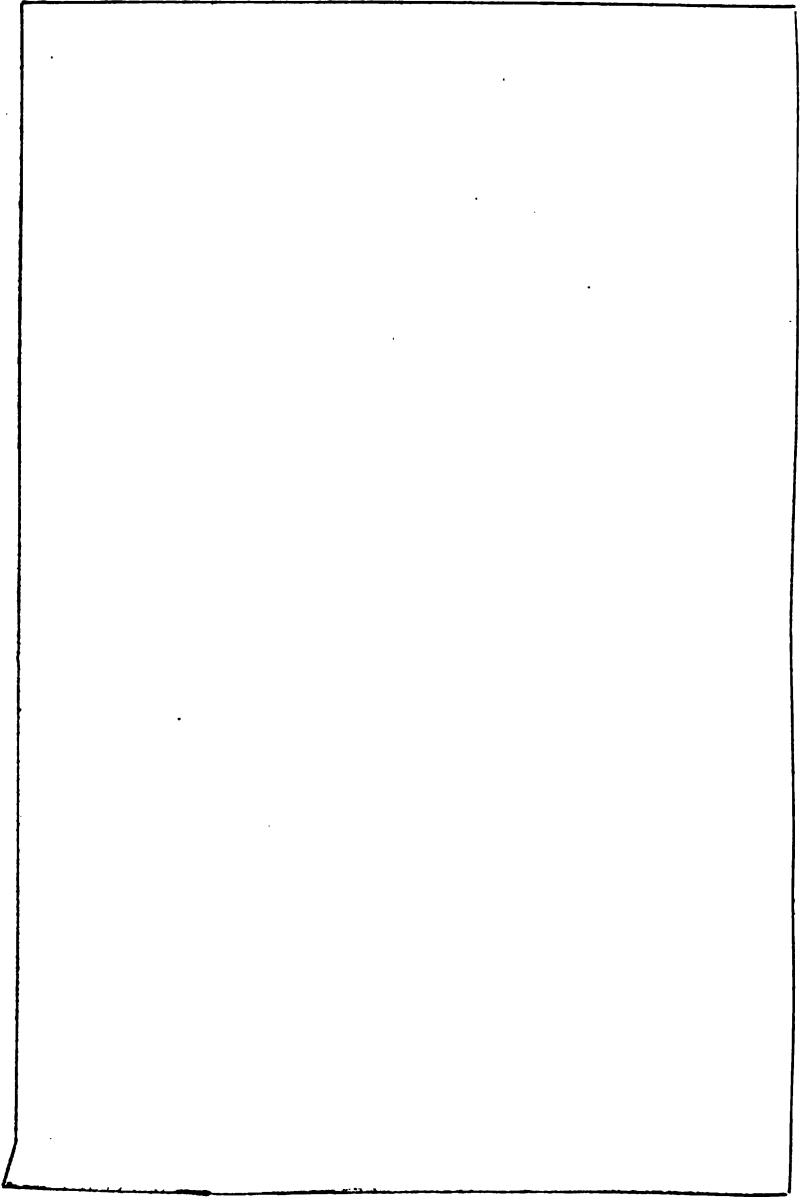
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**SECTION VI.**



**HYGIENE.**



## HYGIENE.

THIS term is generally applied to the consideration or investigation of all means of preserving health, or warding off disease. The objects of hygiene therefore constitute a wide field, sufficient to furnish the material for separate treatises, embracing topics and involving proceedings that occupy the attention of the head of a department of public service with a large subordinate staff of agents. In this place we purpose to treat very briefly of those hygienic measures which are more immediately within the reach of, and more directly concern, those to whom the present work is addressed. These subjects are sleep, cleanliness, bathing, diet, change of climate, disinfection, ventilation, and vaccination.

### SLEEP.

The first few weeks of an infant's life are well spent in sleeping and sucking. After five or six weeks it is desirable not to allow beyond a couple of hours for sleep in the middle of the day, because, if the infant sleep the greater part of the day, it will not enjoy sound repose

at night,—in which case not only the infant, but also its parents, suffer the penalty.

A feeble child will require rather more sleep than a strong child. In any case, it is a point of importance that the child should be kept moderately warm while sleeping,—in the early days of life by the warmth of the mother's body. When, at the age of two or three weeks, it shall have acquired the power of maintaining its own warmth, the child may be placed in a cot or bassinette. The access of air should be freely allowed to the face and mouth of the infant, instead of smothering it over with curtains and coverings of various kinds.

Children require more sleep than adults; it is therefore very desirable to keep up the practice of their midday sleep until they are between two and three years of age.

The number of hours that must be given to sleep will vary greatly, even with children of the same age. Up to ten years of age, fourteen hours out of the twenty-four will not be too much. This may be gradually shortened to eight hours at the period of puberty.

Some grown-up persons require eight hours' sleep; others are suffi-



## TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>78. Stimulant Gargle.</b> Diluted Sulphuric Acid..... Tincture of Capsicum .....Water .....	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 dm. ½ dm. to 6 oz.
<b>79. Alterative, or Mild Aperient Powder, for Children.</b> Mercury with Chalk .....Rhubarb Powder .....Divided into six powders.	3 grs. 6 grs.	5 grs. 10 grs.	6 grs. 12 grs.	12 grs. 24 grs.		
<b>80. Tonics for Children.</b> Citrate of Iron .....Syrup .....Water .....	5 grs. ½ oz. ½ oz. a tea-spoon- ful three times a day.	10 grs. ½ oz. ½ oz. do.	15 grs. ½ oz. ½ oz. do.	1 scr. ½ oz. ½ oz. do.		
<b>81.</b> Sulphate of Zinc..... Syrup .....Water .....	... ... ...	3 grs. ½ oz. 1 oz. a tea-spoon- ful twice a day.	5 grs. ½ oz. 1 oz. do.	10 grs. ½ oz. 1 oz. do.		

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

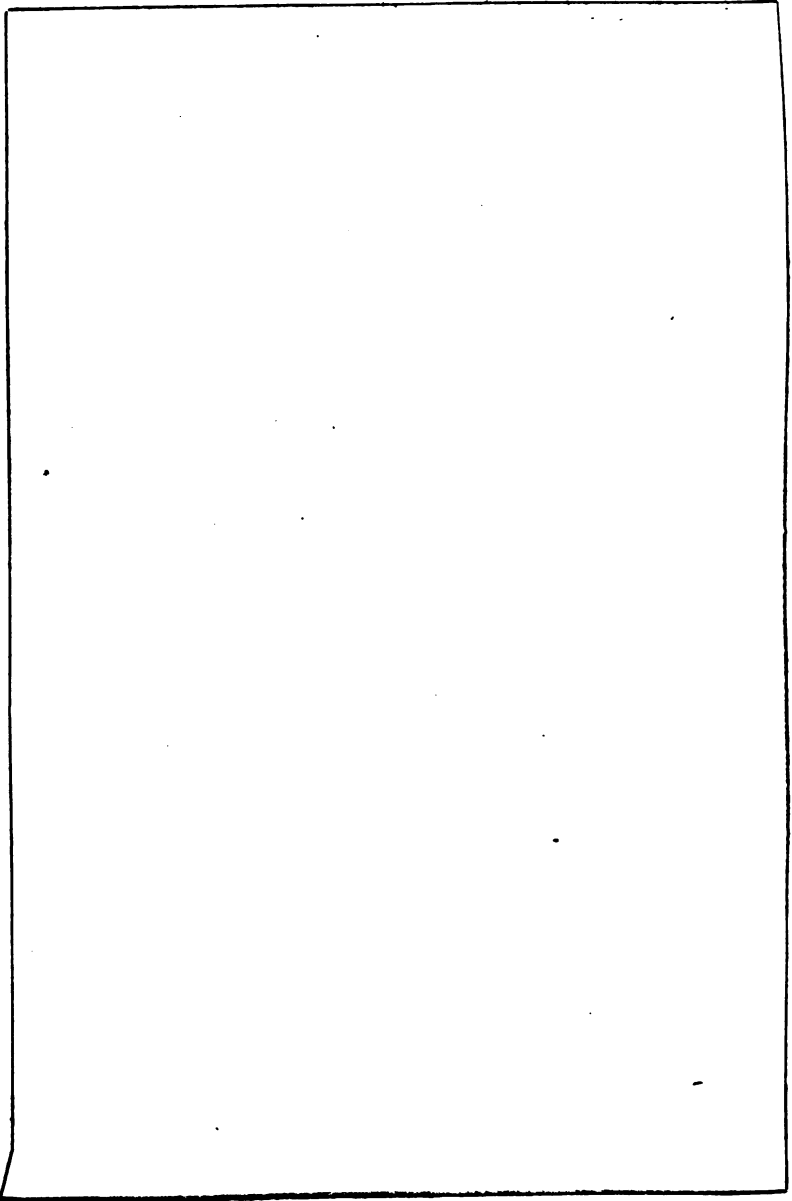
Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>52. Mixture for Diarrhea.</b>						
Creasote .....	1 dp.	2 dps.	4 dps.	6 dps.	12 dps.	20 dps.
Spirits of Sal-volatile.....	10 dps.	20 dps.	30 dps.	1 dm.	1 dm.	2 dms.
Paragoric .....	10 dps.	1 dm.	1 dm.	1½ dm.	2 dms.	3 dms.
Syrup .....	1 oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	½ oz.
Water .....	...	...	...	1½ oz.	3 oz.	6 oz.
	1 tea-spoon-ful.	1 tea-spoon-ful.	1 tea-spoon-ful.	1 table-spoonful	1 table-spoonful	2 table-spoonfuls
	every 4, 6, or 8 hours.)	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
<b>52.* Carbonate of Iron Electuary.</b>						
Carbonate of Iron .....	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	1 oz.
Treacle.....	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	4 oz.
					half a tea-spoonful	1 tea-spoonful
					three times a day.	do.
<b>53. Mixture for Lead Colic.</b>						
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered Alum.....	...	...	...	...	...	2 dms.
Tincture of Opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	½ dm.
Water .....	...	...	...	...	...	6 oz.
						one-fourth every 4 or 6 hours.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>S4. Oxide of Zinc Pills.</b> Oxide of Zinc ..... Extract of Hemlock ..... Mixed and divided into six pills.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 grs. 10 grs.
<b>S5. Fever Powder for a Child.</b> Calomel ..... Powdered Nitre ..... Powdered Ipecacuanha ..... White Sugar ..... Mixed and divided into six powders.	2 grs. 3 grs. ½ gr. 5 grs. one every 6 or 8 hours.	3 grs. 6 grs. 1 gr. 10 grs. do.	6 grs. 12 grs. 2 ½ grs. 12 grs. do.	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...
<b>S6. Astringent Lotion or Injection.</b> Sulphate of Zinc ..... Water .....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 grs. 6 oz.	15 grs. 6 oz.
<b>S7. Opiate Lotion.</b> Goulard Water ..... Laudanum .....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 oz. 1 dm.	8 oz. 1 dm.

TABLE OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

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Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<p><b>SS. Bichloride of Mercury Lotion.</b>                      Bichloride of Mercury .....                      Dissolved in Spirits of Wine.....                      Then add Water.....</p>	..	..	..	..	2 grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ dm. 8 oz.	4 grs. 1 dm. 8 oz.
<p><b>SS. Calomel and Opium Ointment.</b>                      Calomel .....                      Powdered Opium .....                      Mixed thoroughly in a mortar, and then                      rubbed down in Fresh Lard .....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ dm. 1 scr. 1 oz.
<p><b>SS. Sulphur Ointment.</b>                      Flowers of Sulphur.....                      Lard.....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	1 os. 2 os.
<p><b>LL. Tartar Emetic Ointment.</b>                      Powdered Tartar Emetic .....                      Fresh Lard .....</p>	..	..	..	..	..	1 dm. 1 os.



## LIST OF ARTICLES FOR A MEDICINE - CHEST.

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Acetate of lead.

Adhesive plaster.

Æther.

Aloes.

Alum.

Antimonial powder.

Antimonial wine.

Aromatic confection.

Balsam capivi.

Bark, compound tincture of.

Basilicon ointment.

Bicarbonate of soda.

Blistering plaster.

Borax.

Calomel.

Camphor liniment.

Camphor, spirits of.

Carbonate of ammonia.

Carbonate of iron.

Castor oil.

Catechu, tincture of.

Chalk, prepared.

Citrate of iron.

Cod-liver oil.

Colchicum, wine of.

Colocynth, extract of.

Compound rhubarb pills.

Confection of senna.

Copperas blue, or sulphate  
of copper.

Creasote.

Diluted sulphuric acid.

Dover's powder.

Epsom salts.

Forceps of different sizes.

Glass measures.

Glauber's salts.

Grey powder, or mercury  
with chalk.

Henbane, tincture of.

Iodide of iron, syrup of.

Iodide of potassium.

Iodine, tincture of.

Ipecacuanha powder.

Ipecacuanha wine.

Iron, muriated tincture of.

Jalap.

James's powder.

Laudanum.

Lint.

Lunar caustic.

Magnesia.

Mercurial ointment.

Mortars and Pestles.

Nitre, powdered.

Nitre, spirits of.

Oil silk.

Opodeldoc.

Prescriptions.	Quantities according to Ages.					
	Under 1 year.	1 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	Adult.
<b>92. Goulard Ointment.</b> Goulard's Extract ..... Fresh Lard .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 dm. 1 oz.
<b>93. Black Wash.</b> Calomel ..... Lime Water .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
<b>94. Effereeing Draughts.</b> Carbonate of Soda ..... Dissolved in half a tumbler of Water. Tartaric Acid ..... Dissolved in wine-glass of Water. Mixed together and drunk while effereeing	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ dm. $\frac{1}{2}$ dm.
<b>95.</b> <i>Or,</i> Carbonate of Potash ..... Citric Acid ..... Mixed as above.	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1 scr. 1 scr.

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Balsam capivi.

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Basilicon ointment.

Bicarbonate of soda.

Blistering plaster.

Borax.

Calomel.

Camphor liniment.

Camphor, spirits of.

Carbonate of ammonia.

Carbonate of iron.

Castor oil.

Catechu, tincture of.

Chalk, prepared.

Citrate of iron.

Cod-liver oil.

Colchicum, wine of.

Colocynth, extract of.

Compound rhubarb pills.

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Glass measures.

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Mercurial ointment.

Mortars and Pestles.

Nitre, powdered.

Nitre, spirits of.

Oil silk.

Opodeldoc.



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